SHAHJAHANPUR:

A GAZETTEER,

BEING

VOLUME XVII

OF THE

DISTRICT GAZETTEERS OF THE UNITED PORVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.

BY

H. R. NEVILL, I.C.S., F.R.G.S., F.S.S., M.R.A.S.

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GAZETTEER OF SHAHJAHANPUR.

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PREFACE.

THE first Gazetteer of Shahjahanpur was published in 1883, and was compiled by Mr. F. H. Fisher, mainly from the Settlement Report of Mr. R. G. Currie, and the notes of Mr. J. S. Porter. Since that date there has been a fresh Settlement of the district, and much valuable information was collected by the late Mr. W. A. W. Last, while in several respects the district has undergone a striking development. I have to express my thanks to Mr. W. S. Cassels, who undertook the revision of the old volume, and to Mr. H. G. S. Tyler for the supply of new materials, as also for his assistance in reading and emending the proofs.

NAINI TAL:
October, 1908.

H. R. N.

GAZETTEER OF SHAHJAHANPUR.

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ABBREVIATIONS.

J. R. A. S.—Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society.

J. A. S. B.—Journal of the Bengal Asiatic Society.

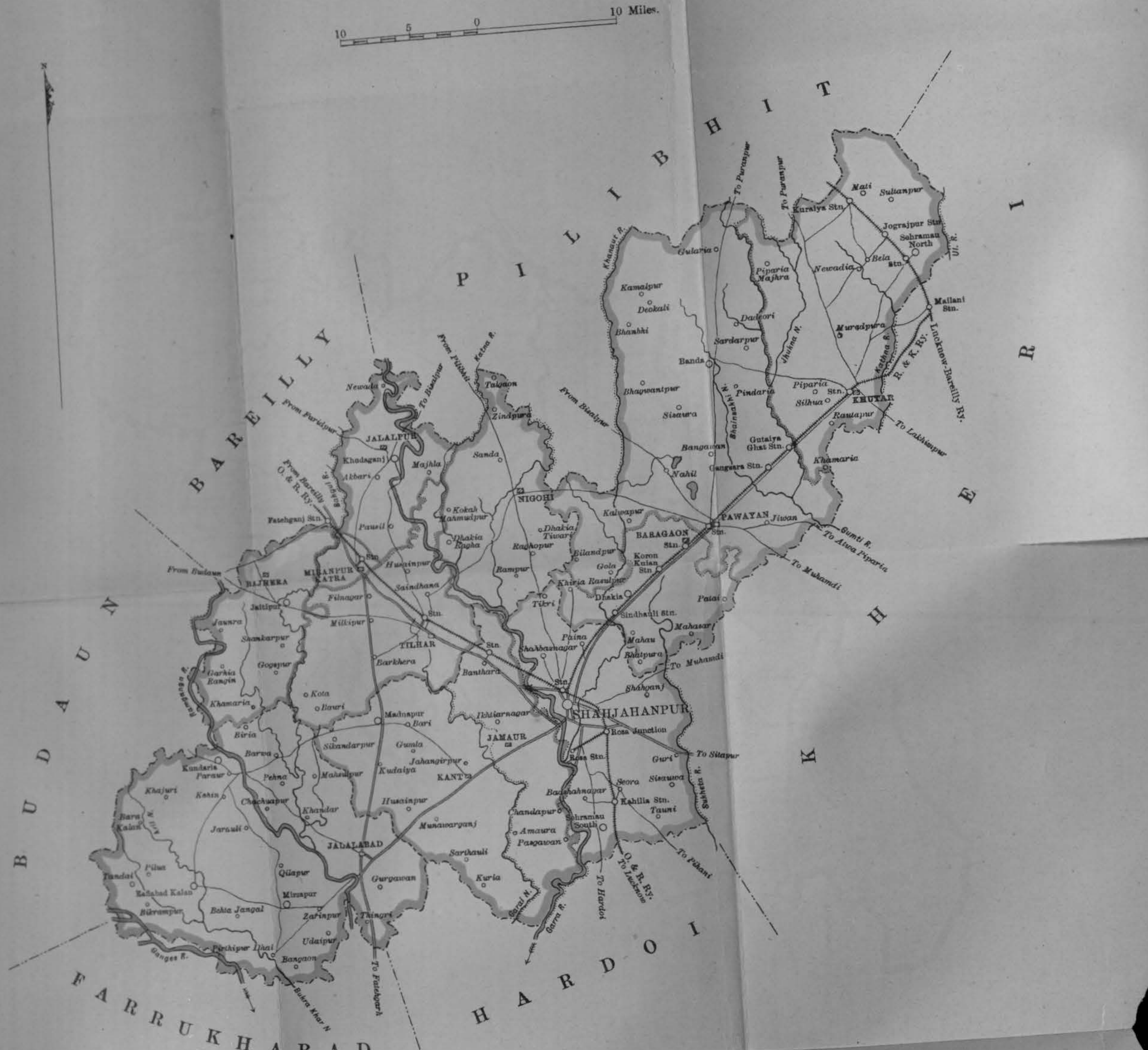
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DISTRICT

SHAHJAHANPUR.

Scale—1 Inch = 8 Miles.



CHAPTER I.

GENERAL FEATURES.

The district of Shahjahanpur occupies the south-east corner of the Rohilkhand division, and is a tract of very irregular outline lying between the parallels of 27°35′ and 28°29′ north latitude and 79°37′ and 80°23′ east longitude. It is bounded on the east by the Kheri district, on the south by Hardoi and Farrukhabad and on the west by Budaun and Bareilly, while to the north lie the Bisalpur and Puranpur tahsils of the Pilibhit district. The greatest length from north-east to south-west is about 75 miles, and the extreme breadth, measured across just south of the towns of Tilhar and Shahjahanpur, some 38 miles. The area is not liable to vary save for the short distance in which the deep stream of the Ramganga forms the boundary between this district and Budaun. The average for the five years ending with 1906-07 was 1,104,959 acres or 1,726·5 square miles. **Boundaries and area.**

The country presents the appearance of an open plain, well wooded by reason of the numerous groves and scattered trees, and in a high state of cultivation. In the north-east corner there is still a fair amount of unreclaimed forest, which in former days must have occupied a very large area, while elsewhere occur broad stretches of open rice land, singularly devoid of trees, in which the monotony of the landscape is relieved only by the raised village sites. Such tracts are, however, but exceptions to the general rule, for the bulk of the district resembles the upland plains of the Gangetic valley and produces every kind of crop. The general level is broken only by the valleys of the numerous streams and watercourses, which in most cases flow in a south-easterly direction, indicating the ordinary slope of the country. It is not easy to determine the exact extent of this slope from the recorded heights, for, though there is a fair number of permanent stations of the great trigonometrical survey, such stations are usually placed on eminences well above the surrounding country. Thus the pillar at Kasrak is 606 feet above the sea at its base, whereas **General appearance.**

the benchmark at Katra, less than two miles distant, is only 521 feet. Other stations are Sultanpur, 581 and Piparia, 572, in the north of the Pawayan tahsil; Karai, 559, near Khutar; Dhaka, 497, near Jalalabad, and Goendi, 493, in the south-western corner. The maximum height of the ground level is apparently 545 feet on the north-west border, not far from Khudaganj, and about the same in the north of Pawayan, dropping to 512 feet at Tilhar, 507 at Shahjahanpur and to some 480 feet on the Hardoi boundary. On these figures we obtain an average slope of two feet to the mile or thereabouts, disregarding the drop to the lower levels of the rice lands and the river valleys.

Natural divisions.

While the general appearance is at first sight very uniform a closer examination reveals a striking diversity of soils and natural features, and few districts of the plains exhibit so marked a contrast as that, for example, between the Pawayan and Jalalabad tahsils, in the north-east and south-west corners respectively. The most obvious division is that into *bangar* or upland and *tarai* or lowland, the latter being also known as *khadir*, a term ordinarily applied to the low valley of the Ganges. The *bangar*, corresponding closely to the *katehr* of Budaun and Moradabad, is the old and stable alluvium, and consists of a level plain at a considerable elevation above the rivers, while the low valleys which have been formed by a long process of erosion, the width depending on both the violence of the current and the consistency of the soil, constitute the *khadir*. Generally speaking the surface formation is similar to that found throughout the Gangetic plain, and depends almost wholly on the rivers. The latter flow in their well-marked valleys which are more or less subject to inundation every year, and these are flanked on either side by high banks raised in the first instance by the deposits of silt brought down in floods and afterwards by the action of the wind, whereby the sand is blown from the river beds during the hot weather, this sand being arrested on the high bank and consolidated by vegetation. From the sandy crest of the bank the land slopes gently towards the central plain till it rises again towards the bank of the next river, while in the middle there is usually a shallow depression, marked as a rule by subsidiary drainage lines or mere strings of pools. These general characteristics may be discerned everywhere, although

local conditions produce various modifications, certain features being accentuated at the cost of the rest. The full effect of these modifications, as reproduced in the peculiarities of the various tracts, is described in the articles on the several tahsils and parganas of the district, so that here it is but necessary to give a brief general summary of the whole.

The forest belt.

The first of the natural divisions is the forest tract in the extreme north-east. This bears a strong resemblance to the submontane Tarai of Pilibhit and Naini Tal, of which it is in fact a southerly continuation. There is an abundance of forest and waste, with a naturally fertile soil, a high water level, a climate which is popularly supposed to be most unhealthy, and a somewhat sparse and fluctuating population. Reclamation is steadily going on, however, and there are two considerable blocks of stable cultivation, one round the village of Khutar and the other further to the north, on either side of the railway. On the outskirts of these the tillage is of a most precarious nature, owing to the climate and the ravages of wild beasts, and a single sickly or unfavourable season is apt to cause a set-back to the cultivation, from which it may take several years to recover.

The Gumti tract.

This Tarai belt terminates on the west and south-west in a raised strip of high country with a light and sandy soil of a most unfertile character, roughly bounded by the Jhukna and the western high bank of the Gumti. The population is still very scanty, there is much waste and jungle, providing a shelter for wild animals, irrigation is deficient if not wholly absent, and the crops are of the most inferior description, while a further obstacle is presented by the indifferent nature of the drinking water and the undoubted insalubrity of the climate in years of heavy rainfall. On the whole this is perhaps the worst part of the district, though fortunately its area is of no great extent and late years have witnessed a very marked improvement.

The Bangar.

The succeeding tract, on the other hand, embraces the greater portion of the district, although it contains many internal subdivisions. It is a plain of light though moderately fertile loam, varied by heavy clay in the depressions and by light sandy soil on the river banks and higher levels. The loam area includes the bulk of the Pawayan, Baragaon, Nigohi and Shahjahanpur parganas as

well as the northern part of Jamaur. The rest of Nigohi, comprising the country on either side of the Kaimua, and the central and southern portions of Jamaur are characterised by heavy clay soil, in which floods are of frequent occurrence and the main staple is rice. There are other tracts on a low level, notably the poor and swampy land in Baragaon and Shahjahanpur along the course of the Sukheta, and the big depression in the south of the latter pargana round the Simrai *jhil* and the string of marshes extending southwards to the Hardoi border. The greater part of the Jalalpur pargana and a large area in Tilhar belong to the broad alluvial valley of the Garra, which narrows as it proceeds southwards. Here the soil is a rich loam of recent formation and higher fertility than any other part of the district, being admirably suited to the growth of sugarcane, wheat and the more valuable staples. This terminates on the west in the high bank of the Bahgul, where the soil is at best a light sandy loam, but frequently broken by ravines and generally undulating in appearance. To the south of the Garra alluvium and west of the Jamaur clay lies the *bhur* tract, a raised plateau with a light soil, in which the prevalence of sand is the dominant feature. This *bhur* embraces practically the whole of Kant, more than half of Tilhar and the eastern portion of Jalalabad. It is very fully cultivated and on the whole is not of a bad quality, for means of irrigation are fairly abundant, though it seldom happens that the area irrigated is sufficiently large, owing to the great labour and expense involved in watering soil of so absorbent a nature. A small patch of similar *bhur* is to be found west of the Bahgul in the extreme north of Khera Bajhera; but south of this, in the same pargana, is another strip of stiff and inferior clay less productive than that of Jamaur and Nigohi in that it is unsuited for rice and yields only the poorer crops.

The Tarai.

The *bangar* finally terminates in the *tarai* of the Ramganga basin, which includes about half of Khera Bajhera and a strip, some five miles in width, passing through Jalalabad. Within this belt the river winds in a constantly changing course, forming and reforming land with great rapidity. Consequently the nature of the soil varies widely, deposits of pure sand alternating with stretches of the richest loam silt, the result depending mainly on

the character of the annual floods. There is, however, a considerable area which is beyond the reach of ordinary inundations and this is of great value and fertility, producing large quantities of wheat and other valuable crops. A similar strip of *tarai* is to be found along the Ganges, but here the good land is very restricted in extent, the actual bed of the river being for the most part poor and sandy, covered in places with high grass and brushwood, extending inland for two or three miles from the actual channel.

The Bankati. The last remaining tract is the *bankati*, occupying the western and largest portion of the Jalalabad pargana. The name denotes the cleared forest lands, and traces of its former appearance are to be seen in the numerous scattered patches of *dhak* jungle. The *bankati* is a lowlying expanse of hard clay soil, in places rendered sterile by *usar* and the saline efflorescences known as *reh*, especially in the vicinity of the Sot. Rice is the main crop, and irrigation is of vital importance: it is supplied principally by a rude system of earthern embankments and channels taken out from the Sot and other streams. During the rains almost the whole of the *bankati* is under water, a fact which conduces to the unhealthiness of the climate, malarial fever being very prevalent. The floods are, however, beneficial in their action and drought is the great danger of the tract. It is subject to marked vicissitudes of fortune, but on the whole the old Rajput landholders have managed to maintain their ground with fair success.

Soils. It will be apparent from the above description that the soils throughout the district correspond closely to the types prevailing over the whole Gangetic plain. They consist of *bhur* or sand, *matiar* or clay, and *dumat* or loam, the last being a mixture of the others, though the proportion of each varies to an infinitesimal degree and there is no hard and fast line of demarcation between any one kind and the next. This is the case in every district, and the proportions of the various soils can only be determined approximately. Roughly 15 per cent. consists of clay, 12 per cent. of *bhur*, and the remainder of loam. The extent of clay is largest in the parganas of Jamaur, Jalalabad, Nigohi and Khera Bajhera, but elsewhere it is fairly uniform, amounting to about 10 per cent. Kant and Khutar show the highest proportion of *bhur*, followed by Tilhar and Pawayan; there is practically none in Jamaur, and very

little in either Shahjahanpur or Baragaon. These names are in common use among the people, and no conventional soils are recognised save in the case of *gauhani*, a term sometimes applied to the richly manured fields near the village site, in which garden crops are grown : but the *gauhani* of this district is relatively unimportant, owing to the general practice of reserving all the manure for the sugarcane fields, wherever these may be situated with respect to the inhabited site. A few local variations of the natural soils may be recorded, such as *dhankar*, a term applied to land growing rice and no other crop, and *khapat*, which is the very hardest and poorest clay, usually found in natural drainage and flood lines, where water collects and remains for weeks during the rainy season.

Rivers.

All the rivers of the district ultimately discharge their waters into the Ganges, and consequently should be included in the main Gangetic system, but for practical purposes there are three subsidiary systems, those of the Ramganga, the Garra and the Gumti, apart from the Ul, which may be considered an affluent of the Ghagra.

Ul.

The Ul in this part of its course, however, scarcely deserves the name of river. It has its origin in the low ground in the extreme south-east corner of the Pilibhit district, and for a few miles forms the boundary between parganas Khutar and Kheri. Subsequently it traverses the latter district from west to east, eventually falling into the Chauka. While in its lower reaches it attains fair dimensions, it is here, during the cold weather at all events, nothing more than a depression in the centre of a wide opening in the forest. The country in its neighbourhood is very unhealthy, and the people say that the name is derived from *ul*, the term applied locally to malarial fever. The Ul very possibly represents an abandoned channel of the Sarda, though it is obviously of great antiquity, since in this part of its course the bed is on a much higher level than that of the larger river.

Gumti.

The Gumti has its rise in the marshy ground near Mainakot on the edge of the forests in the Puranpur tahsil of Pilibhit. When it enters this district on the northern borders of the Pawayan tahsil it has a well-defined bed, though the current is sluggish and the channel is almost dry for half the year. Passing southwards, it forms the boundary between the Khutar and Pawayan parganas

and passes into Kheri in the extreme south-eastern corner of Pawayan, after a course of some 25 miles through this district. As it approaches the Oudh border the Gumti has a considerable current, and flows in a wide valley with high sandy plains on either bank. The stream is, however, fordable at all places for eight months in the year, while during the rains it is crossed by ferries. Formerly there were masonry bridges over the river on the roads to Khutar and Puranpur, but these fell many years ago, and there is now an iron bridge at Gutaiya-ghat on the former road, also carrying the steam tramway from Pawayan to Mailani.

Kathna.

The easternmost tributary of the Gumti is the Kathna, a small watercourse which has its origin in the large tank at Dhanega in pargana Khutar. It flows in a south-easterly direction through the pargana to meet the Kheri boundary, which it follows for about eight miles. Subsequently it traverses the Kheri district, and after entering Sitapur joins the Gumti at Dadhnamau. Here the Kathna is but a small stream, during the cold weather resembling a swamp rather than a river: there is much forest and jungle along its course, and the valley is low and very unhealthy.

Jhukna.

The next is the Jhukna, which has its source near Anantpur in the Puranpur tahsil and enters this district in the north-west of pargana Khutar. It flows in a southerly direction, and after a course of some three miles is joined by a similar stream named the Barhawa or Barua. The Jhukna is a small river with high sandy banks, in places clothed with jungle : the country is distinctly unhealthy, owing to the reputedly poisonous nature of the drinking water, which is said to cause dropsy and other diseases, and till recently no villages were to be found within two miles of the stream. The Jhukna joins the Gumti at Haripur, in the twelfth mile of the latter's course through this district.

Bhainsi.

Just below the confluence the Gumti receives on its right bank a small nameless tributary which rises near Banda in pargana Pawayan. Of much more importance is the Bhainsi or Bhainsahi, a stream some twenty miles in length, which has its origin near Deokali and flows southwards past Banda, for some miles following the course of the Puranpur road. It then turns to the south east and joins the Gumti at Sheopuri, some seven miles east of Pawayan. Like the Jhukna, the river has an evil reputation, and

its banks are considered unhealthy. The soil along the Bhainsi is very poor and sandy, and there is much jungle along its course. The stream is crossed by a masonry and timber bridge on the road from Pawayan to Khutar.

Garra.

The Garra is perhaps the most important river of the district. It rises in the hills of Kumaun and is first known as the Nandhaur, but after entering the Bhabar at Chorgallia becomes the Deoha, a name which it retains throughout its course in the Tarai and Pilibhit, while here it is usually called the Garra. It first passes through the Jalalpur pargana, close to the town of Khudaganj, and afterwards separates Tilhar from Nigohi, subsequently turning south and forming the boundary between Shahjahanpur and Jamaur. Then for a few miles it divides the latter from the Hardoi district and eventually joins the Ramganga just above the confluence of that river with the Ganges. The Garra is a large river with a wide bed, in places several miles in breadth. Occasionally it comes down in heavy flood, and its action is most destructive, as the channel, which at the point of entry is some 300 feet in width, varies continually, the stream cutting away and throwing up land along the greater part of its course. Where such change is sudden the damage done is considerable; but where the erosion is gradual the movement is of little import, for the abandoned bed is generally covered with an alluvial deposit of high fertility. In the seven or eight miles for which it forms the boundary with Oudh, the *dhar-dhura* or deep-stream rule prevails in its widest sense, even if a piece of land be transferred, unaltered in character, by a sudden change. This custom doubtless arose from the terms of the treaty of 1812, whereby the deep-stream was declared to be the boundary, and although it was specially enacted that this provision had no reference to the rights of landholders it would appear that it was regularly invoked for the settlement of private disputes. It was an almost necessary result of the treaty, as a proprietor on one bank could with difficulty have retained possession of a detached piece of land separated by the river from his village and under the dominion of a foreign power. Higher up no such considerations were involved, and the general rule is that the river remains the boundary between villages in case of gradual loss or accretion, but not when recognisable parcels of land are

suddenly transferred by a change of course from one bank to the other. The Garra is a navigable river, and during the rains boats can ascend to Pilibhit, which was once famed for its boat-building industry: the facilities for navigation too were the reason for the selection of Rosa as the site of the distillery and sugar factory. The only permanent bridge is that on the railway, three miles from Shahjahanpur city, but there are several boat-bridges and ferries, to which reference will be made later.

Khanaut. The volume of the Garra during its course through the district is largely increased by the contributions of several affluents. The largest is the Khanaut, which rises in the forests of Pilibhit and flows southwards for some 25 miles, forming the boundary between the Bisalpur tahsil of that district and pargana Pawayan. It then crosses the south-west portions of the latter pargana and Baragaon for about ten miles, and finally after a course of eight miles through pargana Shahjahanpur, passing close to the city on the east, falls into the Garra. Throughout it flows in a wide but well-defined valley, the whole of which is submerged in heavy floods, which are, however, of somewhat rare occurrence and of short duration. Within this valley the channel winds about in an incessant series of loops and bends, the ordinary bed being deep and narrow, while the current is generally sluggish. The river is bridged at Shahjahanpur and on the Pawayan road, but there are ferries at all the principal crossings. The Khanaut receives few tributaries of any size. On the left bank it is fed by the Jhabaria, a small stream which has its origin in the large *jhil* near Nahil and joins the river at Nagaria Buzurg. On the right are the Sakaria, which rises in Bisalpur and flows through the south-west of Pawayan to fall into the Khanaut at Manwabari; and the Barah, which has its source in the *jhils* above Dhakia Tiwari, and after traversing the extreme west of Baragaon effects its junction at Magdapur.

Sukheta. The easternmost tributary of the Garra is the Sukheta, which originates in the large *jhils* on the borders of the Pawayan and Baragaon parganas, and flows in a south-easterly direction through the latter as far as the Oudh boundary. For twelve miles it separates this district from Kheri and then enters Hardoi, where it falls into the Garra after a further course of some thirty miles. At first it is a mere drainage line, in which frequent obstructions have

resulted in the formation of extensive swamps; but along the Oudh border the channel is deep and well defined, although even here it is completely dry during the cold weather.

Katna. The Katna is a somewhat important river of Pilibhit, known in its upper reaches as the Mala. Shortly after entering this district on the northern borders of pargana Nigohi it is joined by the Rapatua, a fair sized stream which, like the Katna, is extensively used for irrigation purposes. From the confluence the river flows southwards, following the western boundary of Nigohi, to its junction with the Garra near Dhakia Ragha. The Katna is regularly dammed at Barah, where a large head of water is obtained for irrigating the hard clay soil in the neighbourhood.

Kaimua. The Kaimua rises in the south-east of Bisalpur, close to the Nigohi border, and flows through that pargana for some 15 miles in a south-westerly direction, past the village of Nigohi, ultimately joining the Garra at Baraincha. It is joined in the upper part of its course by several small channels, notably the Khandena or Khandni, which rises near Marauri in Bisalpur and for a few miles follows the district boundary. Along the Khandni the land is dry and sandy, but the Kaimua flows through the centre of the clay tract of Nigohi, and though only a small stream it is of immense value for irrigation purposes, numerous dams being made with the object of holding up the water.

Garai. There are no tributaries of the Garra on its right bank except the Bhaksi and the Garai, while the latter does not join the main stream within the limits of this district. The Bhaksi is an ill-defined watercourse which appears to have its origin near Tilhar, whence the flood water makes its way across country to the south-east, one outlet being into the Garra nearly opposite the city of Shahjahanpur, while a second breaks southwards through Jamaur from Khanpur Hakimpur past the village of Jamaur to join the Garai at Mutiasa. The Garai rises in a *jhil* some three miles south of Khudaganj, and after traversing the Jalalpur and Tilhar parganas forms the boundary between Kant and Jamaur as far as the southern borders of the district. It finally joins the Garra in the Hardoi district. As far as Kant it is a mere ditch, dry for the greater part of the year, but further south, after its junction with the Bhaksi, its

channel becomes deeper and wider, and the flow is perennial, so that the stream can be utilised for irrigation purposes. The Garai has a well-marked valley, lying at a considerable depth below the level of the *bhur* uplands on the west, and of fair fertility. The river is bridged on the roads from Shahjahanpur to Tilhar and Jalalabad.

Bahgul. The next river is the Bahgul, an important stream whose valley generally marks the western edge of the uplands. Rising in the Naini Tal Tarai, it traverses the eastern half of the Bareilly district, and first touches pargana Jalalpur at Nizampur, some five miles due west from Khudaganj. Here it is joined by a watercourse known as the Gauneya or Sohania, which rises in the Faridpur tahsil of Bareilly and for four miles forms the district boundary. Below the confluence the Bahgul performs this duty for five or six miles, and then separates Khera Bajhera on the west from Katra and Tilhar on the east, save for a detour of about ten miles in the former pargana. Subsequently it enters Jalalabad and there falls into the Ramganga just below Khandar. The valley of the Bahgul is well marked, but the river does not alter its course or overflow its banks, save in unusually heavy floods. In Khera Bajhera, where it approaches the Ramganga, the country on its right bank lies low and is a level stretch of heavy clay, and these characteristics are maintained as far as the confluence. At Sarjupur the river is reinforced by the Reoti, a small stream which rises in Faridpur and crosses the north of Khera Bajhera; at Pehna in Jalalabad it receives the Andhawi, a drainage channel traversing the centre of Khera Bajhera and practically forming a backwater of the Ramganga; and at Khandar it is joined on the left bank by a similar stream of the same name, which drains the north-east of Jalalabad. The Bahgul is bridged only at Fatehganj, the border town in the Bareilly district, where it is crossed both by the railway and the provincial road to Bareilly. The road bridge was originally built by Hakim Mahdi Ali Khan, the Oudh minister, but the old structure was carried away in the flood of 1874. The river is extensively utilised for irrigation purposes, and dams are regularly constructed at specified places.

Ramganga. The Ramganga is a great river, having its origin in the lofty heights of the Himalayas and, after emerging from the hills,

traversing Bijnor, Moradabad, the Rampur State, Bareilly and Budaun. For some twelve miles it separates this district from Budaun, and then makes its way through the Jalalabad tahsil to join the Ganges in Farrukhabad. Its valley has been already described in the account of the *tarai* tract. For a few miles in Khera Bajhera the deep stream constitutes the boundary, and this *dhar-dhura* rule prevails in the case of a few Jalalabad villages. Elsewhere, however, the rule is that of *mendh-dhura*, the total area of the village remaining unchanged no matter what alterations may occur in the river's course. The Ramganga is not bridged in this district, though there is a bridge-of-boats during the dry season at Kola-ghat on the road from Jalalabad to Pirthipur Dhai; but there are numerous ferries, to which reference will be made later, and, when the water is low, fords may be found at several places.

Sot. The Sot, sometimes known by the historic name of Yar-i-Wafadar or faithful friend, bestowed on it by Muhammad Shah in his campaign against Ali Muhammad Khan and his Rohillas, rises in the Moradabad district and, after traversing the uplands of Budaun in a deep channel, passes into the *khadir* of the Ganges. There it changes its nature, becoming a sluggish stream with several channels, largely used for irrigation purposes, a function which it also performs in this district. It enters the Jalalabad pargana on the west in two branches, which unite near Pilua, and thence keeps parallel to the Ganges through the *bankati* till it passes into Farrukhabad, a short distance below Pirthipur Dhai. At Lachhmanpur it is joined by the Aril, a small stream which flows southwards from the Budaun district past Barah, and lower down it unites with two or three other small watercourses, the combined stream being known as the Bukra Khar.

Ganges. There remains the Ganges, which touches this district for some sixteen miles. The main channel of the river lies beyond the limits of Shahjahanpur, but there are several branches and backwaters which traverse the *khadir* lands of Jalalabad. The river hardly affects this district, as no towns or large villages are to be found on its banks, which are generally a waste of sand, long grass and tamarisk. The only ferry is that of Bharatpur, near Pirthipur Dhai, and this place is the scene of an important bathing fair and several smaller gatherings.

Lakes and *jhils.*

These rivers complete the drainage system of the district, though in a few places the surface water is unable to find an outlet, resulting in the accumulation of water in the depressions and the formation of numerous *jhils* and swamps. Few of these, however, are of great size, but their importance as reservoirs for irrigation is very considerable, though even the largest sheets of water run low in unusually dry seasons, and in all years shrink to small dimensions before the advent of the hot weather. There are no *jhils* of any great size in the Jalalabad tahsil. In Tilhar the chief include the large depression at Palia Darobast, where the Garai has its source; two to the north of Khudaganj; three in the vicinity of Katra; and the collection of *jhils* to the north and west of Dhakia Tiwari in pargana Nigohi, from which the Barah derives its origin. In the Shahjahanpur tahsil there is one of fair size at Jaraon, on the main road between Kant and Jalalabad, but all the others are in the Shahjahanpur pargana. The largest include that at Tikri, in the extreme north, some 220 acres in extent; that at Badshahnagar on the road to Hardoi; and the extensive depression in the south-east, comprising the *jhils* at Simrai, Pandra Sikandarpur, Barmaula and Raipur. In the Pawayan tahsil are several of considerable importance. The most noteworthy in pargana Khutar are the ancient tank at Mati, that at Nawadia Munzabta in the north, that at Dhanega, forming the source of the Kathna, and the permanent lake, some 270 acres in extent, near Nadautha, to the north of Khutar. Pargana Pawayan contains the great *jhil* near Nahil, which occupies about 310 acres. In Baragaon are the Aun, Mainari and Diwali *jhils* in the north, whence the Sukheta derives its origin, and those of Barhela and Khandsar in the south-east. These tanks, in addition to the supply of water for irrigation, are of much value as fisheries and in other ways, yielding the wild rice known as *pasai*, and the species of grass called *sanwan* or *jharwa*, the seeds of which are gathered and eaten by the poor, while the shallow parts and the small ponds are utilised largely by Kahars and others for the cultivation of the *singhara* or waternut, the rent paid for such a purpose being often as much as that exacted for an equivalent area of good arable land.

Waste land.

The total area of waste land at the present time averages 92,739 acres or 8·39 per cent. of the whole. From this, however,

certain deductions should be made, inasmuch as it includes 34,468 acres under water and 39,844 acres permanently occupied by railways, roads, inhabited sites, buildings and the like, leaving only 18,417 acres, or 1·67 per cent. of the entire area, under the category of unculturable waste. Of this amount 7,403 acres are in the Jalalabad tahsil, where such land consists either of *usar* or else of the sandy banks of the Ganges and the Ramganga: 4,243 are in tahsil Shahjahanpur, 4,516 in Tilhar and 2,255 in Pawayan. The proportion is highest in the parganas of Jalalabad, Jamaur, Nigohi and Khera Bajhera, which contain the bulk of the heavy clay soils in which saturation is apt to occur after a series of wet years, rendering the land sour and sterile.

Forests.

These figures do not by any means include all the waste in the district, but only such areas as could not under any circumstances be rendered fit for profitable tillage. There is a very large extent of uncultivated land which under present conditions is beyond the reach of the plough, though nominally classed as culturable, and this is notably the case in the Pawayan tahsil. The Khutar pargana of that subdivision holds the largest share, for in that tract are some 33,000 acres of forest, stretching along the Oudh border and extending into the centre of the pargana. This forest is a continuation of that in the Kheri and Pilibhit districts, and consists for the most part of *sal* trees, though the growth is generally inferior and large timber is scarce. Besides the *sal*, which is here generally called *koron*, there are several other species, but none of any value as timber except perhaps the *asaina* or *asna* and the *mahua*, though these are comparatively scarce. The forest is the property of private *zamindars*, who do little in the way of conservancy: timber is generally cut in the form of *ballis*, each of which represents a young tree, but it is urged, and probably with reason, that in these parts the *sal* does not attain maturity, the trees rotting at the core after they have reached a certain height, as is also the case in the Tarai forests to the north. Nevertheless the forests of Khutar are of much economic value, supplying an abundance of wood well fitted for agricultural implements, country carts and building purposes, as well as for fuel and charcoal. The disadvantages of the forests, on the other hand, are the unhealthiness of the climate in their neighbourhood and the

refuge afforded to innumerable wild animals, which do untold damage to the crops within a considerable radius. Smaller patches of forest extend along either side of the Gumti, from the Bhainsi on the west to the Jhukna on the east, and the woodland stretches with few interruptions as far as the Kheri border. There is also a certain amount of inferior *sal* forest along the Khanaut, especially in the extreme north-west of pargana Pawayan.

Elsewhere the tree jungle consists chiefly of *dhak* (*Butea frondosa*) and thorny scrub. The former is most common in the *bankati* tract of Jalalabad, and in the hard clay soils of Jamaur and Nigohi, but there are considerable stretches of *dhak* in almost every pargana, and especially along the Oudh border. The trees are usually cut down every eight or ten years for fuel, or else are tapped for gum, so that full-grown specimens are rarely to be seen, and the jungles contain only mutilated and stunted trees and saplings. The land on which the *dhak* grows, though of the poorest description for arable purposes, is not without its value as a grazing ground for cattle, sheep and goats. Mention should also be made of the large stretches of open grass waste, found principally in the Pawayan tahsil, which are of great use as supplying thatching grass. The latter grows chiefly in shallow marshes or lowlying ground where the water collects during the rains. The best kind is a flat-bladed grass called *gandar* or *panni*, about three and a half feet high, from which, in addition to roofs, the common hand-brooms used by sweepers are made, while the roots supply the familiar *khas-khas* for *tattis*. Another common kind used for thatching is a round, coarse and brittle grass, five or six feet in height, which goes by the name of *kans*, though entirely different from the destructive weed of Bundelkhand. It is only employed by the poor in places where better kinds are not easily obtainable, as it rots much more quickly than *gandar*. The third and most valuable kind is the *sarkanda* or *sarkara*, called *sarpat* in other parts. This grows chiefly in the sandy valleys of rivers, and is often planted as a hedge to fields where the light *bhur* soil is apt to be blown about and shifted by the wind. It is used for thatching and many other purposes. The stalk or reed, called *sentha*, is utilised for making chairs, stools and the like, while the thin upper part is made into *sirkis* or screens, the uses of which are numer- Jungles.

ous, or else is twisted into *munj* fibre for ropes and matting. The present total area of jungle and grass land amounts to some 70,000 acres, but the supply of *sarkanda* grass is always inadequate, and large quantities are imported from the Nepal Tarai beyond the Sarda, either in its natural state or manufactured into *sirkis*.

Trees. The timber trees of the district are the same as those common to all Rohilkhand. Apart from the *sal* and the *asaina*, which are confined to the forest tracts, and the *dhak* already mentioned, the most common species are the mango, *babul*, *shisham*, *semal*, *siras*, tamarind, *jaman*, *bel*, *nim* and the four varieties of fig called the *pipal*, *bargad*, *pakar* and *gular*. In addition to these bamboos are to be seen almost everywhere and are of great economic value, while there are many other indigenous species to which special reference need not be made. Several trees too have been introduced with success, such as the teak, the cork (*Millingtonia hortensis*) and the coral tree (*Erythrina stricta*), but these are practically confined to the station of Shahjahanpur, and are attributed to Mr. Buller, who was Collector about 1845.

Groves. The well-wooded appearance of the country is due in large measure to the abundance of artificial groves, particularly in the upland tracts. These groves consist principally of mango trees, though several others are planted, such as the *jaman*, tamarind and jack-fruit. Some of the mango groves are of great size and antiquity, often going back to the days of the Rohillas, who paid much attention to this form of arboriculture. At the settlement of 1870 the area was given as 30,350 acres, and this remained practically unchanged, owing no doubt to the destruction of many old groves for the sake of the timber; the area at the time of the last assessment being 30,621. Subsequent years have witnessed a marked decrease, and it is probable that much of the land hitherto occupied by groves has been brought under cultivation, while *zamindars* are less willing to devote arable land in perpetuity to fruit-bearing trees. The average for the five years ending with 1906 was 27,828 acres or 2·52 per cent. of the entire district. The proportion is highest in the Pawayan pargana, where it amounts to 3·95 per cent. : and here there has been a considerable increase, owing largely to the policy of the Raja. Next come Katra with 3·23, Shahjahanpur with 3·13, Jalalpur with 2·89 and Baragaon with 2·87 per cent.

At the other end of the list stand the parganas of Jalalabad with 1·41, Khera Bajhera with 1·66 and Jamaur with 1·67 per cent., these low proportions being but natural in tracts where the soil is mainly a heavy clay unsuited to tree growth. During the past forty years there has been a decrease in every pargana except Pawayan and Khutar, the diminution in the area being most noticeable in the case of Tilhar, Baragaon, Shahjahanpur and Jalalabad. The grove area does not include that occupied by the numerous fruit gardens which abound in the vicinity of the towns and larger villages. These are stocked with many varieties of fruit trees, such as oranges, limes, guavas, pomegranates and plantains.

Minerals.

The geology of the district exposes nothing beyond the ordinary Gangetic alluvium, and consequently the mineral products are few and unimportant. The most valuable is the nodular limestone conglomerate known as *kankar*, which is used principally as a road metal, but also is extensively employed for concrete and for lime-burning. In former days *kankar* was supposed to be very rare, but it exists in large quantities throughout the district, especially in the Shahjahanpur and Tilhar tahsils and in pargana Baragaon. Quarries are to be found in the near vicinity of all the metalled roads, and there are three recognised varieties, the *bichua*, the *chatari* and the dark type called *talia*, used only for burning. The average cost of *kankar* at the quarries is from Rs. 2 to Rs. 2-8-0 per hundred cubic feet, and the cost of carriage is ordinarily eight annas per mile for the same quantity. Lime made from *kankar* costs from Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 when burnt with cowdung, and from Rs. 15 to Rs. 20 per hundred cubic feet when wood or charcoal are employed. The only other mineral product of importance, for *reh* is practically unknown in this district except in the neighbourhood of the Sot, is brick earth, and this is obtainable in most places. The *kachcha* or slop-moulded bricks used in wells cost from Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 per lakh. The small bricks called *lakhauria*, burnt in *pajawas* or native kilns and employed for building, cost about Rs. 75, while those of the European pattern, measuring 9″ × 4½″ × 2¾″ or 3″, cost from Rs. 700 to Rs. 1,000, the price, which includes delivery, varying with the demand. Sun-dried bricks of the same size are obtainable at Rs. 100 or Rs. 110 inclusive of carriage.

Building materials.

The other materials for building may be dealt with briefly. Stone is seldom employed, and has to be imported from Agra or Mirzapur at a cost of about Rs. 3 per cubic foot. Timber is naturally abundant and cheap, though good *sal* logs have to be brought from the forests of Nepal and Kheri, at a cost ranging from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3-8-0 per cubic foot. For ordinary purposes the kinds used are mango, *mahua*, *shisham*, *nim*, *asaina* and *haldu*, of which the first is the cheapest and at the same time the least valuable, while *asaina* and *shisham*, which are by far the best, range from Re. 1-8-0 to Rs. 2-4-0 per cubic foot. Mango and *dhak* wood is generally used for fuel, and the *gular* and *jaman*, owing to their capability for resisting the action of water, are largely employed for well curbs and similar purposes. In the houses of the poor the materials are generally supplied by the *zamindars*, and nothing has to be purchased in the open market, the wood and bamboos being obtainable on the estate, as also the string and the thatching grass for the roof. Tiles are used mainly in the towns, those of the first quality costing from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 6 per thousand, while the second-class fetches from Re. 1-8-0 to Rs. 2-8-0, and those of the third-class are about half this price.

Fauna.

The list of wild animals is shorter than in the neighbouring districts of Pilibhit and Kheri, though more species are found, especially in the jungle tracts of the Pawayan tahsil, than in Bareilly and Budaun to the west. The tiger was once far from uncommon in the forest belt, but is now a very rare visitor: one was shot in 1901 about two miles from Khutar. The leopard is still found sometimes in the jungles of the north, on either side of the Gumti, and with the exception of the wolf is the only representative of the larger carnivorous animals which can be called an inhabitant of the district. The *chital* or spotted deer still survives in the forest tract, but the hog-deer and the four-horned antelope may be regarded as almost extinct. On the other hand the *nilgai* is fairly common in the *dhak* and other jungles, while the common antelope is met with in small numbers in many parts, especially on the high land along the Gumti and near the Ganges. Other animals include jackals, foxes, hares and wild pig, the last being fairly abundant in the *khadir* lands and also in the forest tract, where they do much damage to the cultivation in the vicinity.

Of the birds little need be said. The bustard has been shot in the district and the florican is still to be met with, while the black and grey partridge, peafowl, quail and the small sand-grouse are generally plentiful. The cold weather immigrants are very numerous, and geese, duck, pochard, widgeon and teal of many varieties, as well as snipe, frequent the larger pools and marshes. Deaths caused by wild animals are few, and these are usually attributable to wolves, though they are far from numerous. Much greater mortality is caused by snakes, but the returns are by no means reliable.

Fish abound in the rivers and lakes, and are in great demand as an article of food among almost all classes of the population. The last census showed a total of about 1,200 professional fishermen and dealers, including dependants, but the number of persons who resort to fishing during the season as a subsidiary means of support is very much greater. From August to December, and to a less extent at other times, large numbers of Kahars, Bhatiaras, Pasis and others engage in this occupation, employing the rod and line, the spear, the *kurcha* or wicker basket, and various descriptions of nets, which have different names according to the size of mesh and the method of fishing adopted Many varieties of fish are to be found, generally identical with those which are common to the rivers and lakes of all the plains districts, though as usual the local names differ to some extent from those in vogue elsewhere. The most common belong to the families of the *cyprinidæ* and *siluridæ*, but it is useless to give a mere enumeration of vernacular names. Fisheries.

The domestic animals, though generally well suited to the conditions of the country, are of a small and inferior type, comparing unfavourably with those found in the districts of the Doab. In many cases, however, animals of a better class are imported from Kheri and other parts of the submontane tract, and as a rule a somewhat better stamp of cattle is to be seen in the Pawayan tahsil than elsewhere. This is due not only to the existence of good pasture land in that subdivision, but also to the enterprise of the larger landowners, especially the *zamindars* of Khutar, Sehramau North, Bela and Indalpur. There is no distinctive breed of cattle in this district, though the best resemble Cattle.

the Parehar strain for which the neighbouring parts of Kheri have acquired a well-deserved reputation. Attempts were made by Mr. Carew of Rosa in 1866 and by Government in the following year to improve the local stock by means of bulls imported from the Punjab and other parts, but the experiment proved unsuccessful owing to the inability of these animals to withstand the change of climate. As to the actual numbers of cattle in the district, there are no means of comparing present figures with past. The first enumeration on which any reliance can be placed was that of 1899, when it was ascertained that the number of bulls and bullocks was 191,780, giving an average of 2·38 animals per plough, exactly corresponding with the general figure for the provinces. A second census in 1904 showed that the total had increased to 223,029, and that of male buffaloes had risen from 42,787 to 53,037. The number of animals to each plough was 2·37 or very nearly the same as before, so that there is clearly no deficiency. The plough duty too had dropped from 7·46 to 6·62 acres, in itself a sure sign of improvement. In other directions a decided increase in the agricultural wealth of the district was observed. The third census, taken in 1909, showed a decided decline, the total number of plough animals being only 225,245, of which 43,381 were buffaloes, while the proportion fell to 2·17 animals per plough. Cows also dropped to 93,184, but cow-buffaloes rose to 61,889, while the number of young stock remained fairly constant at 176,920. The decrease is probably of a temporary nature and may be ascribed to the prevalence of bad seasons and the recrudescence of disease. The number of cows in 1904 was 111,527 and that of cow-buffaloes 53,356, as compared with 100,238 and 42,794 five years earlier. Both figures are high and afford an indication of the importance of the *ghi* trade, which is yearly growing in value. Equally remarkable was the increase under the head of young stock, which rose from 155,488 to 184,416 during the period in question. Shahjahanpur can hardly be described as a large breeding district, for, though a fair amount of pasturage is obtainable in the Ganges valley and in the forest tracts of the north, it is the custom to send large numbers of cattle from the northern parganas to graze in the pastures of Nepal, the migration lasting from the beginning of the cold weather till the commencement of the rains.

Sheep and goats.

The number of sheep and goats at the last enumeration was 25,433 and 172,338 respectively, and here again a marked increase, confined chiefly to the latter animals, was observed. The figure is relatively low in the case of sheep, which are here of a poor type and of little economic importance; but the goats represent an asset of great value, on account of their milk, their flesh and their hair, which is woven into blankets by the Gadariyas. Where available both sheep and goats are used for penning on the land for the sake of the manure, and *zamindars* willingly pay a small fee to the herdsmen for the benefits derived therefrom.

Other animals.

According to local tradition the district was once noted for its horses, but this reputation is no longer merited. The breed is of the usual inferior type, better perhaps in the Jalalabad tahsil than elsewhere. For many years Government stallions have been kept in that subdivision and in Tilhar, but without any noteworthy results, and at the present time there are three pony and three donkey stallions maintained from provincial funds. The last enumeration showed a total of 1,254 horses and 7,515 ponies, but most of these consist of the wretched animals kept by Banjaras and others for pack transport or those utilised for harness work in *ekkas*. Donkeys, numbering 2,230 in all, are comparatively scarce, and experiments in mule breeding have not hitherto proved successful. There were 48 camels, but these animals are not in favour, as they are generally unsuited to the climate. Carts are most commonly employed for transport and are relatively numerous, the total of 36,027 being exceeded in very few districts: most of them are of the light two-wheeled pattern which is so frequently to be seen throughout Rohilkhand.

Cattle-disease.

Several forms of cattle-disease are more or less prevalent throughout the district, though the available returns are not sufficiently trustworthy to deserve reproduction. The most common are foot-and-mouth disease, which is not usually fatal, and rinderpest, which occasionally assumes an epidemic form and carries off large numbers of animals. Anthrax, the most deadly of all, is fortunately rare, and its outbreaks are almost always sporadic and confined to isolated localities. In the forest tracts and the low river valleys there is a good deal of hæmorrhagic septicæmia or malignant sore-throat, known locally as *gutaria*, and this, save in

rare instances, is attended with fatal results. Efforts have been made during recent years to encourage inoculation for rinderpest and other diseases with encouraging results; and three veterinary assistant surgeons are employed by the district board.

Climate.

Generally speaking, the climate closely resembles that of Bareilly and the rest of Rohilkhand. It is distinctly more moist than that of the Doab, so that the country appears green and fresh for the greater part of the year, though the atmosphere is much drier than that of the eastern districts. The tract enjoys the long cold weather of the Rohilkhand and Meerut divisions, while the heat in summer is less excessive than in Lucknow or Agra. It is quite an exception for two full months to pass without a shower, and usually the winter rains may be expected towards the end of December or during the first fortnight of January. As in Bareilly, the climate may be styled sub-Himalayan, the dominant features being dampness, moderate heat and partial immunity from violent hot winds, which rarely blow after sunset and are never prolonged through the night. They usually commence towards the middle of April and last, with frequent intermissions of easterly winds, till early in June, when the wind usually shifts to the south and remains in that quarter till the advent of the rains. The latter season is less unhealthy than in Bareilly; but the end of August and the first half of September are the least pleasant portion of the year. In the cold weather the temperature reaches a low level and frosts are common, while occasionally heavy mists or fogs come on during the night, and sometimes last as late as noon. There are no meteorological data available, save as regards the rainfall, but as a rule the mean temperature of the year is about 75° in the shade, the maximum seldom exceeding 105°.

Rainfall.

Records of the rainfall are maintained at each of the tahsil headquarters, and the annual returns are available from 1864 onwards, while in the case of Shahjahanpur itself they are extant for a considerably longer period. The average fall for the entire district, calculated on the figures of 43 years, is 37·11 inches, while that of Shahjahanpur itself is 40·06, that of Pawayan 39·98, that of Tilhar 36·17 and that of Jalalabad 32·94 inches. It will thus be seen that the local variations are very marked, especially in the case of Jalalabad. The latter instance is somewhat surprising, as the town stands close to the Ramganga and much nearer to the Ganges than any

other station; but it would appear that in this district the prevailing factors are rather the proximity of the forests and the mountains, the southern portions of the tract being generally beyond the reach of the hill storms. In former days a rain-gauge was maintained at Khutar, and the records of that place show a distinctly higher average than those of Pawayan and Shahjahanpur. The annual fluctuations are very great, for during the period in question there were twelve years in which a defect of 25 per cent. or more was registered, while on five occasions it exceeded 33 per cent. Similarly in eight years an excess of one-fourth was observed, and it is somewhat remarkable that this excess in every instance was greater than the normal by one-third. The years of lowest rainfall were 1864 with a total of 23·75 inches, the deficiency being equally marked in all tahsils; 1868 wich 20·82, when Jalalabad recorded no more than 15·8; 1877, another year of general famine, when the district average was 20·5, and Jalalabad again fared very badly with 15·4 inches; 1880, with 20·6, the smallest amounts being then received in Tilhar and Pawayan, although no actual famine resulted; and 1896, with 23·75, when all previous records were beaten by a total precipitation of 10·7 inches in the Jalalabad tahsil. On the last occasion Pawayan was not far short of the normal, but elsewhere the situation was seriously aggravated by the small amount received in the preceding year, when the district average was only 25·48 inches. Turning to the other end of the scale, we find that the wettest year ever known was 1879, when the average reached the surprising figure of 66·52 inches, and more than 71 inches were registered in the Pawayan and Tilhar tahsils. Next comes 1894, a season of abnormal rainfall in every part of the provinces, with 63·44, and then follow 1867, 1885 and 1891 with 53 inches in each case, 1871 with 51·5 and 1874 and 1886 with 50 inches apiece. The fall in 1879 was the heaviest ever known in the Shahjahanpur, Tilhar and Pawayan tahsils, aggregating 69·5, 72·3 and 71·7 inches respectively, but in Jalalabad the greatest amount ever recorded in one year was 57·8 inches in 1871, followed by 55·3 in 1894. On an average 75·4 per cent. of the total fall is received during June, July and August, and 18·7 per cent. during the three following months.

Shahjahanpur itself is reputed to be one of the most healthy spots in the United Provinces, owing to the mild nature of the Health.

climate and also to its admirable situation on a high tableland between the Garra and the Khanaut. Elsewhere the conditions vary. The general health is distinctly good in the upland areas as a whole, but the river valleys and the clay tracts in which waterlogging occurs are less fortunate. Such is the case especially in the *bankati* of pargana Jalalabad, where the natural drainage is defective and conditions are apt to be rendered worse by the effects of the irrigation embankments on the Sot. The forest tract in the north, however, is by far the most unhealthy part of the district. There the climate resembles that of the Tarai, and malarial fever and ague are extremely prevalent, especially towards the close of the rains. A no less evil reputation attaches to the country along the Gumti, between the Jhukna on the east and the Bhainsi on the west, for in addition to the malarious nature of the climate the waters of these streams are reputed to be poisonous and to cause a kind of dropsy. Some idea of the relative healthiness or otherwise of the district may be obtained from an examination of the vital statistics. These were first compiled in 1865 or thereabouts, but in early years the system of registration was most incomplete and defective, so that little reliance can be placed on the returns. A new system, involving supervision on the part of the police, was introduced in 1872, but some time elapsed before it came into full working order. The average number of deaths during the five years ending with 1880 was 38,343 annually, giving a mean death-rate of 40·9 per mille. This probably represents a close approximation to the actual figure although, high as are the rates for 1878 and the following year, it is very possible that the full mortality caused by the famine and its attendant sickness was never brought to light. The ensuing decade from 1881 to 1890 inclusive showed a considerable improvement, the number of deaths falling to 31,062 yearly, with a mean rate of 36·25 per mille. In the following ten years still better results were obtained, in spite of the heavy mortality caused by several abnormally wet seasons, the average rate being 35·33. Even this, however, was a somewhat high figure, while subsequent years have witnessed a serious relapse, the average for the seven years ending with 1907 being 41·1 per mille with 37,871 deaths annually.* These figures

* Appendix, table III.

give an average rate of 38·12 for the last thirty years, which is much the same as in the adjoining districts of Kheri, Hardoi and Pilibhit, though higher than the rates in Budaun and Bareilly during the same period. On the other hand the birth-rate is extraordinarily high. From 1881 to 1890 it averaged 46·2, during the next decade it was 42, while for the past seven years the mean annual rate was no less than 53·5 per mille, a figure which is probably exceeded in no other part of the United Provinces. Only in 1896 and 1897, when the climatic conditions were peculiarly unfavourable, have the recorded deaths exceeded the number of births during the past three decades.

A table in the appendix shows the principal causes of death in each year since 1891.* As usual, fever heads the list, being responsible for three-fourths of the total mortality. The average death-rate per mille attributable to fever was 24·8 from 1881 to 1890 and 27·2 for the next decade, while for the last seven years it has been no less than 31·08. These results are far from satisfactory, but the same phenomenon is apparent in almost every other district. At the same time the diagnosis, resting ultimately with the village *chaukidar*, is in many instances incorrect, since it is the usual practice to ascribe to fever all deaths which do not come obviously under other well-recognised heads, or when fever has been a visible symptom of the disease from which death has resulted, as in the case of pneumonia and influenza, which are extremely common. On the other hand there can be no doubt that malarial fever is the most prevalent form of sickness. It is always present, and in certain tracts, such as the north of the Pawayan tahsil and the lowlying portions of Jalalabad, its ravages are very great, and are not likely to be diminished under existing conditions. Efforts are constantly made to combat the disease, but while the people are willing enough to receive gratuitous assistance, they show little inclination to purchase quinine on their own account even at the cheap rate at which the drug is obtainable. Such measures are, however, but palliatives, and fever must continue to be an accompaniment of defective drainage, unreclaimed forest and a low vitality, illustrated in a remarkable degree by the excessive mortality which

Fever.

* Appendix, table IV.

invariably follows on a period of scarcity or a season of abnormal rainfall.

Cholera.

Cholera may almost be described as endemic, and though in a few years the deaths attributed to this cause have reached an insignificant total outbreaks of considerable magnitude have been observed on numerous occasions. Of the earlier years for which returns are extant the worst were 1872 and 1880, the latter showing a mortality of 5,738 from this disease alone. From 1881 to 1890 cholera was responsible for a death-rate of 1·9 per mille, though the vast majority of the cases occurred in three years, 1882, 1886 and 1890, the last being notorious for the worst epidemic on record, for no fewer than 7,046 persons were carried off within twelve months. The ensuing decade, with its exceptionally heavy rainfall in the first half, followed by scarcity and famine in the second, was particularly unhealthy, and the average rate rose to 2·1. There were four bad epidemics and two others of less intensity, so that the annual average amounted to nearly 2,000 deaths, as will be seen by a reference to the statistical table. From 1901 to 1907 inclusive the district was comparatively free from the disease, the death-rate being but ·7 per mille, while on two occasions only did the mortality attain a noticeable height. Much has been effected of late years in the prevention and extirpation of the disease by prompt attention to the water-supply, but the task is very difficult in those tracts where the water level is high and the wells in consequence become rapidly contaminated.

Small-pox.

Much more encouraging progress has been achieved with regard to small-pox, which in former days was terribly prevalent. There was a very extensive outbreak, accounting for 3,835 deaths, during the famine of 1878; but since that date the only bad epidemics have been those of 1883, which was the worst ever known and carried off no fewer than 6,307 persons, and of 1897, another season of famine, when the mortality from this cause amounted to 2,705. The decline of the disease is clearly illustrated by the fact that from 1881 to 1890 the death-rate from this cause was 1·2, in the next ten years ·56, and from 1901 to 1907 inclusive only ·08 per mille This improvement may fairly be regarded as permanent. In early days direct inoculation was commonly practised, and it was long before it was supplanted by vaccination. The

latter up till 1865 was performed only at the Government dispensaries on those who cared to present themselves for the purpose, and it was not till that year that any systematised attempt was made to render it more popular. A regular vaccinating staff was then organised, and although at first the success attained was by no means remarkable and considerable opposition was displayed by the people, their prejudices were soon overcome, and the severe small-pox epidemic of 1878 did much to establish confidence in the process. For the ten years ending with 1890 the average number of primary operations was 16,082, and this rose during the ensuing decade to 23,918, while for the last seven years the average has been 33,037 annually. This means that in the course of the past thirty years nearly 700,000 persons have been vaccinated, while on the supposition that immunity is secured only for seven years protection has been extended to more than 23 per cent. of the present inhabitants, so that Shahjahanpur is at least as well off in this respect as the greater part of the United Provinces. Vaccination is carried on under the control of the civil surgeon by a staff of some twenty vaccinators at a cost of about Rs. 2,500 annually, met partly from provincial, partly from local and partly from municipal funds. It is compulsory only within the limits of the municipalities of Shahjahanpur and Tilhar.

Other diseases. The other diseases are of little importance, save bowel complaints, especially dysentery, which in most cases are a result of malarial fever. The returns, however, are very unreliable. A notable instance occurred in the famine year of 1878, when the enormous total of 14,711 deaths was recorded under the head of bowel complaints, while not a single entry was made under that of privation, although it was a matter of common knowledge that in that year thousands died of actual starvation. Plague first made its appearance in the district in 1902, when a single imported case was discovered. In the following year six deaths occurred, but in 1904 the disease established a firm hold in several localities and continued for some time, the average mortality for the four years ending with 1907 being 1,279 annually. At first little was attempted in the matter of prevention beyond offering facilities for inoculation, disinfection and evacuation, of

which the people were generally unwilling to avail themselves; but the introduction of a more vigorous policy in 1908 was attended with a very marked improvement.

Infirmities.

Statistics of infirmities have been compiled at each successive census from 1881 onwards. The chief is blindness, of which 1,873 cases were recorded in 1901 as compared with 3,903 twenty years earlier. This affliction is far less common than in the hotter and more dusty districts to the west, and the decrease is due in no small measure to the disappearance of small-pox, which in former days was frequently a cause of blindness. There were 124 insane persons, but the figures of mental unsoundness are of little value owing to the difficulty of definition: the total approximates closely to the general average and calls for no special comment. The number of deaf-mutes was 300, and this again is a fairly normal figure. There is a good deal of goitre, especially in the north, and this disease is closely connected with cretinism, though the proximate cause has not yet been determined, in spite of the widespread theory that it is occasioned by some peculiarity in the water of certain rivers. Lepers numbered 240, and though the total has fallen from 459 in 1881 the figure is still somewhat high, as is the case throughout Rohilkhand and the districts of Oudh. Little is known as to the origin of the disease, and it is idle to speculate on the applicability of the numerous theories on the subject to the conditions prevailing in this district.

CHAPTER II.

Agriculture and Commerce.

The district as a whole has attained a very high standard of development. Certain tracts are no doubt somewhat backward, and this is especially the case with the forest pargana of Khutar, but elsewhere fully two-thirds of the area is under cultivation and in many parts this proportion is largely exceeded. It does not follow, of course, that the extent of cultivation is in any way commensurate with the excellence of any particular tract, for the proportion is actually highest in Kant, probably the poorest pargana of the district; but at the same time so large an area of cultivation shows that the most has been made of existing facilities, and it may fairly be said that in most parts of the district tillage has been pushed almost to its furthest limits. The earliest statistics of cultivation are those compiled in 1839 in connection with the first survey and regular settlement. The total area then recorded was 1,088,498 acres, and of this 563,954 acres or 51·7 per cent. were cultivated, the highest proportion being 61·8 in the Pawayan and Jalalpur parganas, closely followed by Tilhar and the Shahjahanpur tahsil, while the lowest rates were 48·5 in Jalalabad, 45·6 in Katra and only 12·2 in Khutar. The next record was that of 1853, compiled at the time of the census, when the total cultivation amounted to 633,946 acres or 56 per cent. of the entire district: though the increase is to some extent fictitious, inasmuch as the area includes a considerable tract now comprised in the districts of Kheri and Pilibhit. None the less, every pargana except Jalalpur showed a decided improvement, this being especially the case in Tilhar and Khutar. The census figures of 1865 show a cultivated area of 695,783 acres or 61·1 per cent. of the whole, and on this occasion the increase was general. The settlement figures of 1869 show even more rapid progress, for the total had then risen to 740,204 acres or 66·8 per cent., every pargana sharing in the development. Subsequent years have witnessed a continuation of the process, though naturally

Cultivated area.

the rate of progression becomes slower as the limit of cultivation is approached. Annual returns are available from 1884-85, though the series is broken by a gap from 1895-96 to 1901-02 inclusive, during which period the land records staff was engaged in settlement operations. In 1884-85 the cultivated area had fallen to 691,001 acres, owing to various causes such as the famine of 1878, the decline in the population and the deterioration of the northern parganas. The next ten years, however, saw a marked improvement, the annual average being 725,055 acres. Then came a decrease caused by bad years and famine, the recorded total at the time of the last settlement being only 710,831 acres. The decline was but temporary, since on the completion of the settlement the district had not only recovered but had reached a stage of development never before witnessed. The average cultivated area for the five years ending with 1906-07 was no less than 781,472 acres or 70·72 per cent. of the whole, the last year showing the remarkable figure of 798,323 acres. The proportion exceeds 82 per cent. in the parganas of Kant, Tilhar and Khera Bajhera, and the only parganas in which it is less than 70 are Jamaur with 69·97 and Khutar with 62·02 per cent., while in the latter case a higher figure is hardly possible under present conditions, owing to the existence of so much forest and jungle.

Culturable waste.

The area of available waste is consequently small. After deducting groves, to which reference has been made in the preceding chapter, there remains an average of 202,930 acres. From this, however, should be again deducted 24,480 acres of current fallow, left untilled under the ordinary system of rotation, and 13,450 acres under preparation for sugarcane, leaving only 165,000 acres of old fallow and unbroken waste, equivalent to 14·92 per cent. of the entire area. There is very little difference between the two categories, and owing to the adoption of different systems of classification it is useless to compare present figures with past. The proportion of the two to the total area varies widely in different parts of the district. In the Tilhar tahsil it is but 5·98 per cent., as compared with 10·87 in Shahjahanpur, 15·16 in Jalalabad and 23·84 in Pawayan. In the last instance the so-called culturable area includes the forest tract of Khutar, which could only be

fit for tillage if cleared, and the abandoned *bhur* and grassy wastes along the Gumti, which is of a most precarious character and could only be cultivated with profit under the most favourable conditions. In the Tilhar and Shahjahanpur tahsils the small area of uncultivated land is either worthless or else required for purposes other than cultivation, so that further extension is practically impossible; while in Jalalabad, though there is a considerable amount of unreclaimed land, it is for the most part covered with *dhak* or scrub jungle and is of a very inferior quality owing to the prevalence of *usar* as the result of saturation.

Double-cropping.

Great as the extension of cultivation has been during the last forty years, it fails to show adequately the increase in the productive capacity of the district. In 1869 the area recorded as bearing two crops in the year was but 10,932 acres, and though this is in all probability an under-statement, there cannot be the least doubt that the practice of taking a second crop off the same field in successive seasons has spread in an extraordinary manner. By 1884-85 the total had risen to 40,754 acres, while for the next ten years the average was 127,382 acres or 17·5 per cent of the net cultivation. The figure was much higher in 1896-97, but this was exceptional, as the destruction of the *kharif* by drought naturally set free a larger area than usual for the spring harvest. During the five years ending with 1906-07 the average was 117,209 acres or 15 per cent., and in the last year it had risen to more than 136,000 acres.* The proportion is lowest in the Shahjahanpur tahsil and particularly in pargana Kant, while it is highest in Pawayan, the Baragaon pargana showing an average of 21·15 per cent.

Harvests.

Of the two main harvests the *rabi* invariably covers the larger area, averaging 468,473 acres as compared with 422,095 occupied by *kharif* or autumn crops. In some years the difference is less marked, and in former days, on some occasions at all events, the position has been reversed, since in 1869 the totals were 373,272 and 390,036 acres respectively. As early as 1880-81, however, the present relations seem to have been established; for the averages for that and the two preceding years were 381,326 acres of *rabi* and 316,228 of *kharif*, although doubtless there was a very great shrinkage in the latter area in 1879-80. Each

* Appendix, table V.

tahsil exhibits a similar preponderance on the part of the spring harvest, though in Tilhar it is very slight and in several years the *kharif* has been in excess.* The *zaid* or intermediate harvest is of more importance than in many districts, but the area is remarkably variable. It averaged 6,178 acres during the five years ending with 1906-07, but in the last two years it ranged from 4,159 to 8,467 acres. The crops sown in the *zaid* are principally melons, which averaged 3,303 acres and are grown in the sandy land along the Garra and Ramganga; and vegetables, which are grown everywhere, but especially in the Shahjahanpur tahsil, and averaged 1,526 acres annually. Hot-weather rice is generally included in the *kharif* and the early millet called *chena* is practically unknown.

Wheat.

By far the most important of the *rabi* products is wheat, which averages 246,655 acres or 52·65 per cent. of the area sown in that harvest. It takes the leading place in every pargana, the proportion ranging from 45·2 in Jamaur to 61·14 in Kant. Wheat is grown in every kind of soil, irrigated and unirrigated, but the produce varies with the conditions, the average yield in dry fields being but 800lb. to the acre as compared with 1,150 obtained with the aid of irrigation. There has been a very large increase in the wheat area during the last thirty years, and this is due mainly to the development of the export trade, as it is not generally used as an article of food save by the upper classes. Its cultivation is costly, owing to the careful preparation of the soil and the amount of manure that is required: irrigation too is essential in the uplands, but in the river valleys excellent results are obtained without watering. The practice of sowing wheat in combination with barley or gram is more prevalent than would appear from the returns. The present average area recorded is 39,739 acres or 8·48 of the total *rabi*, but it is the usual practice to enter only the predominant crop. The proportion is highest in the Pawayan and Shahjahanpur tahsils, where it amounts to 10·54 and 10·83 per cent. respectively, as compared with 7·34 in Jalalabad and only 4·76 in Tilhar.

Barley and gram.

Barley is grown by itself to a surprisingly small extent, averaging 34,483 acres or 7·36 per cent. of the harvest. The highest proportion is 9·37 in pargana Kant, where it does well in the light

* Appendix, table VI.

soil without irrigation. At the same time there has been a considerable expansion of the area, though in a district which possesses so large an extent of *bhur* it would be only natural to find the crop occupying a far more prominent position. The cost of production is low and the outturn remarkably good, averaging about 950lb per acre in dry and 1,250lb in irrigated lands. Similarly the area under barley mixed with gram is unusually small, amounting to 21,429 acres or 4·57 per cent. The proportion rises to 9·38 in Jalalabad, while in Tilhar too it is somewhat above the general average, though in the Pawayan tahsil the figure drops to 1·09 per cent. Gram sown by itself is a very important crop, and is extensively grown in succession to rice and other autumn staples. The average area is 92,294 acres or 19·7 per cent. of the total, but the figure varies widely with the nature of the season. The proportion is highest in the Pawayan tahsil, especially in pargana Baragaon, where it rises to 32·02 per cent., and lowest in Jalalabad, where it is no more than 8·77, owing to the prevailing custom there of mixing it with wheat or barley. Gram is seldom irrigated, though where this is the case the outturn is greatly increased, averaging about 1,000lb. to the acre as compared with 750lb. obtained on dry land.

Poppy.

The cultivation of poppy has made rapid strides of late years. In 1880 it covered no more than 10,000 acres, whereas the present average is 17,870 acres or 3·81 per cent. of the harvest. There is very little in the Pawayan tahsil, where it has been but recently introduced, and in Shahjahanpur the area is relatively unimportant. In Tilhar, however, the proportion rises to 4·47, and is a good deal higher in pargana Khera Bajhera, where poppy thrives remarkably well in the alluvial *khadir* of the Ramganga. But the great opium-producing pargana of the district is Jalalabad, which shows an average of 8,203 acres or 9·33 per cent. of the *rabi* cultivation. It is there to be seen in almost every village, and the people are fully conscious of the benefits derived from the system of advances made by the Opium department, which supplies them with cash at the season when their funds are lowest.

Other rabi crops.

The crops enumerated above comprise 96·57 per cent. of the *rabi* area, and the remainder are consequently of little note. The chief is *masur* or lentils, averaging 5,466 acres: it is grown

in every pargana, but more especially in those of the Tilhar tahsil, usually on *dofasli* land. Then come potatoes with 3,107 acres, this crop having attained great popularity during recent years in all parts of the district, and particularly in the Shahjahanpur pargana. Linseed is a valuable but extremely variable crop. The average area for the last five years is 2,362 acres, while the highest figure was 4,368 in 1903-04 and the lowest 301 acres two years later; the bulk of it is produced in the Tilhar and Pawayan tahsils. Peas cover 1,575 acres, but are of little importance except in Jalalabad; they do well under favourable conditions, but are very susceptible to damage by frost. Tobacco comes next with 1,557 acres, and this again is grown in all parts, especially in the neighbourhood of towns, where abundant manure is procurable, and the soil is strongly impregnated with organic matter. The other crops comprise vegetables and garden produce; mustard and rape, confined for the most part to the north of the Pawayan tahsil; and oats, which have recently established a footing in Jalalabad and a few other parganas, and averaged 870 acres for the three years ending with 1906-07.

Rice.

Among the *kharif* staples the most important perhaps is rice. This now covers on an average 109,392 acres or 25·92 per cent. of the area sown, but the proportion varies to a remarkable extent in different localities. In pargana Jamaur, for example, the figure rises to 49·89, while it is 42·07 in Khutar, 37·35 in Nigohi and 30·05 per cent. in Baragaon. On the other hand, rice is very sparsely grown on the *bhur* uplands, and in pargana Kant only 13·2 per cent. of the *kharif* consists of this crop. Of the total amount 85,732 acres are under early rice and 23,660 under *jarhan* or the transplanted variety, and more than half the latter is to be found in the two parganas of Jamaur and Jalalabad, while most of the remainder occurs in Nigohi and Khutar. There has been a large extension of the rice area during the past thirty years, mainly at the expense of the larger millets; but it is by no means certain that the change is permanent, since the produce is of poor quality and unable to compete with the fine rices of Pilibhit and the Tarai. The average yield of early rice is estimated at 750lb. to the acre, and that of *jarhan* at some 200lb. more. In the clay tracts the importance of rice cannot be over-estimated, for

the *matiar* will often produce nothing else and in many villages of Jalalabad and Jamaur it constitutes the entire *kharif*. There are innumerable varieties of rice, but roughly speaking the crop may be divided into four main classes. The first is the light and least valuable kind known as *sathi* from the fact that it is supposed to reach maturity in sixty days; it is grown on level ground, and only requires a plentiful and well timed rainfall. The second is the *chauhora* or transplanted rice, known in most districts as *jarhan*. This is the best of all, but requires much more labour and attention than the others, while the yield is proportionately greater. The third is the *kunder* or hot weather rice, sown in depressions and the beds of *jhils* at the end of the cold weather and kept more or less standing in water all through the summer. It is reaped just before the rains, while the fourth kind, called *behnta*, which is sown with the *kunder*, possesses a somewhat different nature. When the latter is cut the stalks of the *behnta* also are cut, but during the rains they grow again and rise with the floods. From two to four feet of water is required, but the flood must be stationary: there is no *behnta* in the bed of a stream, and if the water rises too high or too suddenly the crop will be ruined. Under favourable circumstances the *behnta* rice, which is cut in October, yields a very heavy outturn, but it is so uncertain that a cash rent is never imposed on such lands, while a further reason for the customary division of the crop is that it is considered as a more or less spontaneous product, since no labour is involved after the seeds have been thrown into the mud along with those of the *kunder* rice.

Juar and bajra.

Actually the largest area is taken up by the millets known as *juar* and *bajra*. The latter sown by itself or in combination with *arhar*, which remains on the ground till the *rabi* harvest, covers on an average 119,530 acres or 28·32 per cent. of the land under autumn crops. The greater part of this is to be found on light sandy soils, and consequently the distribution of the crop depends on the nature of the various parganas. In Kant the proportion amounts to 57·3 per cent., while it is 45·21 in Khera Bajhera, 38·03 in Tilhar and above the average in Pawayan and Jalalabad, though in either case it is mainly confined to certain tracts. The yield is small, averaging 550lb. to the acre; but in

good years this figure is largely exceeded. Nearly three-fourths of the area is under *arhar* as well as *bajra*, the former taking the place of a second crop and requiring no irrigation during the cold weather. The average area under *juar* is 75·195 acres or 17·81 per cent. of the *kharif*. This includes *juar* mixed with *arhar*, which amounts to 36,220 acres, or nearly half the total amount, and also *chari* or *juar* grown for fodder and cut before it attains maturity. The latter averages 33,135 acres, so that the extent of pure *juar* is relatively very small. For *juar* fairly good land is required and the crop is more valuable in every way than *bajra*, the outturn being about 600lb. per acre. The distribution of *juar* is as unequal as that of *bajra*, for whereas it constitutes 32·97 per cent. of the harvest in Jalalabad and is well above the average in the parganas of Khera Bajhera and Shahjahanpur, the proportion drops to 8·37 per cent. in the Pawayan tahsil and is not much higher in Nigohi and Jalalpur.

Sugarcane. The most valuable of all the *kharif* products is sugarcane. It has lost ground to some extent during late years, for whereas the area was 49,094 acres in 1869 and 54,289 at the last settlement, the present average is 40,929 acres or 9·7 per cent. of the harvest. There are, however, signs of a recovery in the near future, for in 1905-06 and the following year the total rose above 45,000 acres, and the increase is likely to be maintained. The proportion amounts to 16·65 in the Shahjahanpur pargana, 15·06 in Baragaon and 14·58 in Jalalpur, while in Jalalabad it is only 2·59 per cent. and the relative amount is very little higher in Khera Bajhera, where practically none is grown in the Ramganga valley. Elsewhere the cultivation is fairly evenly diffused and the crop is one of the chief sources of wealth. In Jalalabad there appears to be a local prejudice against sugarcane on the part of the Thakur proprietors, and the same thing occurs in several districts of Oudh. The crop requires very careful cultivation, though much more attention is, as a rule, paid to the tillage in the uplands than in the river valleys and the low alluvium. In the latter the hardier and tougher varieties are grown, so that the yield is relatively less, while at the same time the cane is exposed to injury or even destruction by floods. There are very many varieties of sugarcane, but they fall

into two main classes. One is used for eating, and is almost exclusively cultivated as a garden crop in the vicinity of the city and the larger towns. Such canes are known generically as *paunda*, the commonest species being called *katara, kala ganna* and *thun*, all of which are taller and thicker than the canes grown for pressing and are more delicate in fibre and flavour. The other class comprises those used for producing sugar. Of these many varieties are to be found, but it is sufficient to mention a few kinds which are extensively cultivated in this district. The *dikchan* is a tall cane about ten feet high and some 2½ inches in circumference at the centre. It is grown chiefly in the uplands, thriving in any fairly good soil, and yields a large amount of juice; it can generally be distinguished by its size and the heavy appearance of the crop, but there is very little difference between this and the *agaul* or Bareilly cane, a type of great popularity throughout Rohilkhand. The *dhaur* is somewhat similar, but thinner and more hardy; it is capable of withstanding floods better than the former, and requires less attention, being consequently more adapted to the lowlands of the *khadir* and *tarai*. The same qualities characterise the *rakhri*, a very common cane of a pale yellow colour. The *chain, chin* or *chan* cane is also a lowland variety. It is very tall, thin and strong, with a reddish colour and a peculiarly hard fibre; it gives a small yield of juice, but is of a high quality. The *matna* is a small, thin cane, seldom more than five feet high, grown solely in the uplands, where it presents a remarkable contrast to the *dikchan*. It has a very hard fibre, but the juice, though somewhat scanty, is of excellent quality and yields a larger proportion of *rab* than any other. A degenerate type of *matna* is called *agauli*, but this is never grown by itself. Sugarcane is ordinarily planted in February and March, propagation being effected by means of cuttings taken from the upper part of the cane, such cuttings being tied up in bundles and covered with earth at harvest time to prevent them from drying, till required for planting some six weeks or two months later. The cuttings are laid lengthwise in a furrow, and are covered over by the *patela* or roller. The field requires a great number of ploughings, as many as sixteen in the case of *porach*, the name given to land which has lain fallow in the preceding year, while usually no more than

eight suffice for *kharik* or land which has already borne an autumn crop. As much manure as is available is required, and the field has to be irrigated three times at least, while hoeing and weeding are repeated four times or more. The average rent per acre is Rs. 13-8-0 for *porach* and half that amount for *kharik* cane. Similarly the cost of ploughing is Rs. 15 and Rs. 7-8-0 respectively, but the other items, such as the carriage of manure, the cost of irrigating and hoeing, the carriage to the mill and the hire of bullocks, are the same in either case; consequently the total cost per acre is reckoned at Rs. 81 for *porach* and Rs. 67 for *kharik*, while the estimated outturn is 24,000 lb. of *ras* or juice for the former and about 20,000 lb. for the latter. Taking the price of *ras* at Rs. 35 per 100 maunds, the value of the produce works out at Rs. 105 and Rs. 87-8-0 per acre, though often a much larger profit is realised.

Other kharif crops. The crops already mentioned make up 80·75 per cent. of the total *kharif* area. Next in order come the small millets, such as *kodon, sanwan, kakun, kangni* and *mandua*, which are grown on inferior land and form an important item in the food supply of the poorer classes. Together they average nearly 31,000 acres or 7·3 per cent. of the harvest, *kodon* alone occupying 6,300 acres, of which two-thirds are to be found in the Pawayan tahsil. The autumn pulses, *urd, mung* and *moth*, cover 24,494 acres or 5·8 per cent., and of these again the bulk is grown in Pawayan, and especially in the inferior *bhur* tracts of that tahsil, where *moth*, by far the poorest of the three, is almost the only product of the harvest. Maize is a crop which has attained popularity during recent years, largely owing to its early maturity, which renders it immune against an untimely cessation of the rains. It now averages 7,400 acres or 1·75 per cent. of the whole *kharif*, and most of this lies in Jalalabad, the only other parganas growing any large quantity of maize being Shahjahanpur and Khera Bajhera. Cotton, sown by itself or mixed with *arhar*, covers 4,644 acres, mainly in the Tilhar and Jalalabad tahsils; but the yield is poor and does not suffice to meet the local demand. In former days a very much larger amount was grown, the total in 1869 being nearly 24,000 acres, though this was in excess of the normal figure and was due to the exceptional demand caused by

the American War. Hemp or *sanai* grown for fibre averages 3,308 acres and is rapidly on the increase. It is found everywhere, but especially in the Shahjahanpur and Tilhar parganas, and forms a valuable article of export. Oilseeds, particularly *til*, which covers 732 acres, are grown almost solely in pargana Khutar, for the reason that this crop is left untouched by wild animals. The balance consists almost wholly of garden crops, 4,297 acres, chiefly vegetables and condiments: they are popular in all parts, but the greater portion is raised in the Shahjahanpur and Tilhar tahsils, in close proximity to the chief towns. There are 121 acres under indigo, which once was of considerable importance but has now almost disappeared. One or two factories still exist, but the once large concern of Meona near Khudaganj, with branches at Katra and elsewhere, the property of Mr. H. Finch, has entirely disappeared. It was started soon after the cession of Rohilkhand by M. Debois, a Frenchman, but subsequently it changed hands on several occasions and was ultimately acquired by Mr. Finch and Mr. J. S. Wright. In 1881 they had about 5,000 acres under cultivation : and their example was followed by a number of landholders, though the recent depression in the trade has led to the abandonment of most of the factories.

Irrigation.

The general height of the water level and the moisture of the climate as compared with that of the Doab serve to render irrigation less essential than in many other parts of the United Provinces. On the whole, too, ample facilities for irrigation are available in most parts of the district, even in the *bhur* area, although there the absorbent nature of the soil renders the process costly and laborious. The only parts seriously exposed to the dangers of drought are the inferior sandy tracts along the Gumti in the Pawayan tahsil, where cultivation is of the poorest and most precarious description, and the clay soils of Jalalabad, Jamaur, Nigohi and Khera Bajhera. The Gumti country is entirely unprotected, and depends solely on seasonable and sufficient rainfall. In the clay lands, on the other hand, the numerous watercourses provide an adequate supply in ordinary years, though with the least signs of drought the demand for water becomes very imperative. These clay tracts comprise about 15 per cent. of the total cultivation, and of this perhaps one-third may be considered

as fairly protected by irrigation from streams. The Gumti circle constitutes almost seven per cent. of the total area under tillage, so that altogether some 17 per cent. may be classed as insecure in the absence of sufficient rain. Under such conditions it is inevitable that the extent of irrigation should vary widely with the nature of the season. In years of good rainfall many fields which might be irrigated are not watered because they do not require it; while in times of drought a large area is frequently left unirrigated because the people have not the strength or the capital to undertake the task in time.

Irrigated area.

The comparison of present with past figures is of little use owing to the adoption on different occasions of different systems of classification. In 1839 all the land capable of irrigation, irrespective of the harvest or the crop grown, was entered as irrigated, and this amounted to 289,945 acres or 51·4 per cent. of the total cultivation, the proportion in some parganas, such as Jalalpur and Baragaon, being over 80 per cent. At the following settlement in 1869 the irrigated area comprised either the land actually under irrigation, or the amount ordinarily under irrigation in an average year, so that the figure was still to some extent based on mere assumption. The total was then 298,044 acres or 40·2 per cent. of the cultivation, the ratio ranging from over 50 per cent. in Shahjahanpur and Jamaur parganas to 30·3 in Khera Bajhera and 23·6 in Khutar. A more satisfactory estimate is to be obtained by taking the average area actually irrigated during a number of years. Thus the average from 1885-86 to 1894-95 was 163,863 acres or 22·6 per cent. of the area cultivated, the highest proportion being 30 per cent. in the first and the lowest 14·7 per cent. in the second year. The series is then interrupted by settlement operations, and the next figures are those for the five years ending with 1906-07, when the average was 203,350 acres or 26·02 per cent. of the area under the plough. The difference in the returns of the several years is very remarkable, for whereas the highest figure was 253,743 acres or nearly 32 per cent. in the last year, the total in 1904-05 was no more than 87,135 acres or only 11·2 per cent., a clear illustration of the small requirements of the district when the rainfall is distributed in the most favourable manner. The capacities of the various parganas exhibit no marked differences

save in a few cases. Jamaur heads the list with a proportion of 35·46 per cent., followed by Nigohi with 30·83, but in either case the figure falls sharply in a dry year ; while none of the others varies greatly from the general average except Kant with 22·9, Khutar with 18·97 and Khera Bajhera with 13·71, the maximum in the last instance being 17·5 per cent.

Turning to the sources of supply, we find that from 1885-86 to 1894-95 the area irrigated from wells averaged 53·6 per cent. of the whole, while during the last five years the proportion has risen to 72·33 per cent., a change which can only be regarded as a marked improvement in the agricultural conditions of the district. Of the rest 10·8 per cent. is obtained from tanks and natural reservoirs, which in most instances suffer from the disadvantage of failing when their services are most in demand, and 16·87 per cent. from streams and watercourses, to which the same objections apply in a modified degree. Tanks are utilised most extensively in Jamaur and Katra, and other sources in Jalalabad and Jamaur, in the former of which they are responsible for 46·81 per cent. of the area irrigated. In Khutar, Pawayan and Tilhar wells are the only source of any real importance, and the rapidly increasing extent to which wells are employed throughout the district is illustrated by the fact that, whereas at the last settlement the total number of masonry wells available was 618, the figure had risen to 1,029 in 1906-07 ; while during the last five years the number of wells of all kinds has grown from 65,991 to 92,844.

Sources of supply.

From these figures it is obvious that the vast majority of wells are of the *kachcha* or unprotected type, designed to last in most cases for a single season. The total exhibits extraordinary variations according to the requirements of the year, ranging from 49,906 in 1904-05 to nearly double this figure two years later. Most of the wells are of small capacity, as the average area irrigated by each is little more than two acres. As is the case elsewhere, the prevailing type of well is determined by the nature of the country and by the depth at which water is found below the surface. In this district the latter does not on an average amount to more than 15 feet. This figure is exceeded only in the high strips along the river banks, and even on the upland *bhur* plateau

Wells.

it is little more than the general average, while in the low clay tracts and particularly in the Tarai lands of the north it is very much less. Consequently the long bullock-runs of the Doab are never to be seen in Shahjahanpur, and water is almost invariably raised by manual labour, even in the case of the larger wells, made where the subsoil is firm. These are known by the name of *pur* or *garra*, and the water is raised in a large leather bucket, drawn up by a thick rope passing over a pulley, the power being supplied by a team of men. Occasionally such wells are slightly protected by means of a lining of twigs and twisted stalks. The smaller wells are mere holes in the ground, from which the water is raised either by the pot and pulley system known here as the *charkhi* or *renti*, or else by the pot and lever called *dhenkli* or *dhukli*, the work in each case being done by one man while another stands by to distribute the flow. All these wells are extremely cheap, and their construction is very rapid, so that there is little need in this district for masonry wells, which are mainly confined to gardens and orchards, especially in the vicinity of the towns; though all the tahsils contain tracts in which unprotected wells are impracticable.

Other sources.

The method of irrigating from tanks and *jhils* presents no peculiar features. The water is conducted along excavated channels to the neighbourhood of the fields, and thence raised by means of the ordinary *beri* or swing basket worked by men standing on either side of the cut. It very seldom happens that any great height has to be negotiated, but where this is the case the difficulty is surmounted by the employment of a series of lifts of this description.

Canals.

A considerable portion of the irrigation from other sources in the Jalalabad tahsil is derived from an elaborate system of natural and artificial channels. In some respects they are similar to those existing in the adjoining parts of Budaun, and the water is taken from the Sot river. The stream enters the district in two channels, which unite near Pilua, but the southern branch, running past Bhursendi and Garhia Chhabi, is of little importance. Embankments are made at fixed places with the object of holding up the water, which is directed into the channels, in some cases two or three miles in length, and conveyed to the fields by means of

beris or swing-baskets. There are many of these *bandhs*, but the most important is that near Pilua, which supplies an extensive system in that and the neighbouring villages. Throughout the clay soil of the *bankati* tract wells are scarce and irrigation is greatly in demand. There is a fair number of tanks, but a tract of 58,460 acres included in 79 villages is almost wholly dependent on the Sot, which in 1905-06 supplied 14,801 out of a total irrigated area of 18,368 acres. The chief crops of this tract are transplanted and hot-weather rice, and in dry years much more could be done in the way of irrigation if only the facilities could be increased. The trouble lies in the fact that the Budaun landholders are in the habit of holding up the water for their fields, and as in that district the embankments are usually made sufficiently high to admit of irrigation by flow, much waste ensues and quarrels constantly result between the inhabitants of the two districts. Some attempt has been made of recent years to regulate the flow, but in dry years the trouble is very great, since water is received too late for the spring sowings and for the preservation of the rice crop. From time to time proposals have been made for official supervision and distribution, and it is likely that these will shortly be carried into effect. A similar but less elaborate system of channels is taken out of the Bahgul, especially in pargana Khera Bajhera. The river is dammed in places arranged by local custom, the chief dam in former days being at Shankarpur, while the proprietors of Gobindpur have the right of holding up the water every third year opposite their own village. Owing, however, to quarrels or lack of funds, the dams are not made or are constructed too late to be of any use, and for many years no dam has existed at Shankarpur. The area irrigated from the Bahgul is insignificant in comparison with that supplied by the Sot, though it is possible that much better results might be obtained under official supervision.

Early famines.

Practically nothing is known of the famines and other calamities which befell this district prior to the introduction of British rule. It is fairly safe to assume that it did not escape the visitations of 1345, 1424, 1631 and 1661, which appear to have extended throughout Hindustan. In 1761 the whole of Rohilkhand was smitten, and an immense number of persons are said to have died of

starvation, while many villages were deserted by their inhabitants, who fled to more favoured parts. The great *chalisa* famine in 1783, so called from its occurrence during the year 1840 Sambat, was felt here in all its intensity, and nothing was done by the Oudh officials to alleviate the general distress. The entire absence of grain caused enormous mortality, and the local conditions were aggravated by the stream of immigrants from Agra, Rajputana and the Punjab.

Famine of 1803-04.

Our knowledge of the famines which occurred after the cession of Rohilkhand is more extensive. The first was that of 1803-04, when the people were ill-prepared to meet such a calamity, owing to the impoverished condition to which they had been reduced under the Oudh government and also to the unsympathetic character of the revenue administration inaugurated by the Company. The district then formed a portion of Bareilly, and consequently there is no separate account for Shahjahanpur. The rains in 1803 were abnormally scanty, and the *kharif* proved so complete a failure that little of the revenue could be collected. This was followed by an absence of winter rain and the loss of the *rabi*, so that by April 1804 the condition of affairs was deplorable. A certain amount of the revenue was remitted, but no other relief was afforded and matters continued in a desperate state till the gathering of the *kharif* harvest.

Famine of 1825-26.

In 1813 and 1819 prices ruled high, but the district was not directly affected by the drought which prevailed in other parts of the province. In the latter year arrears accumulated to the extent of Rs. 39,125, of which Rs. 4,747 were remitted—a certain sign of distress; but the *kharif* of 1819 was very fair, and the landholders in many instances realised handsome profits on the sale of grain to the less fortunate districts. A partial scarcity occurred in 1825-26, which affected all Rohilkhand, and matters were rendered worse by the excessive contraction of the cultivated area on the part of the proprietors, who hoped to benefit thereby at the approaching settlement. The *kharif* failed generally and the *rabi* was of the poorest, save in the river valleys and the moist lands of the north. In the *bhur* nothing was reaped, while frosts in January blighted the *arhar* and the early advent of the hot winds destroyed much of the wheat and gram. It was estimated that the crop was barely two-thirds of the normal, but none the less the distress

does not seem to have become acute, and in most cases the revenue was realised without difficulty.

Famine of 1837-38.

The famine of 1837-38 was far more extensive and injurious. The failure of the rains and the *kharif* was general, and serious rioting warned the authorities of the coming crisis. Agriculture was at a standstill, and the people in several parts were on the point of starvation, as prices had risen to an unprecedented height. A good fall of rain in September, however, improved the situation, though it was insufficient for the needs of the country and only enabled a small proportion of the *rabi* sowings to be undertaken. The recurrence of drought led to a rapid increase in crime and destitution, the country being in a plight only less bad than in the Doab. Still there was some appearance of a crop, though the area was much restricted, and no relief operations appear to have been set on foot, while an opportune fall of rain in the beginning of February 1838 added to the postponement of the new settlement, gave fresh hopes and energy to the cultivators. A scanty harvest was reaped and prices fell somewhat, but this caused extensive migration into Shahjahanpur from the districts to the south and only increased the numbers of the distressed. In May the collector reported that it was advisable to make large remissions of revenue, which ultimately amounted to Rs. 1,73,863, and that the parts most affected were the Pawayan and Shahjahanpur tahsils, and the parganas of Nigohi and Jalalpur. It is also probable that a large proportion of the outstanding balances for the two years, Rs. 1,27,665 in all, was written off as irrecoverable.

Famine of 1868-69.

The district, in common with Bareilly and Pilibhit, escaped the famine of 1860-61, though in Moradabad and the west of Budaun the sufferings of the people were very great. Prices of course were high, but this only served to increase the profits of the cultivators, and the revenue was collected with ease. Again, in 1868-69 Shahjahanpur fared relatively well. A good fall of rain in September 1868, though too late to save the rice and *juar*, caused prices to remain steady and enabled a full *rabi* area to be sown. In February 1869 distress became visible in places and crowds of immigrants flocked into the district from Rajputana, but nothing was attempted in the way of relief beyond a municipal work on a tank in the city. The harvest proved but fair, about

50 per cent. of the normal in the case of wheat and gram, and rather more in the case of barley; but unfortunately too much was exported to Bareilly, Budaun and Fatehgarh, with the result that prices became very high and in July acute distress occurred, while the influx of refugees from Jaipur and elsewhere only aggravated the trouble. In August the attendance at the poorhouse grew rapidly, and from the 21st of that month to the 9th of October the total number of persons in receipt of relief was 130,627, counted by daily units, the expenditure amounting to Rs. 3,736. At the same time works were opened on various roads in September and October, but the daily average attendance was only 332 in the former and 151 in the latter month, the total cost being only Rs. 1,132. Abundant rain in October and the anticipation of a good *kharif* dispelled all further anxiety, and prices fell rapidly: the revenue was realised in full, and no remissions or suspensions were considered necessary. There is, however, no record of the considerable sums expended on gratuitous relief to the large numbers of impoverished *parda-nashin* women and immigrants during the famine by the local committee, though we are told that the total number of persons thus assisted was 21,393.

Famine of 1877-78.

The famine of 1877-78 and the following year was a far more serious calamity. It followed on a series of unfavourable seasons, accompanied by a general depletion of stocks, so that the failure of the *kharif* of 1877 and the partial loss of the succeeding *rabi* occurred under most unpropitious circumstances and resulted in intense suffering. The loss of the *kharif* was due to abnormal drought, and prices rose rapidly, crime increased and applications for relief became very numerous. A timely fall of rain at the end of the first week of October afforded an opportunity for liberal advances for well-digging and grants of seed, both directly and through the agency of the village money-lenders. These measures gave occupation to the cultivating castes and enabled a large *rabi* area to be sown. About the middle of October poorhouses were opened for the aged and infirm and gratuitous relief was first distributed among the indigent women of the better classes, while as early as August municipal works had been started at Shahjahanpur and Tilhar. Government relief works were

provided, first by the district committee and then by the Public Works department, from the beginning of October, and these took the place of municipal works; but the numbers attending them were absurdly small in the face of the character of the distress, the cultivators, even of the lowest classes, considering such labour degrading. Instead they wandered about the country begging, and subsisted on *sag* and other green food, with the result that large numbers succumbed during the intense cold of the winter and the unusually heavy rain of December and January. In the meantime the attendance at the poorhouse at Shahjahanpur, to which paupers were drafted from all parts of the district, was steadily on the increase, the total rising to 4,772 at the end of January 1878. Stricter discipline was then introduced, the able-bodied were sent on to the works, and at the end of February the number had dropped to 2,290, while it was no more than 191 at the close of March. By that time it was reported that the general condition of the people was good, and that there was abundant work to be obtained in the fields: the *rabi* in places had been damaged by hailstorms and excessive moisture, but on the whole the outturn was generally fair, and the high prices realized did much to recoup the cultivators. With the advent of the harvest the works were closed, but the condition of the day labourers still afforded some ground for anxiety. The delay in the advent of the rains rendered it necessary to reopen relief works in the municipalities and on the Khudaganj road; but the attendance again was scanty, and the arrival of the monsoon gave employment to the cultivators. The works, however, had to be maintained till the middle of November, and at the close of the year there was still a fair number of destitute paupers in the poorhouse. The relief works originally comprised the construction of the road from Kahilia to Badshahnagar, and of that from Katra to the railway station, as well as the collection of *kankar* on the Sitapur road. To these were subsequently added the improvement of the roads from Katra to Khudaganj and from Shahjahanpur to Hardoi, the construction of a new road from Kant to Madnapur and the completion of the Filnagar drainage scheme. The total attendance, counted by daily units, was 223,799 men, 137,582 women and 90,572 children. At the beginning of October 1877 the daily total

rose to 2,429, but this declined with the arrival of the rains, and in December and January the average did not exceed 500. Subsequently it assumed larger proportions, rising to 4,000 at the end of August 1878 and remaining at this figure till the middle of September. The total cost was Rs. 46,653, while that of the poorhouse was Rs. 36,640, of which Rs. 14,622 was contributed by private persons. These statistics give a very inadequate idea of the character of the famine. The land revenue was collected with great difficulty, and in April 1878 there was an outstanding balance of Rs. 1,64,654. Moreover, the mortality was very high, though doubtless the figures were exaggerated. The returns showed 101,255 reported deaths in 1877 and 1878, and these gave a mean death-rate of 53·23 for the two years. The causes assigned were principally fever and bowel complaints, but while it is certain that these were especially prevalent during the cold and wet winter of 1877-78, the results were sufficiently serious to warrant a special investigation into the matter. It was found that for some reason or other the recorded figures were largely in excess of the actual, but at the same time it was clear that much of the mortality was due to the consumption of unwholesome food and to actual privation. The classes who suffered most were the Bhatiaras or innkeepers, whose business came to a complete standstill, and the Kahars, particularly in the Katra and Khudaganj circles. Their means of subsistence consisted chiefly in fishing and the cultivation of *singharas*, both of which failed by reason of the drought, and also in the income derived from carrying *palkis*, a trade which was cut off by the advent of the railway, while the famine was responsible for an almost complete absence of marriages, which always mean occupation for the Kahars. The effects of the famine were felt for years. The strength of the people had greatly deteriorated, rendering them particularly susceptible to fever and sickness, while the decline in the population led to a marked contraction of the cultivated area, and was the first stage in the depression which for a long period characterised the more backward tracts.

Famine of 1896-97.

The district remained unscathed by famine till 1896, when drought supervened on a series of abnormally wet years which had led to much deterioration, especially in the lowlying tracts. The rains of 1895 were fairly good: but the monsoon terminated

early in September and the autumn harvest was in consequence affected, while the drought caused a great contraction in the *rabi* area, the gloom of the situation being relieved only by the partial success of the outturn. The *zaid* harvest, however, was both extensive and good, while the streams in the Jalalabad pargana enabled the cultivators to grow an unusually large amount of hot-weather rice. On the other hand, scarcity was felt in the Pawayan tahsil as soon as the *rabi* was harvested, and in May test works were opened on the road to Nahil and Bisalpur, while similar relief was started by the municipalities. The number of workers at first was small, aggregating 1,830 in May, but it rose to 20,171 in June. It then declined to 13,167 in July, as labour was attracted to the fields, and to 8,704 in August, while it was only 406 in September. The rains of 1896 began well, but came to a premature cessation, while the distribution was very uneven; and when no rain fell in September and October the sugarcane withered, the late rice was totally destroyed and half the early rice was ruined, the total outturn of the harvest being but one-third of the normal. Moreover, it was difficult to sow the fields for the *rabi*, and there was not sufficient moisture to ensure germination, although the people did their utmost, as is proved by the construction of four irrigation embankments and 24,565 wells. The former proved particularly valuable, the Khajnahar dam on the Bahgul securing an excellent *rabi* to 54 villages. Fortunately some rain fell in November, small in amount but of inestimable value: the sugarcane was rescued from total loss, and a large additional area of *rabi* was sown, so that eventually a harvest was garnered which varied from 25 to 50 per cent. of the normal; the worst localities being the Pawayan tahsil, pargana Jamaur and the *bankati* tract of Jalalabad. The failure of the *kharif* and the high range of prices brought a large proportion of the people to the verge of destitution. Poorhouses were opened at each tahsil, and from October 1896 the attendance rose steadily till the following February: it then fell, remaining fairly constant till June, when it rose again sharply, but declined with the *kharif* harvest of 1897. The average daily attendance during the year, calculated on the returns for the last Saturday in each month, was 900, the maximum being 1,740 in July. The extent of the distress, however, is shown more clearly by the figures

for relief works. The total rose to 1,796 in October, to 2,827 in November and to 16,782 in December, while in January it was 37,914. This rapid increase led to the opening of provincial works in February on the roads from Tilhar to Nigohi, from Nibia-ghat to Azizganj, from Pawayan to Khutar, from Jalalabad to Kundaria, from Zarinpur to Kalan and from Katra to Khudaganj. The attendance in February aggregated 34,737, and this dropped to 26,413 in March, at the close of which the works were abandoned owing to harvesting operations. They were reopened on the 1st of May, but failed to attract labourers and were finally closed in June, the total for those months being 2,806. Further, a large number of persons received gratuitous relief at their homes, the daily average from January to October 1897 being 2,260, the amount thus expended being Rs. 46,513. To this may be added Rs. 1,36,600 in the shape of advances to cultivators for seed and wells, while account must also be taken of suspensions of the revenue to the amount of Rs. 2,32,654 and remissions aggregating Rs. 60,325. The benefits of opium cultivation too must not be forgotten, for the total sum disbursed in advances and payments for 1895-96 and the following year were no less than Rs. 13,04,429. Such relief was apart from that afforded by the Charitable Relief Fund of which a branch was started at Shahjahanpur, with sub-committees at each town in the district. By this agency Rs. 98,300 were expended, Rs. 67,200 being distributed to cultivators for the purchase of cattle and seed, while Rs. 25,061 was paid in the form of money doles to the respectable poor, and the balance was devoted to the poorhouses, to gifts of blankets and the distribution of quinine and other medicines. The mortality during the famine was high, but the deaths from actual starvation were but few: the death-rate was 46·22 in 1896 and 42·58 in the following year, and this was attributable to the prevalence of fever as well as to somewhat serious outbreaks of cholera and small-pox. The favourable harvest of 1897 ended the famine, and the general recovery was extremely rapid: so much so indeed that the next ten years showed the district to have reached a degree of prosperity that had never before been attained.

Prices.

There are no extant statistics regarding the current prices of food grains prior to the Mutiny, though probably the information

available in the case of Bareilly applies equally well to Shahjahanpur. At all events, it is certain that in the early days of British rule prices were extraordinarily low as compared with present rates, while the occurrence of famines caused far more sudden and distressing fluctuations in the market than is the case to-day. The records preserved in a few districts show that prices rose slowly during the first half of the nineteenth century, the progression being especially accelerated by the general famine of 1837, for it may almost be accepted as a general rule that a sudden enhancement due to seasonal calamities is never followed by a complete return to the old level in subsequent years of prosperity. The earliest returns for this district refer to 1858 and the following year, when the current rates in the country markets were 30 *sers* of wheat to the rupee, 46 of common rice, 33 of *bajra* and 38 of gram, which show that up to that date the general rates had not risen to any great extent in the course of fifty years. Annual figures are available from 1861 onwards, and the change in the rates is best illustrated by comparing the averages for decennial periods, so as to obviate as far as possible the influence of abnormal seasons. For the ten years ending with 1870 the mean rates were 18 *sers* of rice, 23·87 of wheat, 36·42 of barley, 31·65 of *juar*, 33·64 of *bajra* and 26·25 of gram, while the figures would have been much higher but for the inclusion of two years of abnormal prices at the beginning and end of the decade. The next ten years were a period of diminished prosperity, and were more particularly marred by the great famine of 1877-78. A general rise was inevitable, but apart from bad seasons there were other influences at work, especially the development of communications, which was largely responsible for the growth of the export trade in grain. The average market rates were 15·8 *sers* of rice, 19·85 of wheat, 28·82 of barley, 24·86 of *juar*, 24·49 of *bajra* and 23·45 *sers* of gram to the rupee. The restoration of normal conditions after the famine resulted in a general fall, and for the next five years prices ruled lower than at any time during the preceding decade; but in 1885 a general rise made itself felt throughout the north of India, the apparent cause being the fall in the value of silver, combined with a rapid expansion of the export trade, while doubtless the scare of war with Russia and the depreciation of Government securities were not

without their effect The change, however, on this occasion proved permanent, and rates have never dropped to the old levels. The averages from 1881 to 1890 were 15·86 *sers* for rice, 19·48 for wheat, 28·68 for barley, 26·13 for *juar*, 24·46 for *bajra* and 23·35 for gram. These correspond in a remarkably close degree with those of the preceding decade, but only by reason of the fall in the first five years: the second half shows a very decided rise, averaging about 18 per cent. all round. The nature of this increase is illustrated by the rates from 1891 to 1900, although allowance must be made for several indifferent seasons, which culminated with the famine of 1897. The averages were 10·76 *sers* of rice, 14·47 of wheat, 21·33 of barley, 18·85 of *juar*, 17·76 of *bajra* and 18·31 of gram. With the commencement of the new century came a succession of excellent harvests on a largely extended area of cultivation, with the result that prices fell to a considerable extent, the average for the first five years being 10·76 *sers* of rice, 15·48 of wheat, 24·43 of barley, 22·15 of *juar*, 20·62 of *bajra* and 19·17 of gram. Still, under the most favourable circumstances, there has been a general rise of some 53 per cent. since 1858, and another factor that must be taken into account is the extremely sensitive state of the market at the present time, the partial loss of a single harvest in 1907 sending the rates well above any previously recorded famine level.

Wages.

There are unfortunately no means of ascertaining to what extent wages have risen in sympathy with the increased cost of living. The returns of early days are not only meagre but unreliable. According to a statement prepared in 1868 the average daily wage of an unskilled agricultural labourer ranged from 5 to 6 pice in 1858 and from 6 to 8 in 1867. Since the latter year there does not appear to have been much change, for a regular wage census taken in 1906 showed that the general average for the district was two annas daily and that this was rarely exceeded. Payment in grain is almost unknown, so that it would appear that the condition of the labourer has not improved, but rather the reverse, in spite of the greatly increased wealth of the tenant. The present wages for ordinary masons and carpenters range from Rs. 4 to Rs. 5-6-0 per mensem: but these figures are of little value, since so much depends on the personal element. Wages are much

higher in the towns than in the country, the difference between the rates in Shahjahanpur and those of the rural tracts being about 20 per cent.

Weights and measures.

The local standards of weight, length and area rather resemble those found in the rest of Rohilkhand than those prevailing in the adjoining parts of Oudh. As a rule the local weight is generally heavier than the Government *ser* of 80 *tolas*. The latter has, however, for a long time been adopted for ordinary commercial transactions in the principal towns, though variants are found in the villages, one of the commonest being a *ser* of 106⅔ *tolas*, which is possibly derived from 80 units of 240 grains each. As is so frequently the case, a distinct *ser* is employed for weighing sugar, amounting to 97 *tolas* in the towns and 100 *tolas* in the villages, the latter being identical with the Bareilly standard. The heavy weight is doubtless due to the allowance customarily made for moisture. Measures of length call for no comment, save that the local yard is nearly 39 inches, while the *kos* in this district is ordinarily 1⅜ mile. Measures of area, on the other hand, are extremely variable. The common unit is the *gauhani* or *kachcha bigha*, which appears in different forms in adjacent villages and even in parts of the same village, the fluctuations being greatest in the Tilhar tahsil. An important reform was introduced at the last settlement, when an attempt at standardization was made by fixing the *kachcha bigha* at one-sixth of an acre, but the old variants have by no means been abandoned, their relations to the *pakka bigha* of 3,025 square yards, which was never adopted by the people at large, varying to an endless extent. In the Shahjahanpur and Pawayan tahsils the *kachcha bigha* is generally four-fifteenths of a *pakka bigha*, and in Jalalabad it is usually one-fourth. Measures of time are much the same as elsewhere. The *ghanta* or hour is divided into 2½ *gharis* of 24 minutes each, and the *ghari* consists of 60 *pals*, the duration of a *pal* being 24 seconds.

Interest.

The rates of interest are practically the same as those prevailing elsewhere and may be dealt with briefly. In the large towns, such as Shahjahanpur and Tilhar, interest is charged at rates ranging from 6 to 24 per cent. per annum, the lowest rate obtaining only in the case of loans between bankers or in large transactions on ample security, while the highest is exacted on temporary loans

made on personal security. In the villages interest is seldom less than 24 per cent. and rises to 37½ per cent. in the case of petty loans for short terms, the interest taking the usual form of half an anna in the rupee per mensem. The most common transactions, however, are the loans of grain to cultivators by the village Banias. The latter generally charge interest at the rate known as *siwai*, whereby an addition of one-fourth to the principal is made on repayment. The *deorha* system, involving an addition of one-half, is now comparatively rare; but it is still not an unfrequent practice to charge *up*, the loan being converted to cash when the grain is borrowed, usually in Kartik, when the price is highest, and reconverted into kind on repayment in Jeth, when prices are easy after the *rabi* harvest. There are as yet no village banks in the district, and only one joint stock firm has recently started a branch at Shahjahanpur. The banking business is in the hands of a few large houses in the city, who engage in *hundi* transactions, money-lending and agency, and are often interested in grain, cloth and sugar. Of such a nature are the firms of Sahu Mal Manohar Das, now represented by Lala Radha Kishan, a Khattri; of Bal Makund, named after the father of the present owner, Lala Bisheshwar Nath, another Khattri; of Chunni Lal Kalka Prasad, represented by Lala Prag Das, a Batham Kalwar; of Lalman Lalta Prasad, belonging to Lalas Har Prasad and Kishori Lal, Agarwal Banias; of Ram Ghulam Debi Das, a recently formed offshoot of the last-named house; of Bishan Prasad Hardwari Lal, represented by Lala Hardwari Lal, a Khattri Seth; and those of Bishan Chand, Bhao Lal Nand Ram, and Lalta Prasad Kalyan Mal, all Khattris of different families. There are many others who carry on mere money-lending business, both at Shahjahanpur and in other parts of the district, especially at Tilhar and Khudaganj, while mention may also be made of the Brahmans of Kuria in pargana Kant and the Banias of Dhubla Karimnagar in Khera Bajhera.

Manufactures: sugar.

The leading manufacture of the district is that of sugar in its various forms. At one time indigo was of considerable importance, but it is now practically extinct, and at all events no industry stands in the same category with sugar. In former days the majority of the cultivators pressed their own cane and boiled

the *ras* or juice, which was then handed over to the *khandsari*. Where the cultivator possessed the necessary capital, he converted the *ras* into *gur* and disposed of it on his own account. Within recent years, however, the practice has generally changed in favour of the *bel* system of Bareilly and Budaun, whereby the manufacturer takes the raw juice, which is boiled down into *rab* at the *bel*, the term given to a collection of mills and a boiling-house. The *bel* system now prevails throughout the district, but while it results in the production of *rab* of a more uniform quality, the operation being conducted by skilled workmen, it is largely responsible for the indebtedness of the cultivators and is a most fruitful cause of dissension between landlord and tenant. Often the cultivator sells his *ras* to the *khandsari* at the time of sowing, and indeed this can only be avoided when he possesses sufficient capital to enable him to cultivate cane without the aid of an advance. This means that, unless he can depend on his own resources and refrain from selling the juice till the near approach of harvest, when he can get a good price, he is entirely at the mercy of the owner of the *bel*, or of the landholder acting as middleman. The grant of an advance is synonymous with a low price fixed for the juice, and often in such agreements no more than Rs. 25 per 100 reputed maunds is given, whereas otherwise from Rs. 36 to Rs. 42 or even more is obtainable. If the landholder is himself a *khandsari*, he will convert the juice into *rab*, and perhaps have this made into sugar and *shira*. Often, however, he sells the *rab* to a *khandsari*; while again he may sell the unboiled *ras* to a *khandsari* who owns a *bel*, thus merely playing the part of a middleman and intercepting a portion of the cultivator's profit. Where the sugar is boiled into the compost of crystals and molasses known as *gur* it is turned out in cakes or *bhelis* of 2½ *sers* each, and in this form is taken to the market. The greater part of the juice in this district is converted into *rab*, which is of a thinner consistency and is used chiefly for the manufacture of raw sugar. This *rab* is taken to the factory in earthen vessels for conversion into *khand* or refined sugar. It is then filtered through blankets in a masonry tank and the drained *rab* is packed in coarse woollen bags and subjected to pressure, the treacle being thus separated from the *putri* or crystals. The former is generally made into an

inferior quality of *gur* for export, while the latter is again drained in a receptacle called a *khanchi*, containing *siwar* or river weed, which produces a partial fermentation and aids in decolourising the crystals. The syrup filtering through the *khanchi* is called *galawat*, and this is reboiled into *rab*, which is again refined into an inferior sort of *khand.*

Rosa factory.

The native manufacturers for the most part confine their attention to the production of this *khand*, or *kachchi chini* as it is called; but far superior kinds of refined sugar are produced by European methods at the Rosa factory. This concern originated in the establishment of a distillery at Cawnpore in 1805 by Mr. John Maxwell, the factory being removed in 1811 to Kola-ghat on the Ramganga near Jalalabad, whence the rum was sent to Cawnpore for colouring and invoicing to the Commissariat. After Mr. Maxwell's death the business was carried on by his son and nephew, who in 1826 were joined by Mr. P. Barron, the "Pilgrim" of Naini Tal fame. In 1832 Mr. Barron in conjunction with Mr. John O'Brien Saunders acquired the distillery, which was moved to Gunara, five miles above Kola-ghat; but two years later the new building was destroyed by fire, and the site eventually selected was at Rausar, commonly called Rosa, five miles below Shahjahanpur, the place being considered suitable as lying in the centre of a great sugar-growing tract, as possessing facilities for river communication and as being within easy reach of the jungles on the Garra and Khanaut, which solved the somewhat difficult problem of the fuel supply. Work was started at Rosa in 1836, and some three years afterwards sugar-refining was first attempted. In 1841 the firm became Saunders, Barron and Beckett, while in 1847 the Calcutta agents, who had made heavy and increasing advances, deputed Mr. R. R. Carew to represent their interests. A year later Mr. Barron died and the Calcutta house failed: the concern was put up to auction and purchased by Mr. Carew, who remained the head of Carew and Co. till 1875, when the business was made over to a limited liability company, the former partners retaining one-half of the shares. At the time of the Mutiny the factory at Rosa was burned and plundered by the rebels, and for a time the work of making rum and sugar for the troops was carried on at Carewganj in the city. The Rosa

factory was reconstructed in 1862, and from that time up to 1901-02 the business consisted solely in refining sugar and the production of rum and other spirits. At this juncture experiments were made in dealing with cane, which was now for the first time purchased direct from the cultivators, the undertaking embracing both milling and diffusion. The former system was adopted after trial, and a new installation of modern plant was erected, with a capacity for dealing with from ten to twelve thousand maunds of cane daily. The distillery, which was exempt from excise control up to 1907, contains four modern stills of the continuous type, capable of producing 1,500 gallons of proof spirit daily. The average number of operatives employed at the factory is 520, but the figure varies with the season, rising to much larger proportions when crushing is in progress. Fuel for the factory is now obtained from the company's private forests in the Kheri district, whence it is transported to Rosa by the Pawayan steam tramway. The company owns about 500 acres at Rosa itself, and within this space stand the factory, the offices and the bungalows of the European staff, the last being arranged more or less in a circle with the club in the centre. There is also a well equipped dispensary with a hospital assistant in charge, for the benefit of the persons employed by the company as well as for the general public. The articles produced at Rosa comprise sugar of various grades, treacle, rum, brandy, whiskey, gin, rectified spirits and methylated spirits. All these are obtainable either directly from the works or else from the depôts established at numerous stations in the United Provinces, the Punjab and the Central Provinces. Recently the company has obtained the contract for the supply of country spirit manufactured from *shira* to Bareilly, Pilibhit and other districts.

Other industries.

The other manufactures of the district are of little importance or interest. The chief are those connected with the textile industries, but the cotton cloth made by the weavers in the towns and villages is merely of the ordinary coarse kinds known as *garha* and *gazi*, while in a few places cotton-printing of no great artistic merit is carried on. The returns of the last census showed that 27,500 persons, including dependants, were employed in the cotton industry although the number in former days was considerably larger, since

the trade has suffered much from the competition of European and factory-made fabrics. Woollen manufactures are confined to blankets and the coarse bags used for compressing the raw sugar, and in connection with the latter mention should be made of the comparatively large outturn of hempen sacking. At Shahjahanpur there were formerly several looms for weaving cotton pile carpets, the business being solely in the hands of Musalmans. Though unfortunately the industry is almost extinct the carpets, which are generally about six feet by four in size, are of good quality, the designs being the old Indian patterns of flowers and creepers. The city is also noted for the matting made from *baib* grass, imported from the banks of the Sarda. This matting is extensively exported, both from the jail and from the factories in Shahjahanpur; but, while it bears a well deserved reputation, it is distinctly inferior to the improved *baib* matting produced at Kheri and Sitapur, where the grass is twisted into string and woven after the manner of *munj* matting, instead of being merely plaited together. The pottery made in this district is of the ordinary description, and the only points to notice are the occasional use of a vitreous glaze, the mixture of river sand with the clay so as to enable it to stand the heat of the kiln without cracking, and in some instances the substitution of cotton wool as a toughening agent. The pottery is, however, decorated by painting in various designs at Tilhar and to a small extent at Shahjahanpur and other places. The manufacture of crude glass is carried on to a very limited extent, but a fair amount of the ordinary glass bangles is produced for local consumption. Work in brass and kindred alloys affords occupation to a number of Thatheras at Shahjahanpur, Tilhar and a few other places, the products being of the usual type and of no special excellence. Of more importance are the manufactures in iron and steel. In former days the Jalalabad tahsil was celebrated for a kind of *koftgari* or inlaid work, especially in the case of sword handles and arms; but this has almost disappeared, and the only relics of the industry are to be found in the production of inferior cutlery. At Shahjahanpur, however, the cutlery business is considerable. There are many Saiqalgars in the city, who turn out large numbers of knives, scissors and *sarotas* or betel-nut cutters, the last being of much elegance in design and execution. It is estimated

that the annual value of the output is about Rs. 13,000, the articles being exported to Dehli, Lahore, Meerut, Lucknow, Cawnpore and elsewhere. Shahjahanpur too was once noted for its matchlocks, swords and daggers, but now-a-days the Lohars devote their attention to more peaceful weapons, such as the *ankus* or elephant goad, cutlery and agricultural implements, as well as stoves, horseshoes and wheel tires. Unlike Bareilly and Pilibhit, the district can boast of no wood-carving industry, but at Shahjahanpur and Tilhar there is a considerable manufacture of wooden articles, especially in the shape of lacquered and painted furniture, bedstead legs and the like. Tilhar was once famous for its painted wooden goods, but the quality has much deteriorated. At the same place there is a small trade in painted metal trays and similar articles, though the work possesses no great artistic merit. An industry of recent introduction is the distillation of oil from sandal wood. The latter comes from Malabar and the distillers belong to Kanauj. Owing to the cheapness of fuel they have established numerous stills at Sultanpur, Pipra, Patehan and other places in the Pawayan tahsil.

There are no figures to show the actual volume of trade to and from the district. The principal article of export is sugar, either in the form of *khand* from Shahjahanpur or of *gur* from Tilhar. The Rosa factory alone can turn out about 120,000 maunds of sugar per annum, and to this must be added the produce of the numerous factories under native management. At the last settlement it was calculated that Rosa dealt with from 10 to 12 per cent. of the cane produced in the district, and although such an estimate can at the best be but approximate, it serves to give some idea of the extent of the sugar industry. The *khand* of Shahjahanpur is well known throughout India, although the trade has doubtless been affected by the introduction of beet sugar, which is largely used by Halwais, in spite of popular prejudice. Other articles of export are grain, especially wheat, oilseeds, timber and other forest produce, while mention should also be made of Rosa rum. The grain trade is of no great importance, and is chiefly centred at Tilhar, which again is the great mart for oilseeds. The town is very favourably situated, and has a marked advantage over Shahjahanpur, since much commerce is diverted from the latter owing to the obstacle created by the Garra river and the tolls levied at the crossings. The Trade.

imports are mainly piece goods, metals and salt: there is little through traffic from the north and east, for while Shahjahanpur was once a considerable depôt for the produce of Kheri and Nepal, the trade has been almost wholly intercepted by the narrow-gauge railway.

Markets. The only markets of first-rate importance are Shahjahanpur and Tilhar, the centres of the sugar business. In the second rank come Katra and Khudaganj, each of which can boast of a thriving trade, the former having the important advantage of railway communication. Baragaon was once a leading market, but has now sunk to the position of a petty country town, while the same may be said of Jalalabad, which before the introduction of railways held a commanding position on the Rohilkhand trunk road. Pawayan never was of any commercial significance, and the same may be said of Khutar, although the latter is still a minor depôt for the trade in timber and other forest produce. Besides these places there are, however, many local markets to which the country people resort once or twice a week for the disposal of their produce and the purchase of the necessaries of life. A list of all these markets will be found in the appendix.

Fairs. Another list shows the fairs periodically held at different places. These gatherings are for the most part of a purely religious character, the bulk of them being in honour of either Debi or Mahadeo, or else held on the occasion of the popular Hindu festivals such as the Dasehra. Few are of any size or importance, and at these a certain amount of trade is carried on by hawkers and others. By far the largest is the bathing fair held on the Ganges near Pirthipur Dhai in the month of Kartik when the moon is full. This ordinarily attracts some 50,000 persons, though the estimated number is sometimes much larger. A cattle fair is held at the same place in Jeth and small gatherings occur at other times; but the attendance is no longer remarkable, and this decline is a common feature of almost all the assemblages in the district. Among the rest mention may be made of the fair in honour of Mahadeo in Phagun at Gogepur in pargana Khera Bajhera; the fair at the temple of Debi at Chausanda in the Pawayan pargana during Asarh; the similar gathering during the same month at Sehramau South; the bathing fairs at Sunasar, Sheopuri and Manwabari in

tahsil Pawayan in Kartik ; and the Baramdeo fair at Kilapur Kalan in pargana Jalalabad at the close of the Ramnaumi in Chait. At none of these does the attendance much exceed 10,000 persons, and the Ganges fair alone is of sufficient importance to necessitate any special arrangements on the part of the district authorities. The usual Musalman festivals are celebrated at Shahjahanpur by very large numbers, but these gatherings hardly come under the category of fairs, being of short duration and wholly religious in character.

Communications.

As a whole the district is well provided with means of communication, though this condition of affairs is of very recent date. Prior to 1863 there was neither railway nor any metalled road within the limits of the district, and internal communications were limited to rough unmetalled tracts or to the waterways of the Ramganga and Garra. Of these two streams the latter is navigable only for a portion of the year, but it was on account of the facilities it afforded that the Rosa sugar factory was located in its present site. In early days there were practically no roads worthy of the name. The route from Budaun through Jalalabad and Kant to Sandila and Lucknow was a recognised highway, but it was generally found preferable to go southwards from Budaun through the Doab to Shamsabad and Kanauj. At a later date a road came into existence between Bareilly and Shahjahanpur through Tilhar, but on the introduction of British rule the state of communications was everywhere deplorable. The tracks which went by the name of roads in most cases wound about through jungles and marshes so as to avoid cultivated and culturable land, with the result that they were usually impassable for six months in the year ; while the landholders, who were nominally responsible for the upkeep of highways traversing their estates, habitually neglected their duties and were unwilling to depart from the old conditions. The first real reform took place with the introduction of a one per cent. road cess at the first regular settlement and the transference of the control to the newly formed road and ferry fund committee. This body performed a great deal of valuable work, laying the foundations of most of the existing highways; but the funds available were insufficient for the purpose, and there were no Government roads prior to the Mutiny. The immense difficulties in the matter of

carriage and transport experienced during the various military operations amply served to emphasise the need for improvement. The first great undertaking was the construction of the metalled road from Bareilly to Fatehgarh, passing through Katra and Jalalabad; and this was followed by the realignment and metalling of the roads from Shahjahanpur to Katra, Jalalabad and Sitapur, all of these being treated as military works. About the same time the railway was introduced, and since that time progress has been rapid. The district has now a considerable length of metalled roads, and also is provided with a very fair number of unmetalled roads, though in several parts more might with advantage be constructed. The progress achieved of late years may be estimated from the fact that, whereas in 1881 the total length of road in the district was 318 miles, the aggregate had risen to 432 miles by 1908.

Railways. The first line of railway to be constructed in the district was the section of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway between Hardoi and Shahjahanpur, which was opened on the 1st of March 1873, followed by that from Shahjahanpur to Faridpur, which was thrown open to traffic on the 8th of September following. The line enters the district in the south of the Shahjahanpur pargana, and runs due north past the station of Kahilia to Rosa Junction, whence a short branch, constructed by Messrs. Carew and Company, leads to the Rosa factory. It bends westwards so as to skirt the city, passing through the Shahjahanpur station on the western outskirts of the cantonment. From that point it continues in a north-westerly direction through the stations of Banthara, Tilhar and Katra, leaving the district at the bridge over the Bahgul after a course of 35½ miles. There are two goods-sheds at Shahjahanpur and one at Tilhar. The Khanaut is crossed by an iron girder bridge 22 feet above the ordinary level of the water, resting on circular masonry piers built on wells sunk to a depth of 40 feet below water level. The Garra bridge is similar, save that the wells reach a depth of 70 or 80 feet, and so is the bridge over the Bahgul, the wells in this case being 45 feet below the normal water level. The second line of railway to be constructed through the district was the section of the Lucknow-Sitapur-Bareilly State Railway between Gola and Pilibhit, which was completed on the 1st of April 1891. This line traverses the extreme north-east of

the district, passing through pargana Khutar for a distance of ten miles, in which there are two stations, at Jograjpur near Sehramau North and Kuraiya. The line, in spite of its short length, is of great advantage to the north of the Pawayan tahsil, and it carries a heavy trade in timber from the adjacent forests and in sugar and other commodities. The railway is leased to the Rohilkhand and Kumaun Railway Company, which also manages the Pawayan Light Railway, connecting this system with the Oudh and Rohilkhand. It was originally constructed by the Pawayan Steam Tramway Company, a concern which was floated in April 1887 with a capital of four lakhs by seven gentlemen of Shahjahanpur. The line, which is of the 2'6" gauge with 25lb. rails, was opened from Shahjahanpur to Pawayan on the 17th of June 1890, and in November of that year Messrs. Lyall, Marshall and Company of Calcutta were appointed managing agents. On the 19th of May 1891 the section from Pawayan to Khutar was completed, while the remaining portion from Khutar to Mailani was opened to traffic on the 22nd of December 1895. Of the original capital Rs. 2,94,500 were taken up, and a subsequent issue was made of Rs. 4,46,375 in debentures. On the 17th of December 1900 the maintenance and working were taken over by the Rohilkhand and Kumaun Railway. The tramway consists of an unfenced line along the road from Shahjahanpur to Pawayan and Khutar, whence it takes a course through the forest to Mailani. There are intermediate stations at Sindhauli, Koron Kuian, Baragaon, Pawayan, Gangsara, Gutaiya-ghat and Khutar. A further development of the railway system may be expected in the near future, as among sanctioned projects are included the construction of a broad-gauge line from Rosa to Sitapur on the east and to Budaun on the west and of a metre-gauge line from Shahjahanpur to Bisalpur and Pilibhit.

Provincial roads.

The roads of the district fall into two main divisions, the first being known as provincial and the second as local. The former are under the direct management of the Public Works department, while the upkeep of the latter is undertaken by the district board, although the construction and repair of bridges and culverts on the local roads of the superior grades is entrusted to the Public Works department, the cost being defrayed from local funds. The

provincial roads are two in number, comprising the Rohilkhand trunk road from Bareilly to Fatehgarh, and the road from Katra to Shahjahanpur, Sitapur and Lucknow. The trunk road was constructed as a military work soon after the Mutiny. It has a length of some 31 miles in this district, entering it near Fatehganj East in Bareilly and passing through Katra, Madnapur and Jalalabad. The Lucknow road branches off from this at Katra, and closely follows the line of railway as far as Rosa Junction, where it continues in a south-westerly direction, leaving the district at the bridge over the Sukheta near Gurri, after a course of 29 miles.

Local roads.

The local roads are divided into several classes, as will be seen from the list of all the roads in the district given in the appendix. The most important, of course, are the first-class roads, metalled, bridged and drained throughout. These have an aggregate length of 46 miles, exclusive of the 17 miles of municipal roads at Shahjahanpur and four miles within the Tilhar municipality. The only two roads of any length are those from Shahjahanpur to Pawayan and Jalalabad, by means of which the tahsils are connected with headquarters. The others are short roads in the neighbourhood of the city, except that joining the provincial road with the Katra railway station, and a length of two furlongs leading to the Jalalabad tahsil from the main highway. The most important unmetalled roads are of the second-class, and these again fall into two subdivisions according as they are wholly or partially bridged and drained. They have a combined length of about 132miles, the most important being the roads from Shahjahanpur to Hardoi, Muhamdi and Pilibhit, from Pawayan to Muhamdi, Bisalpur and Khutar, from Khutar to Puranpur, from Tilhar to Barkhera and from Jalalabad to Paraur. Their position as well as that of all the other roads may be seen by a reference to the map. Next come the fourth-class roads, 89 miles in length. These are designated as banked but not surfaced, partially bridged and drained, the chief being the roads from Pawayan to Puranpur and Nigohi. The fifth-class roads, cleared, partially bridged and drained, are unimportant, having a total length of only 13½ miles. There remain the sixth-class roads, cleared only, and in most cases little better than the innumerable paths which lead from village to village. All the unmetalled roads are more or less impracticable

during the rains, especially in the *khadir* and the forest tracts; but as a rule the roads in the *katehr* are of a very fair description, and in the matter of cross-country communication Shahjahanpur can compare favourably with many districts, though progress is frequently hampered by the obstacles presented by the numerous rivers.

Bridges.

The most formidable of these obstacles is the Garra, which is crossed by bridges-of-boats on the roads from Shahjahanpur to Tilhar and Jalalabad, but during the rains these have to be replaced by ferries, and a project for the construction of a permanent bridge at Rajghat is now under preparation. There is a similar bridge-of-boats over the Khanaut at Lodipur and a permanent bridge over the river near Sindhauli carries the Payawan road and the steam tramway, while in the city is a second, built about 1825 by Hakim Mahdi Ali Khan, the famous minister to the kings of Oudh. It has 33 arches with spans varying from 6 to 23 feet, the breadth of the roadway is 23 feet and the height of the bridge at the middle arch is 28 feet. There are no bridges over the Ramganga or the Bahgul within the limits of the district, the latter being crossed by a bridge-of-boats on the Bareilly boundary near Fatehganj East. Over the Ramganga there are bridges-of-boats, replaced during the rains by ferries, on the roads from Jalalabad to Dhai-ghat and from Tilhar to Budaun. The road from Pawayan to Khutar crosses the Gumti by a substantial bridge, which also carries the tramway, while the only other permanent structures deserving notice are the wooden bridge over the Bhainsi on the last mentioned road, the masonry bridge over the Kaimua and the similar bridges over the Sukheta on the roads from Shahjahanpur to Sitapur and Muhamdi.

Ferries.

A list given in the appendix shows all the ferries in the district. Their number is very great, but with few exceptions they are private undertakings on the part of the landholders, mainly for the use of cultivators whose fields lie on the opposite side of the river to their homes. Of such a nature are the numerous ferries over the Gumti, the Ramganga and the various streams designated by the generic name of Sot in the Jalalabad tahsil, as well as the majority of the crossings on the Garra, Khanaut and Bahgul. It is only the more important and frequented ferries that are maintained by the public authorities. They were at

first under the control of the road and ferry fund committee, replaced in 1871 by the district committee and subsequently by the district board. Prior to 1879 the boats and plant were generally supplied by Government, but from that date the usual practice has been to leave the whole responsibility to the contractor; though the old system is still maintained in the case of the provincial ferries under the Public Works department at Nibia-ghat over the Garra on the Bareilly road and the bridge-of-boats at Lodipur over the Khanaut on the road to Sitapur. The Pilibhit district board manages four ferries over the Khanaut, and that of Farrukhabad the much frequented ferry over the Ganges at Bharatpur. Those under the control of the Shahjahanpur district board are only six in number, and comprise four over the Garra in the neighbourhood of the city, Gauhabar-ghat over the Bahgul on the road from Tilhar to Budaun and Kola-ghat over the Ramganga on the road from Jalalabad to Pirthipur Dhai. The income from these six ferries is very considerable, and during the five years ending with 1906-07 it averaged Rs. 11,433 annually.

Bungalows.

There is now but one dak-bungalow in the district, at Shahjahanpur itself, but in former days staging-bungalows were maintained along the trunk roads till the introduction of railways rendered them unnecessary. They were then converted into inspection houses for departmental and other officers, such bungalows being in existence at Tilhar, Katra, Madnapur and Jalalabad. Local inspection bungalows are to be found at Kant, Pawayan, Nigohi, Khutar, Gutaiya-ghat, Banda, Paraur and Kalan. There are encamping-grounds on the provincial roads at Gurri, Tilhar, Madnapur and Jalalabad, and three managed by the district board on local roads at Kant and Jalalabad, he latter possessing two. So also does Tilhar, since there is an encamping-ground on either side of the town. Rest-houses or *sarais* for native travellers are kept up on all the main roads, but in almost all cases they are private institutions, and have fallen into disuse with the growing popularity of the railways. None of them calls for special remark save the large masonry *sarai* at the entrance to the city of Shahjahanpur, which was built in 1823 by the Oudh minister, Hakim Mahdi Ali Khan.

Navigation is at the present time very unimportant as a means of communication. The navigable rivers of the district include the Ganges, Ramganga and Garra. The first may be generally disregarded, for though it still carries a considerable amount of traffic, there is no important wharf in its short course along the borders of Shahjahanpur. The Ramganga is usually navigable by country boats throughout the year, but the volume of trade passing up and down the river has greatly declined since the introduction of railways, and the cargoes are mainly confined to fuel, grain and thatching grass. The same may be said of the Garra, which is only practicable for boats of any size during the rains. This river was, however, more extensively utilised in former days, before the advent of the railways, owing to the position of Shahjahanpur and the Rosa factory on its banks. Navigation

CHAPTER III.

THE PEOPLE.

Owing to the interchanges of villages between this and neighbouring districts, it is impossible to obtain from the reports of the earlier enumerations an accurate statement of the population then residing within the limits of the present district, although a fairly correct estimate may be formed by taking the combined populations of the component parganas. The first census was that of 1847, but this was of a very unsatisfactory nature, being little more than the application of an assumed number of residents to each house. It gave a total of 750,501 persons, with a density of 434 to the square mile of the present area. The next enumeration took place in 1853, and was of a more elaborate character. The total had by that time risen to 907,959, but pargana Khutar was then much larger than at present. This gave an average density of 526 to the square mile of the recorded area, but the large apparent increase was in reality little more than nominal. Of the total 420,309 were females, while Hindus numbered 787,640 and Musalmans and others 120,319. There were six places with more than 5,000 inhabitants, including Palia, which is now in the Kheri district, as well as Shahjahanpur, Tilhar, Jalalabad, Pawayan and Miranpur Katra.

Early enumerations.

The following census of 1865 was of a far more ambitious nature, as it for the first time took into account age, caste, occupation and other details. This showed a decided increase, the total for the present district being 935,978, of whom 431,478 were females. There were 811,373 Hindus and 123,879 Musalmans and others, exclusive of 726 Europeans and Eurasians. The average density for the present area was 542 per square mile, the highest figure being 690 in the Shahjahanpur tahsil, which was as yet undivided into parganas, followed by 686 in Katra and 640 in Tilhar, while the lowest was 244 in Khutar, which was far more backward than any other part, the next smallest figure being 456 in Nigohi. The towns with more than 5,000 inhabitants were the same as at the preceding enumeration.

Census of 1865.

Census of 1872.

The census of 1872 showed a great advance on its predecessor, though its accuracy was to some extent discounted in after years by the imperfect nature of the instructions given to enumerators. The total on this occasion was 951,006, of whom 438,943 were females. Among this number were 822,576 Hindus, 126,895 Musalmans and others, the balance consisting of 1,535 Europeans in the cantonment. The average density, calculated on the present area, was 551 to the square mile, the rate varying from 1,011 in pargana Shahjahanpur, 767 in Katra and 680 in Tilhar to 505 in Nigohi and Kant, and 257 in Khutar. There were then 2,180 towns and villages in the district, and of these 2,037 had less than a thousand inhabitants, and 136 between one and five thousand. The towns with a larger population were the same as before, with the addition of Kant.

Census of 1881.

The following census in 1881 showed a marked decline, owing doubtless to the effects of famine and several seasons of an abnormally unhealthy type. The total dropped to 856,946, of whom 396,882 were females, while classified by religions there were 735,244 Hindus, 120,214 Musalmans, 1,408 Christians and 80 others. The average density, calculated on the present area, was 496 per square mile; the highest rate was 952 in pargana Shahjahanpur, the next in order being Katra with 691, Jalalpur with 589 and Tilhar with 532, while at the other end of the scale came Kant with 440, Khera Bajhera with 425 and Khutar with 284. The population was distributed among 2,026 towns and villages, of which 1,905 had less than a thousand, and six more than five thousand inhabitants, the latter being the same as before save that Kant had given place to Khudaganj.

Census of 1891.

During the ensuing decade the district enjoyed almost unbroken prosperity, and it was confidently expected that a large increase would be recorded. Such proved to be the case, for at the census of 1891 the total had risen to 918,551, including 423,245 females. Of the former number 787,136 were Hindus, 129,266 Musalmans, 1,328 Christians and 821 of other religions. The population was still much lower than that enumerated in 1872, or indeed in 1865, and the average density was but 532 per square mile of the present area. The highest figure was 978 in pargana Shahjahanpur, as before, while next to this came Katra with 760 and Tilhar with 625,

the lowest rates being 490 in Khera Bajhera, 468 in Pawayan and 293 in Khutar. The number of towns and villages had increased to 2,037, of which 1,905 contained less than one thousand and six more than five thousand inhabitants, the list of the latter remaining unchanged.

Census of 1901.

The last enumeration took place in 1901, when a further increase was registered, though the former rate had not been maintained, owing principally to the effect of unfavourable seasons, a partial famine and several epidemics of considerable intensity. The recorded total was 921,535, representing an increase of 2,984. This increase was far from evenly distributed, for while the population in the Tilhar and Jalalabad tahsils rose by 19,650 and 16,876 respectively, Shahjahanpur showed a decrease of 7,679, and in Pawayan the drop was no less than 25,863, this part of the district experiencing much the same vicissitudes of fortune as befell the adjoining tracts of Pilibhit. The average density for the whole district was 533·76 per square mile of the present area; but the difference between the various subdivisions was more marked than ever, the Shahjahanpur tahsil coming first with 674, followed by Tilhar with 615, Jalalabad with 542 and Pawayan with only 377 to the square mile. Of the several parganas the most densely populated were Shahjahanpur with an average rate of 945, Katra with 809 and Jalalpur with 640, while the lowest rates were 497 in Kant, 414 in Pawayan and 258 in Khutar.

Towns and villages.

The district then contained 2,040 inhabited towns and villages, with an average population of 452 apiece. There were 1,899 villages with less than one thousand inhabitants, and 115 with between one and two thousand, while of the remaining 26 places only six contained more than five thousand persons, these being the municipalities of Shahjahanpur and Tilhar, and the towns of Jalalabad, Khudaganj, Katra and Pawayan. The average village population was 395, which is much the same as in Pilibhit and considerably lower than the figures for the other adjacent districts. The villages are of the usual type found throughout Rohilkhand, and consist of aggregations of mud houses with thatched roofs and generally with a single door, though the dwellings of the *zamindars* are ordinarily of a more pretentious character, with a series of chambers ranged round a courtyard enclosed by high mud walls.

Brick buildings are seldom to be seen except in the towns, in which there is a very considerable proportion of such habitations. The urban population amounts to 13 per cent. of the whole, and two-thirds of this belong to Shahjahanpur itself: in the headquarters tahsil the ratio is consequently 28·8 per cent. as compared with 12·3 in Tilhar, 3·9 in Jalalabad and 2·4 per cent. in Pawayan.

Migration.

It is not easy to ascertain in what degree the marked decrease in the population of two tahsils was due to migration. There was probably a good deal of internal migration within the district, which would help to account for the slight total increase. The vital statistics of the ten years showed a majority of 61,387 births over deaths, so that after making every allowance for faulty registration there must have been a very considerable leakage. The increase due to immigration cannot have been important. In 1891 the proportion of immigrants to the total population was 10·9 per cent., and at the following census the figure was exactly the same, 89·11 per cent. being natives of Shahjahanpur, while 9·61 came from adjacent districts and 1·28 per cent. from elsewhere; and as there is no means of ascertaining what proportion of these immigrants came to the district during the last decade, it is but reasonable to suppose that there was only a normal, if not less than a normal, addition to the population from outside. On the other hand, the stream of emigration seems to have been extraordinarily large, for of all the persons enumerated in India who were born in this district 14·56 per cent. were found in other parts of the United Provinces and ·23 per cent. in other provinces. The former figure is unusually large, being in fact exceeded in no other case; it represents a total of 139,908 persons, found principally in Kheri, Pilibhit, Budaun and Hardoi, while Bareilly and Farrukhabad each contained about 15,000 natives of Shahjahanpur. These figures are fairly conclusive, for the excess of emigrants over immigrants in these provinces alone amounts to 41,506, although it is not possible to say in what years the emigration took place.

Sex.

Of the total population 494,919 were males and 426,616 were females, the latter amounting to 46·3 per cent. of the whole number. The proportion varies in the different tahsils, being 47·3 in Shahjahanpur, 46·1 in Pawayan, 45·9 in Tilhar and only 45·5 in Jalalabad. These figures are much the same as those obtaining in

all the neighbouring districts except Farrukhabad, where the ratio is considerably lower. The district average is identical with that of Bareilly, higher than that of Budaun, but somewhat lower than that of Pilibhit, Kheri, Sitapur and Hardoi, thus illustrating the general rule that the number of males tends to increase more rapidly than that of females in the western districts, while in the east of the United Provinces the reverse is the case. It is a noteworthy fact that the proportion has remained remarkably stable during the past half-century, since at every enumeration from 1853 onwards it has been between 46 and 46·7 per cent., and while the provincial totals show a constant increase in the number of females, this district proves an exception to the general rule. The reason for the disproportion between the sexes remains a matter for conjecture. It is noticeable, though not to an equal extent, among both Hindus and Musalmans, the respective figures for females being 45·9 and 47 per cent. By some it is ascribed to the former prevalence of infanticide, but against this may be urged the fact that there has been no relative increase in the number of females during recent years and also that there is very little difference in the figures for high and low castes, though it is true that the Kisans exhibit a much larger proportion of females, amounting to 47·6 per cent., than do the Brahmans and Rajputs with 45·2 per cent. each. It is but fair, however, to point out that the Chamars and many other castes of the lower orders show approximately identical figures.

Religions. Among the whole population in 1901 there were 783,915 Hindus, 133,892 Musalmans, 1,863 Christians, 1,646 Aryas, 184 Sikhs, 31 Jains, three Parsis, and one Buddhist. The proportion of Hindus amounts to 85·72 per cent., a figure which is much higher than in any other district of Rohilkhand. At the same time the district affords an example of the general rule that Musalmans, owing to their greater longevity and fertility, tend to increase more rapidly than their Hindu neighbours, the proportion in their case rising from 14·03 in 1881 to 14·07 in 1891 and to 14·53 at the last census. The distribution of the Musalman population is somewhat uneven, for whereas in the Shahjahanpur tahsil they constitute 23·3 per cent. of the entire population, the figure drops to 13·6 in Tilhar, to 10·3 in Pawayan and to only 9·01 per cent. in Jalalabad.

Hindus. An attempt was made at the last census to ascertain the relative strength of the various sects of Hinduism, but the experiment proved a failure inasmuch as the vast majority of the Hindus professed no definite form of worship. Less than six per cent. declared in favour of any sect of Vaishnavism or Saivism, and the same results were obtained in most districts. The only distinction of real importance among the Hindu community is that of caste. The census returns show representatives of 68 different castes, excluding subdivisions, while in the case of 1,274 persons no caste was specified. Of course many of these castes are of little significance, for in 13 instances the number of members was less than a hundred, while in 15 others it was under a thousand. On the other hand, as many as 21 castes are found with a strength exceeding 10,000 persons, and of the rest several deserve mention as occurring in unusual numbers or for their comparative rarity in other parts of the United Provinces.

Chamars. First in point of numbers come the Chamars with 97,552 representatives or 12·44 per cent. of the Hindu population. They are the most numerous caste in all tahsils excepting Jalalabad, where they take the third place. Most of them are engaged in agriculture, either as tenants or labourers, for in the latter capacity they do the bulk of the manual work in the holdings of Rajputs and Brahmans. They rank fairly high as husbandmen, being very industrious, but they are somewhat apt to relinquish their holdings on slight provocation, and they are distinctly inferior to the Kurmis, Kisans and Muraos.

Kisans. The second place is taken by the Kisans, an agricultural caste closely allied to Kurmis. They are hard-working and industrious cultivators, and take a high rank as husbandmen; while perhaps inferior to the Kurmis and Muraos, they form the backbone of the cultivating community in several parganas. Their total number in 1901 was 78,513 or 10·02 per cent. of the Hindu population, this figure being exceeded only in Furrukhabad. They are well distributed throughout the district, but are especially strong in the Shahjahanpur and Tilhar tahsils, occupying the foremost place in the Nigohi pargana of the latter subdivision.

Ahirs. Then follow the Ahirs with 71,109 representatives, or 9·07 per cent. of the Hindus. These are most numerous in the Jalalabad

and Tilhar tahsils, in the former of which they outnumber every other caste, while the total is relatively low in Shahjahanpur and Pawayan, though in either case it exceeds 13,000. These Ahirs must be distinguished from the Ahars of the neighbouring district of Budaun, although the total includes many of the latter denomination: they are cattle-breeders and graziers by tradition, but for the most part they devote themselves to agriculture, in which capacity they hold a prominent position as cultivators of the second class. The Ahirs are said to have come from the west, and they appear to have settled first in the lowlands of the Ramganga and Ganges. They have innumerable subdivisions, but the great majority describe themselves as Gwalbans, Bhirgudis, Ghosis, Bachhars and Jadubans.

Rajputs.

More important than any of the above are the Rajputs or Thakurs, numbering 68,260 or 8·71 per cent. of the Hindu community. They are strongest in the Tilhar and Shahjahanpur tahsils, but almost everywhere they are the chief land-owning caste and exercise more influence than any other by reason of their long-established power and prestige. They are generally cultivators, but their skill as husbandmen is small, as they are averse to hard manual labour, which is generally undertaken by hired labourers of the lower castes, and they are forbidden to handle the plough. As usual, the Rajputs belong to an infinite variety of clans, though only a few rank as important among the ancient settlers and chief proprietors; the presence of the rest being due in the main either to migration in times of famine or else to the ordinary marriage customs of the caste. The most numerous are the Chauhans, of whom there were 9,639, principally in the Tilhar and Shahjahanpur tahsils. In spite of their numerical strength and their high rank, they have not played an important part in the history of the district, and their advent is usually ascribed to marriage alliances, especially with the Katehrias. The latter with 7,791 representatives, of whom more than half belong to the Tilhar tahsil and the bulk of the remainder to Pawayan, are among the oldest of the Rajput settlers in this tract. They appear to have taken their name from the country of Katehr, as Rohilkhand was invariably called before the Pathan domination, although they often ascribe their origin to the Katehir pargana of the Benares district. Their

original headquarters are said to have been at Gola, whence they moved to Nahil, and the Rao of Nahil is the acknowledged head of the clan. Their possessions were greatly reduced by the arrival of the Gaurs, who established themselves at Pawayan in the eighteenth century, but they still hold a large share in Khutar and in several other parganas, notably Jalalpur, though the Katehrias of the latter pargana are considered inferior by the rest of the clan. The Bachhils, who numbered 7,988 persons, a higher figure than in any other district, also rank among the earliest Rajput immigrants. The vast majority belong to the Shahjahanpur tahsil, and in particular to pargana Kant, whence their sphere of influence extends into Tilhar and Jamaur. They are of the Lunar race, and claim descent from one Draupad, who came from Rajputana to Farrukhabad and thence to this district. It seems clear that they preceded the Katehrias and that they suffered much at the hands of the latter and also of the Musalmans. Popular tradition makes the celebrated Raja Ben, or Vena, a Bachhil, and ascribes to this clan the ancient town of Mati in pargana Khutar. It is believed by some that the Bachhils held all eastern Rohilkhand till their expulsion by the Katehrias after 1174. It seems too, from the general prevalence of the legend, that their chief, commonly called Raja Deo, was overthrown by a Musalman force and his clansmen ejected from Jalalabad. Thence they retired into Kant and Nigohi, where one Chhabi Singh, who was a mere freebooter, obtained from Akbar the grant of the two parganas and Tilhar, the capital of the latter being popularly ascribed to one of the race named Tilok Chand. The Rathors, 6,293 in all, are scattered all over the district, and are descendants from immigrants who came from Farrukhabad and Etah. Like the Chauhans, they hold very high rank in the social scale, but never seem to have acquired any definite tract of country, several of them having taken daughters of the Katehrias in marriage. It is otherwise with the Jangharas, who are not shown separately in the last census report but who numbered 5,841 in 1891. They are supposed to be Tomars by descent; and thus to have sprung from the royal race of Dehli, which after the Musalman invasion spread eastwards to Sambhal and elsewhere, occupying the valley of the Ganges in Budaun and this district. There were 1,060 Tomars in 1901, the clan being

strongest in the Jalalabad tahsil. The origin of the name Janghara is uncertain, but it is clear that they became divided into two septs, known as the Jangharas of the *bhur* and the *turai*, the former holding the higher rank and occupying the uplands east of the Ramganga, while the latter belong to the river valley and are found in this district, Budaun and Bareilly. The Chandels, 5,809, reside with few exceptions in the Jalalabad tahsil, and are distributed over the valleys of the Ramganga and Bahgul, from the *bankati* on the west to the *bhur* on the east. They are said to have come from Sheorajpur in the Cawnpore district, whence they moved to Muhammadabad in Farrukhabad, two of them named Dhir Sah and Bir Sah coming to Chachuapur in Jalalabad, where they settled after expelling the Kurmis. Their descendants drove out the Bachhils, or else, as the Bachhils relate, obtained the land as dowry from the chieftain of Jalalabad. The Chandels are still in a flourishing condition, their principal estates being Khandar and Paraur. The Gaurs numbered 3,063, and are scattered over the district: their original home was Chandra in Sitapur, whence they came west and acquired Sehramau in the Shahjahanpur pargana, while others of the same stock at a much later date laid the foundations of the great Pawayan estate. The Panwars, of whom there were 3,919, chiefly in Shahjahanpur and Jalalabad, and in particular along the Hardoi border from the Ramganga to the Garra, are said to have come from Ujjain and to have first settled in Kuria, whence they colonised many other villages. The Kasibs numbered 2,330 souls in 1891, and are found mainly in the south of Nigohi and in the bordering villages of the adjacent parganas. Their origin is obscure, and though they claim identity with the Kachhwahas, they take but a low place in social precedence. Another clan of which nothing is known is the Kateha or Kathiar, belonging for the most part to the Jalalabad tahsil, and particularly to the western portion of the *bankati*, on either side of the Sot. The Sombansis, 2,433, are found in all parts of the district; the Raghubansis, 1,382, are almost entirely confined to the country between the Ramganga and Ganges in the old Bangaon pargana; and the Bhadaurias, 1,085, are scattered about, being immigrants from the Agra district. Other clans occurring in numbers exceeding 500 are the Bais, the Janwars, the

Gautams and the Kachhwahas. The last belong to the Tilhar tahsil, the Janwars to Jalalabad, and the Gautams to Bangaon east of the Ramganga, while the first are very evenly distributed.

Brahmans. Next to the Rajputs come the Brahmans, of whom there were 61,456 or 7·84 per cent. of the Hindus. They are far stronger in the Pawayan tahsil than elsewhere, although they take a prominent place in every subdivision, holding large areas as proprietors and tenants. As a rule they are indifferent cultivators, little better than the Rajputs, for they suffer from the same disabilities and depend principally on hired labour. The majority belong to the Kanaujia subdivision, while the Gaurs, who prevail in the rest of Rohilkhand, are here but sparsely represented. There are many Sanadhs, who should properly be included among Kanaujias, and a few Saraswatis, Gujaratis and others.

Kahars. The Kahars, numbering 40,048 souls or 5·11 per cent. of the Hindus, are found throughout the district, but their chief place of residence is the Tilhar tahsil. They are carriers and domestic servants by occupation, but they are frequently engaged as general labourers, fishermen and cultivators. In the last capacity they are husbandmen of no great skill, though very industrious. There are many subdivisions of the caste, but almost all the Kahars of this district are described as Bathmas, as is the case in Bareilly and Budaun.

Kachhis and Muraos. The Kachhis and Muraos, who are practically identical, take the foremost place among the cultivating castes. Their style of husbandry is very careful and minute, and they devote most of their attention to market gardening and the cultivation of sugarcane, poppy and the more valuable staples. In 1901 Kachhis numbered 33,981 and Muraos 30,612, together constituting 8·24 per cent. of the Hindu community. They are far more numerous in the Shahjahanpur tahsil than elsewhere, while Tilhar comes next: in the latter Muraos preponderate, whereas this caste is hardly known in Jalalabad. They have identical subdivisions, the chief being the Saksena, Kachhwaha and Hardia.

Kurmis. Kurmis also come in the first flight of agriculturists and as general farmers are unsurpassed. They have a special predilection for sugarcane, and in their field-work are largely assisted by their

women folk, which gives them a great advantage over tenants of the higher castes. They numbered in all 27,003 souls, or 3·44 per cent. of the Hindus, and are almost entirely confined to the Pawayan and Tilhar tahsils, being particularly strong in the Khutar and Jalalpur parganas. They belong for the most part to the Kanaujia and Gangpari subdivisions.

Telis.

The Telis are unusually numerous, having a total of 24,364 or 3·11 per cent. of the Hindu population. They are evenly distributed throughout the district, but are found in greatest strength in and around the two principal towns. By profession they are oil-pressers, but they also are frequently engaged in trading and agriculture. Their social position is not high, but their chief subdivision goes by the pretentious name of Rathor, this also predominating in the neighbouring districts of Hardoi and Sitapur.

Banias.

The Banias again are relatively strong in this district, aggregating 22,626 or 2,89 per cent. of the Hindus. They are evenly distributed all over the area, the Tilhar tahsil coming first with a small majority. They are for the most part engaged as money-lenders and traders, but it is by no means rare to find them in the guise of cultivators, while their proprietary holdings are largely on the increase. None of the great subdivisions of the caste occurs in any strength. The most numerous are the Angiars, who appear to be a branch of the Mahesris, and the Simmalis, who are probably identical with the Sonwanis of Hardoi and Kheri, a sub-caste of the Agrahari Banias. The last census showed 1,443 Umars and 1,182 Agarwalas, mainly in the Shahjahanpur and Tilhar tahsils; but the bulk of the Banias in this district describe themselves merely as Mahajans, without any definitive subdivision.

Other Hindus.

These castes comprise all that possess more than 20,000 representatives, and together they make up 70·87 per cent. of the entire Hindu population. The others are of little importance or else are too familiar to deserve separate mention. Ten castes with numbers exceeding 10,000 apiece account for an additional 20·09 per cent. These are Dhobis, 19,873 ; Koris, or Hindu weavers, 19,433 ; Pasis, 17,627 ; Gadariyas, 17,007 ; Barhais, 16,396 ; Bharbhunjas or Bhurjis, 15,823; Nais, 15,109; Dhanuks, 13,207; Lohars, 11,856, and Kayasths, 11,166. The Gadariyas are more common

in the Tilhar tahsil than elsewhere, but the rest are fairly evenly distributed except the Pasis, two-thirds of whom belong to tahsil Pawayan. The caste is to be found in far greater strength in the districts of Oudh to the south and east, and Shahjahanpur contains considerably more Pasis than any other part of Rohilkhand. The Kayasths comprise several old families and hold a fair amount of land: they belong with few exceptions to the Saksena and Sribastab subdivisions, the former predominating. Next in order, with numbers ranging from ten to five thousand each, follow Kumhars, Bhangis or sweepers, Sonars, Kalwars and Gujars, the last being practically confined to Jalalabad; while those with more than 2,000 members are Khatiks, Faqirs of various kinds, Bahelias, who are relatively very numerous here, Lodhs, Darzis and Nats. Of the rest few are of any note or occur in unusual numbers. It may be mentioned perhaps that there were 484 Radhas, who are singers and dancers closely akin to Nats; while there were 104 Pankhias, all in the Jalalabad tahsil. The latter caste is very uncommon elsewhere, at any rate under the guise of Hindus, since there is a fair number in various districts who are called Musalmans, though they are by no means strict in their observance of the laws of Islam. By profession they are cultivators and fishermen, and they reside almost invariably in the *khadir* lands of the Ganges and other rivers. The wandering and criminal tribes are well represented in this district, for in addition to the Nats there are comparatively large numbers of Haburas, Kanjars, Sansias, Bhantus and others, though the census figures are seldom reliable owing to the prevailing habit among such people of describing themselves as members of less disreputable castes. To the same class belong the Harjalas, of whom there were 240, almost all in the Tilhar tahsil: the total is larger than in any other district, but they seldom reside continously in any place, and their principal habitat is Kheri.

Musalmans.

The Muhammadan population consists with few exceptions of members of the Sunni sect, these amounting to 98 per cent. of the total. There were in 1901 but 473 Shias, while the rest were made up mainly of Lalbegis, who are converted sweepers and only Musalmans by courtesy, or else of followers of some saint, usually of local celebrity only. Far more important is the division into

tribes and castes. At the last census 47 Musalman castes were enumerated, exclusive of tribal subdivisions, which are quite as numerous as is the case with Hindus, and also of 694 persons who returned no caste in particular. At the same time the five principal castes, whose total is over 5,000 in each instance, make up 75 per cent. of the entire Musalman population, and six more, with 2,000 representatives and over, contribute an additional 13·71 per cent., so that the rest are obviously of very little importance, while in fourteen cases the number is less than one hundred.

Pathans. First and foremost come the Pathans with a total of 41,137 or 30·72 per cent. of the whole Musalman community, a figure which is approached in no other district except Bareilly. More than half of them belong to the Shahjahanpur tahsil, but the total exceeds 5,000 in every other subdivision. They are variously engaged, but the majority are cultivators, while they also take a leading place among the landed proprietors of the district, although their attitude during the Mutiny cost them dear, as many estates were forfeited for rebellion. There are many clans represented among the Pathans of Shahjahanpur. As usual the Ghori and Yusufzai are the strongest, the former in Shahjahanpur and Pawayan, and the latter in Tilhar. Then come the Dilazak, with 1,942 representatives, almost wholly in Tilhar and Shahjahanpur, in the latter place including many descendants of the original founders of the city. After these follow the Bangash, chiefly in Jalalabad, owing to the proximity of that tahsil to their headquarters in Farrukhabad : the Muhammadzai, mainly in Shahjahanpur ; the Rohillas, though this name is rather a generic term than indicative of a particular clan ; the Tarins of Shahjahanpur and the Warakzais, for the most part in Jalalabad. The clans enumerated in the census report, however, make up less than half of the entire number. Several others were mentioned in the report of 1891, notably the Mehmads, probably the same as Mohmands, with 3,460 members, the Ammazais, the Bakarzais, the Khalils and the Daudzais, while even this addition fails to account for a large proportion of the Pathans. Often, it is true, the name is improperly applied to others than descendants of Afghan immigrants, especially in the case of converted Rajputs, who habitually assume the style of Pathan.

Sheikhs.

The same qualification applies with even greater force to the Sheikhs, of whom a very considerable proportion must be of Hindu origin. Most Sheikhs belong to one or other of the many recognised subdivisions, but the reason is that converts usually adopted the tribe of the *qazi* or *mufti* at whose hands they were received into Islam, proselytism being one of the recognised duties of these officials, under the Pathan Sultans and their Mughal successors. The total number of Sheikhs in 1901 was 23,905 or 17·85 per cent. of the Musalmans. Nearly half resided in the Shahjahanpur tahsil and one-third in Tilhar, while in Jalalabad the number was very small. The chief subdivision is the Qurreshi, with 9,667 members, and this preponderates in every part of the district. Then come Siddiqis with 5,223, Usmanis with 232, almost wholly in the Shahjahanpur tahsil, and Ansaris with 225. Many others are represented, notably the Faruqis and the Bani Israil, though often the names are indefinite or fanciful.

Julahas.

The third place is taken by the Julahas or weavers, of whom there were 18,418 or 13·76 of the Muhammadan population, the great majority belonging to the Shahjahanpur and Tilhar tahsils. They have no subdivisions of importance, and all bear a strong family resemblance to one another. Many of the Julahas still follow their ancestral calling, but the decline of the weaving industry has driven a considerable proportion to engage in other forms of occupation, especially husbandry, in which capacity the Julaha of Rohilkhand has attained a very fair standard of proficiency. Closely allied to them are the Behnas or cotton carders, who are remarkably numerous in this district, with a total of 9,581 or 7·16 per cent. of the Musalmans. They are fairly evenly distributed throughout the district, but are stronger in the Tilhar and Pawayan tahsils than elsewhere.

Other Musalmans.

Nothing need be said of the various denominations of Faqirs, aggregating 7,391 persons in all. No other caste occurs in numbers exceeding five thousand, the next in order being Darzis, Saiyids, Qassabs or butchers, Hajjams or Nais, Manihars or glass-workers, and converted Rajputs, drawn principally from the Chauhan and Sombansi clans. The Saiyids, 3,454, of whom more than half belong to tahsil Shahjahanpur, are much the most important, and are drawn from many subdivisions, the chief being the Husaini,

followed by the Bukhari and the Hasani. Other castes with more than a thousand members apiece are Bhatiaras or innkeepers, Kunjras, Mughals, Bhangis and Nau-Muslims. The rest are of no special interest, as none occurs in unusual numbers or deserves notice on ethnographical grounds. In most cases they are scattered over the district, though the 520 Mallahs are confined to Jalalabad, and the 224 Chhipis or cotton-printers reside in the Tilhar tahsil.

Of the total Christian population 124 were Europeans or Eurasians, this low figure being due to the temporary removal of the garrison, and 1,739 were natives. The latter, who numbered 181 in 1872, had increased to 460 in 1881 and to 776 ten years later. With the exception of 41 Anglicans and a few Roman Catholics, they belonged to the American Episcopal Methodist Church, which is the sole mission agency in the district. It was started in 1859 by the Reverend J. W. Waugh, and the first undertaking was the establishment of a school in the city, which still exists as an aided high school. In 1861 a boys' orphanage was removed from Bareilly to Shahjahanpur and located at Lodipur in the suburbs, on the east side of the Khanaut. This orphanage now contains 136 boys of all ages, who are taught various trades in addition to a good vernacular education. In the same settlement is a widows' home and a small day school, besides two flourishing Sunday schools, all under the superintendence of an Indian pastor. In connection with the orphanage there is a Christian village and agricultural colony at Panahpur in the Kheri district, some ten miles distant, consisting of about 900 acres of jungle land purchased in 1869. The headquarters of the mission are in the civil station close to the city, the circle including the city, civil lines and cantonment. There is a chapel near the station, in which English services are held for the railway servants and troops. Other institutions comprise a boys' high school in the city; the Bidwell Memorial boarding school for Christian girls, and 16 Sunday schools with an average attendance of some 380 boys and girls; the whole being in charge of a resident missionary. A branch of the mission is located in Dilawarganj, where are two vernacular schools and four Sunday schools. Out-stations at present exist at Pawayan, and here an Indian pastor is stationed

Christianity.

to look after the Christian community, as well as schools for boys and girls, and three Sunday schools; and at Tilhar, where there is a large congregation under an Indian pastor, who also manages two day schools and four Sunday schools. There are minor stations at Katra, Khutar, Ramapur, Jalalabad and Khera Bajhera, as well as in two villages in Oudh. For the Anglican community there is ordinarily no resident chaplain, the station being periodically visited by the chaplain of Bareilly. St. Mary's Church in the cantonment is a handsome Gothic building with a spire 60 feet in height. It was built in 1848 by private subscription and was consecrated by Bishop Cotton in 1860.

Other religions.

A branch of the Arya Samaj was started in Shahjahanpur at an early date, but the movement has not made great headway, the total number of adherents being 640 in 1891 and 1,646 at the last census. The number is not, however, a measure of its influence, for the Aryas belong with few exceptions to the educated classes. They have a building of their own and a school in Shahjahanpur, and branches have been established at Tilhar and many other places in the district. The members are drawn from many different castes, but a few occupy prominent positions: there were 488 Kayasths, 416 Brahmans, 221 Banias, 179 Rajputs and 75 Sonars, while the rest were mainly Kalwars, Halwais, Barhais and Ahirs. The Sikhs, 184 persons in all, are immigrants from the Punjab, and are generally to be found in the police or other Government service. The Jains are traders of the Agarwala subdivision of Banias, and the Parsis are shop-keepers at Shahjahanpur.

Occupations.

The classification of the people according to occupations shows that the district is essentially agricultural in character, the proportion of the population directly dependent on cultivation being 68·7 per cent. as compared with a provincial average of 65·4. This figure excludes ·84 per cent. coming under the head of pasture, and also the very considerable number of those who betake themselves to agriculture as a subsidiary means of support. In the rural tracts practically the whole population may be classed as agricultural, for the industries are merely such as supply the needs of a cultivating community. For the purposes of the census, however, they are included in the next great class, comprising those

concerned with the preparation and supply of material substances, which makes up 15·4 per cent., including 141,907 men, women and children. The nature of these industries is shown by the fact that 36·01 per cent. of the total comes under the head of food, drink and stimulants, 29·73 under textile fabrics and dress, 8·41 under wood, cane and leaves, 7·89 under metals and precious stones, 5·57 under glass and earthenware, and 3·02 per cent. under leather. On the whole the industrial element is larger than the provincial average, this being due partly to the presence of a large city and partly to the existence of a considerable area of jungle and forest land. The next class comprises personal service, 4·91 per cent. of the whole, which is a fairly normal figure, and then follows 4·32 per cent. in the category of general labour other than agricultural. The next in order are administration with 1·7 per cent., this class embracing Government, local and municipal service in addition to those under the Military department; commerce, transport and storage with 1·69 per cent., the commercial population proper being relatively small with only ·5 per cent.; professions with 1·27 per cent., this being a very comprehensive term, as the class ranges from legal and medical practitioners to dancing girls and acrobats; and lastly means of subsistence independent of any occupation, with 1·17 per cent., this again being a very wide definition, inasmuch as it includes persons of independent means as well as pensioners and prisoners maintained at the State expense in the district gaol.

Language.

The general tongue of the people is some form of Western Hindi, principally the dialect known as Kanaujia, which is spoken in the adjoining districts of Pilibhit, Hardoi and Farrukhabad. There is naturally no hard and fast line of demarcation between this Kanaujia and the Braj of Budaun and Bareilly on the west, while at the same time there is no geographical boundary between the spheres of Kanaujia on the one hand and the Awadhi dialect of Eastern Hindi which is found in the districts of Oudh to the east. Roughly speaking, it may be taken that throughout the greater part of the rural tracts the speech of the uneducated classes corresponds more closely to the Kanaujia form than to any other, while in the towns and particularly among the Musalmans the usual language is that known as Urdu or

Hindustani. The census returns are of little value in this respect owing to the fact that the Musalmans generally gave Urdu and the Hindus Hindi as their mother tongue, although often the two dialects were practically identical. They show that 99·98 per cent. of the inhabitants spoke some form of Western Hindi, and that only 9·76 per cent. actually specified Urdu. The remaining languages are quite unimportant: they comprise English, Pashtu, Bengali, Marwari and Panjabi, none of these being used by permanent residents.

Literature.

The record of indigenous literature is somewhat meagre. In the eighteenth century a bard named Chandan Rai of Nahil came to the court of the Gaur Raja of Pawayan, and several of his poems have been handed down, the most celebrated being the *Kesri Prakash*. His grandson was Makrand Rai, who was born in 1823 and wrote a much admired work entitled the *Hasya Ras*. Another native of this district was Man Bhawan, a Brahman of Mundia, who was the author of several Hindi works, including the *Sringar Ratnabali*, though this is sometimes attributed to one of his pupils. Among the Musalmans the chief name is that of Nawab Muhabbat Khan of Shahjahanpur, the son of Nawab Faiz Ata Khan of the Daudzai family, who in 1805 wrote a history of India named the *Akhbar-i-Muhabbat*, a comprehensive work of little merit. Another Persian history styled the *Shahjahanpurnama* or the *Anhar-ul-bahr* was written by an unknown Pathan of Shahjahanpur in 1839. The author's name does not appear, but he states that his brother was Muhammad Khan, a poet who wrote under the pseudonym of Ahmad. At the present day there is not a single newspaper published at Shahjahanpur. A monthly journal in Urdu and Hindi called the *Arya Darpan* was started in 1880 as a fortnightly, died out after a few years, and was lately resuscitated for a brief period: it dealt with social and religious matters in general, and expressed the views of the Arya Samaj in particular. An Urdu fortnightly called the *Anjuman* was first published in 1860, but after a long career dropped out of existence some few years ago.

Proprietary tenures.

The forms of land tenure prevailing in this district present no peculiar features and require no special description, being identical with those found throughout the United Provinces. In 1906-07

there were altogether 2,377 *mauzas* or villages, and these were subdivided into 3,783 *mahals*. The number of the latter has greatly increased of late years, as indeed has been the case throughout Rohilkhand, though here the process of subdivision has not yet been carried to the same lengths as in many districts. Of these *mahals* 1,060 were single *zamindari* and owned by one proprietor, this form being most prevalent in the Pawayan pargana, which contains the one large estate in the district. The joint *zamindari* form was found in 1,417 *mahals*, and is most common in Jalalabad, Pawayan and Tilhar. Of the coparcenary types the most general is perfect *pattidari*, found in 777 instances, while the imperfect *pattidari mahals* numbered 396, principally in Jalalabad and Kant, and the remaining 133 were *bhaiyachara*, a variety which is mainly confined to the Rajput estates of Jalalabad, and in several parganas is entirely unknown.

Proprietary castes.

Unfortunately there are no statistics to show the distribution of proprietary holdings according to castes prior to 1870. In that year the Rajputs, who still take the lead, in several parganas holding by far the most prominent position, owned 47·64 per cent. of the district. Musalmans, especially Pathans, who predominate in the vicinity of the city, came second in the list with 23·15; and then followed Brahmans with 8·98, Kayasths with 5·99, Kurmis with 3·12, Kalwars with 2·75, Banias with 2·44, Ahirs with 1·37 and Khattris with 1·25 per cent. During the next thirty years the trading classes, Banias, Khattris and Kalwars, gained very rapidly, at the expense mainly of the Rajputs, Kurmis and Kayasths, while Brahmans also had improved their position materially. In 1907-08 Rajputs owned 42·36 and Musalmans 23·59 per cent. of the total area. Next in order were Brahmans with 9·7, Banias and Mahajans with 8·01, Kayasths with 4·07, Kalwars with 3·04, Khattris with 2·91, Ahirs with 1·93 and Kurmis with 1·91 per cent. In the south-west portion of the district, comprising the parganas of Jalalabad, Kant and Khera Bajhera, small resident Hindu *pattidars*, mostly belonging to the higher castes, own the bulk of the land; and round the towns of Shahjahanpur, Tilhar and Katra these give place in large measure to Musalmans and to Hindus of the trading classes, who with few exceptions are residents of the towns in question. The number of non-resident

proprietors is remarkably large, and it is probably no exaggeration to say that one-fourth of the total area is in their hands. In the north-east the land is generally owned by Hindus of high caste, Rajputs with few exceptions, and this is the only part of the district in which large *zamindars* preponderate. As a class the landlords are poor, and the number of proprietors in affluent circumstances is extremely limited. At the time of the settlement only 21 per cent. of the entire district was in the hands of persons paying more than Rs. 1,000 as land revenue, and in the great majority of instances the estates are far too small to enable the owners to live on their rents alone or to be independent of proprietary cultivation, while even so a large number of the *zamindars* are very poor and usually encumbered with debt.

Raja of Pawayan.

The largest estate in the district is that of Pawayan, at present held by Raja Fateh Singh. The family belongs to the Gaur clan of Rajputs, and is connected with the ancient houses of Chandra, Maholi and Katesar in Sitapur. Its foundation was more or less accidental, being primarily due to the marriage of a Gaur lady of the Chandra house to Rao Gopal Singh, the Katehria chieftain of Nahil, who held sway over the whole pargana of Pawayan. At the beginning of the eighteenth century Gopal Singh was killed in a fight with the Pathans of Shahjahanpur, and his widow sought the aid of her kinsmen on behalf of her two infant sons. Thereupon Bhupat Singh and Himmat Singh of Chandra led a force into the district and re-established the Katehrias at Nahil. A subsequent dispute with the Pathans occasioned a second call for Gaur aid, and Udai Singh, the second son of Bhupat Singh, after defeating the Musalmans at Deokali, seized a large portion of the Katehria estate for himself and settled at Pawayan, of which he is said to have been the founder. By degrees he established his authority over almost the entire pargana, and strengthened his position by winning the favour of Hafiz Rahmat Khan. He was succeeded by his son, Raja Jaswant Singh, and the latter was followed by Raja Bhagwant Singh, both of whom were allowed to retain possession of their estate by the Nawab Wazir. In 1802 the whole pargana, save a few villages retained by the Katehrias of Nahil and Jiwan, was in the hands of Raja Raghunath Singh, the son of Bhagwant Singh, and the right to the *zamindari* was

specifically recognised by Mr. Wellesely, the Deputy Governor. The Raja died in 1825, and his widow, Rani Raj Kunwar, held the estate till 1850. At the third settlement the Raja refused to engage, and he was consequently excluded, the settlement being made with farmers. In 1818, however, he was admitted to engage for 284 villages, but he still declined engagements for the remaining 253, which were given to farmers and *muqaddams*, the refusal to accept the demand being interpreted as a tacit relinquishment of his proprietary rights at the first regular settlement. On that occasion the Rani was held by Mr. Muir to be the *taluqdar* and not the real proprietor of her 247 villages, on the ground that while the late Raja had been admitted to engage for all the best villages in the pargana and had relinquished the rest, which were settled with the *muqaddams*, the rights of the latter ought not be extinguished in the good villages. An enquiry followed, in which it was determined that no subordinate rights could be established in 126 villages, but that the remainder were to be settled with the village *zamindars* as under-proprietors, the Rani receiving a *malikana* allowance of 26 per cent. When the Rani died in 1850, she was succeeded by Jagannath Singh, her adopted son, who was the great-grandson of Bagh Rao, the younger brother of Raja Udai Singh. The question of the *malikana* was brought up and formed a fruitful subject of discussion for many years, but it continued to be paid at the full rate till 1873, when it was reduced to 10 per cent. This measure would appear to have been an act of much injustice to the Raja, who with his brother Baldeo Singh had rendered signal service to the Government during the Mutiny by killing the rebel leader, Maulvi Ahmad-ullah, at Pawayan, for which he had received a reward of Rs. 50,000 and many marks of distinction. Subsequently the property became heavily encumbered owing to litigation and other causes, with the result that the Wazirnagar estate in Sitapur was sold and the rest of the Raja's possessions were placed under the management of the Court of Wards from 1880 to 1887. Two years later he died, and was succeeded by his nephew and adopted son, Raja Fateh Singh, whose father was Baldeo Singh. The property, which was held jointly by the Raja and his adoptive mother till the latter's decease, again became encumbered and was taken under the management of the Court of Wards

from 1898 till October 1906. The Raja is a scholar of repute and is an honorary magistrate for the whole of the Pawayan tahsil. His estate, apart from the 183 *mahals* from which he receives a *malikana* allowance of Rs. 4,468, consists of 153 whole villages and 17 shares in Pawayan, two villages and three shares in Baragaon, and nine villages and two shares in Khutar, the whole paying a revenue of Rs. 63,834 on a total area of 71,986 acres. In addition the Raja pays Rs. 2,043 in Kheri and Rs. 252 in the Hardoi district.

Katehrias. The head of the Katehrias in this district is the Rao of Nahil. He claims descent from one Hari Singh, a younger brother of the Katehria Raja, who in the 16th century settled at Gola Raipur and laid the foundations of a large estate.* His successor, Bikram Singh, obtained a *sanad* from Aurangzeb in 1659, granting him the title of Rao and a large number of villages in Gola. It was he who first took up his abode in Nahil, where his descendants have since resided. One of them, Rao Gopal Singh, was killed in a conflict with the Pathans and his widow invoked the aid of the Gaurs, who seized the greater part of the Katehria property, as already narrated. During the Mutiny Rao Jit Singh of Nahil rendered good service in the defence of Pawayan against the Fyzabad Maulvi and in return he received a grant of confiscated land. He died in 1884 and was succeeded by Rao Dal Singh, who owns four villages and two portions in pargana Pawayan, with an area of 3,266 acres and a demand of Rs. 3,765, comprising a share in the family property of eight villages and six shares, 7,365 acres in extent, assessed at Rs. 7,415. The Rao in addition holds four small villages in Pilibhit. Another family of Katehrias, said to represent a younger branch of the Nahil house, is that of Khutar, the whole of which pargana was held by them at the cession. The head of the house was usually, and still is, styled Raja and engaged for the revenue at the first four settlements. In 1838, however, the Raja was declared to be merely a farmer and was deprived of all but his six revenue-free villages and five others, the rest being settled with his relatives and the headmen, while the old revenue-free holdings were at the same time assessed. A

* Possibly identical with the famous Hari Singh, brother of Kharag Singh, who led the Katehrias at the end of the 14th century.

monthly pension of Rs. 500 was subsequently given to Khushhal Singh, but this ceased at his death in 1855. Fateh Sah, the present representative, is the son of Mihrban Sah, and holds nine villages and seven shares with an area of 8,431 acres and a demand of Rs. 2,828. He is the heir to his cousin's widow, Rani Chandeli, who owns an estate in Khutar and the remnant of the property held by the Bargujars of Anupshahr. Among numerous other members of the clan are Sheo Saran Sah and Lakhan Sah of Muradpur, who are at present minors under the Court of Wards and own eleven villages and one *mahal* in Khutar, assessed at Rs. 2,537; the Sehramau North family, the chief of whom is Balwant Singh, who together hold 32 villages and 27 *shares* in Khutar, with an area of 15,937 acres and a revenue of Rs. 6,374, as well as one village in Pilibhit and two in the Sitapur district; the Bela family and the various offshoots of the same house. To a different stock belong the Katehrias of the Jalalabad tahsil, who among other property own the Barah *taluqa* of 13 *mahals* assessed at Rs. 8,718 and that of Pilua, which comprises 10 *mahals* with a revenue demand of Rs. 5,905.

Other Rajputs.

The Chandel family of Paraur, representing a branch of the Khandar house, holds a large estate which was undivided in the days of the late owner, Raja Narayan Singh, who was an excellent landlord and greatly improved his property. He received the personal title of Raja in 1897, but did not live long to enjoy the honour. His son, Kunwar Mahendra Singh, now owns four villages and 14 shares, all in Jalalabad save one in Khera Bajhera, and pays a revenue of Rs. 4,286 on an area of 4,629 acres; while the other share, now under the Court of Wards, comprising one village and 19 portions with an area of 4,935 acres and an assessment of Rs. 5,000, is owned by Thakur Budhpal Singh, a grandson of the late Raja. The large *taluqa* of Khandar in Jalalabad is held by an overgrown community of Chandels and comprises 72 shares assessed at Rs. 25,613; while to the same clan belong the seven *mahals* of Pehna, paying Rs. 3,614, and the Kilapur *taluqa*, with a revenue of Rs. 2,000. The chief Chauhan estate is that of Dhakia Ragha in Nigohi, which comprises 17 villages and nine shares in that pargana, one village and one *mahal* in Tilhar and one minute *mahal* in Khera Bajhera, the whole being 10,574

acres in extent and assessed at Rs. 11,163. A considerable property belongs to Thakur Bhajan Singh and other Chauhans of Khutar, consisting of six villages and 23 shares in that pargana and six shares in Shahjahanpur, assessed at Rs. 7,884. This formerly belonged to the Raja of Khutar and formed the dowry of a daughter who was married to a Chauhan of Mainpuri. Of the Bachhils the chief are Ewaz Singh and Baldeo Singh, the sons of Khuman Singh of Kakrauwa, who in addition to small properties in the Kheri and Mainpuri districts own 10 villages and nine *mahals* in Tilhar, two villages in Pawayan, 15 *mahals* in Kant, nine in Khera Bajhera, 13 in Jalalabad and one in Jamaur, the whole amounting to 9,837 acres with a revenue of Rs. 10,736. The Bachhils of Bari in Kant own eight villages and seven shares, paying Rs. 2,282; those of Banthara have two villages and two *mahals* in Jamaur, assessed at Rs. 3,009; and the Gaurs of Sehramau South own 12 villages and ten shares in pargana Shahjahanpur and two *mahals* in Jamaur, with a total area of 5,588 acres and a revenue of Rs. 8,106. The only Rathor estate of any note is that of Khajuri in Jalalabad, which is assessed at Rs. 2,900; but a number of villages are held by the Rathors of Khutar, whose ancestor came from Khimsepur in Farrukhabad and married a daughter of the Khutar Raja. The Jangharas own several large properties. In Jalalabad they have the Umarsanda *taluqa* of eleven shares in villages assessed at Rs. 5,675, and the others are mainly in Khera Bajhera. Thakur Brijpal Singh of Garhia Rangi, whose estate has been for some years under the Court of Wards, owns 12 villages in whole and part and pays Rs. 5,722, exclusive of Rs. 2,837 in Budaun and Rs. 1,870 in Bareilly. His three cousins own a somewhat smaller property in the three districts assessed at Rs. 8,636. Raghuraj Singh and others of Khera Rath, the descendants of those who were rewarded for their loyalty during the Mutiny, hold 14 shares assessed at Rs. 3,073; and Ganga Singh of Sarjupur, near Jaitipur, owns two villages and parts of twelve others in the Tilhar tahsil, with a revenue demand of Rs. 3,259.

Brahmans.

There are few Brahman estates of much importance. A large property was acquired by Pandit Ajodhya Prasad of Indalpur, a deputy collector who distinguished himself in the Bengal famine

of 1874, and his son, Pandit Jwala Prasad, of the statutory civil service, owns the whole or portions of 20 villages in Khutar, eight in Pawayan, four in Tilhar and three in Jalalpur, with an aggregate revenue of Rs. 5,863. The Silhua family, represented by Pandit Kashi Prasad of Fatehpur and his nephews, holds 36 *mahals* in Khutar, with an area of 7,012 acres and a revenue of Rs. 4,413, in addition to three small villages assessed at Rs. 727 in the Pilibhit district. Misra Sheo Narayan of Shahjahanpur has an extensive estate of 7,618 acres assessed at Rs. 10,124, comprising five villages in Jamaur, four in Tilhar, four in Baragaon, one in Pawayan and two in pargana Shahjahanpur, in addition to two villages in Kheri. His father was Misra Baldeo Prasad, an honorary magistrate of the city, after whose death in 1888 the property was for seven years managed by the Court of Wards. Mention should also be made of the Brahmans of Kuria Kalan in Kant, who are in prosperous circumstances and do a considerable business as money-lenders. They own the whole or part of eight villages in Kant, ten in Jamaur and two in Shahjahanpur, with an area of 4,722 acres and a revenue of Rs. 5,528.

Pathans. A number of important Pathan families still hold a large extent of land in the district. The most prominent and influential is that known as the Jali Kothi, from the fact that their house was burned to the ground in 1857, by the rebels, who murdered Hamid Hasan Khan and Ahmad Husain Khan, both deputy collectors and the sons of Muhammad Mohsin Khan. These Pathans, whose ancestors migrated from Kabul seven generations ago, have in many instances held important offices under Government and have always been conspicuous for their loyalty, notably in the case of Qasim Ali Khan, who for his Mutiny services received the title of Khan Bahadur. His sons, Anwar Hasan Khan, Israr Hasan Khan, Ashfaq Hasan Khan and Nur-ul-Hasan Khan of Shahjahanpur, own three villages and nine shares in Shahjahanpur, one village in Tilhar and one *mahal* in Jamaur, with a total revenue demand of Rs. 6,165. There are six other branches of the family, all owning fair estates. The sons of Mahmud Hasan Khan pay a revenue of Rs. 5,972; Mansub Hasan Khan, the son of Mahbub Hasan Khan, pays Rs. 5,701; the widow of Masud Hasan Khan pays Rs. 3,598;

Aziz Hasan Khan, the son of Aiyaz Hasan Khan, pays Rs. 2,030; the sons and widow of Khan Bahadur Haji Ibrar Hasan Khan pay Rs. 1,066, and Mazhar Hasan Khan, the son of Abdul Hasan Khan, pays Rs. 1,701, most of the property in each case lying in pargana Shahjahanpur. Another family is represented by Habib-ur-Rahman and Fazl-ur-Rahman, the sons of the late Usman Khan, a deputy collector. They own seven villages and eight shares in the Jamaur, Tilhar and Shahjahanpur parganas, with a revenue of Rs. 8,332. Abdul Rauf Khan, his brother, and his mother, Pathans of Shahjahanpur, own three villages and 13 shares in various parts of the district and pay Rs. 5,208 as revenue. Tajammul Husain Khan and his family pay Rs. 3,332; Ahmad Husain Khan, also of Shahjahanpur, pays Rs. 2,856; Abdul Rafi Khan pays Rs. 4,248 on 20 shares in the Shahjahanpur and Pawayan tahsils; the widow of Ali Mian Khan owns eight shares in pargana Shahjahanpur and one in Baragaon, paying Rs. 4,137; and Qasim Ali Mian Pirzada of Kakra owns seven shares assessed at Rs. 2,756.

Other land-owners.

Lala Kunj Bihari Lal, Khattri, the Government treasurer, and his brother, Lala Bishambhar Nath, own eight shares in villages in Nigohi, five in Shahjahanpur and three in Kant, with a revenue demand of Rs. 6,855. Another wealthy Khattri family represented by Seth Ram Charan, owns 23 shares, in Jamaur, Pawayan, Shahjahanpur and elsewhere, assessed at Rs. 4,927. The only Kayasth *zamindars* of importance are Babu Ram Sahai of Tilhar and his brothers, who hold six villages and 13 shares in that pargana, paying a revenue of Rs. 5,585; and the sons of the late Mahtab Rai of Lucknow, who own two villages, assessed at Rs. 3,870, in pargana Tilhar. Several Kalwars of the city have invested their gains in land. Such are the Azizganj family, represented by Kanhaiya Lal, who holds the whole or part of 12 villages in Jamaur, three each in Baragaon and Kant and two in Jalalabad, with an area of 7,224 acres and a revenue of Rs. 7,869; and another Kanhaiya Lal, the son of Ghunnu Lal of Shahjahanpur, who owns four *mahals* in Jamaur, three in Jalalpur and one in Shahjahanpur, Khera Bajhera and Nigohi, the whole being assessed at Rs. 5,030. Jagannath Prasad of Kalwapur belongs to a Kalwar family of the Mainpuri district, which migrated hither not long ago, in consequence of the acquisition, as the result of money-lending transactions, of 25 villages,

wholly or in part, in Pawayan and one in Baragaon, with a revenue demand of Rs. 3,911. Few Banias have large estates, though the caste as a whole owns a very considerable amount of land. The chief property is that held by Sundar Lal, an Agarwala of the city, comprising 16 villages and 39 shares in the Pawayan, Shahjahanpur and Jalalabad tahsils, with an area of 8,725 acres and an assessment of Rs. 11,065, in addition to a small area in Kheri. The property was taken over by the Court of Wards in 1902 on the death of the present owner's father. Ram Chandra, an Agarwala of Khudaganj, owns seven *mahals* in the Tilhar tahsil, assessed at Rs. 3,692; Ram Lal and others, Banias of Tilhar, hold 17 *mahals* in that pargana, with a revenue demand of Rs. 4,629; and Chatri Lal of Faridpur in the Bareilly district has nine shares assessed at Rs. 2,993 in the Pawayan tahsil.

Revenue-free lands.

At the present time the total area of revenue-free holdings is 8,950 acres, but in few cases are such estates of any size. The largest extent in any one pargana is 2,679 acres in Shahjahanpur, and this lies principally in and around the city. Prior to the Mutiny the whole of the city area was *muafi* and owned by Pathans, but extensive confiscations were made for rebellion. The greater part of the revenue-free area consists in small plots of under ten *bighas*, and this is the case throughout the district. There are 1,453 acres in pargana Khutar, while elsewhere the largest areas are 1,159 acres in Tilhar, 1,005 in Nigohi, 642 in Pawayan and 537 acres in Kant. These have been assigned either in maintenance to Pathan families connected with the old ruling houses, or else as religious and charitable endowments. Under the latter head come the villages of Mati, Kesarpur and Kumhia in pargana Khutar, Sunasar in Pawayan, Shergarh, Usmanpur and Tisui in Tilhar, and Lohargawan, Safaura, Itaur and Bakainia in Nigohi. All these are assessed to revenue, but only for the purpose of calculating cesses.

Cultivating tenures.

Turning from the owners to the cultivators of the soil we find that in 1906-07, out of a total area of 835,114 acres included in holdings 102,432 acres or 12·27 per cent. was in the hands of the proprietors under the designations of *sir* and *khudkasht*. The proportion varies to a considerable extent in different parts of the district, depending mainly on the nature and composition of the proprietary body. It is highest in the west, where so much of the

land is owned by Rajput coparceners, being as much as 19·93 per cent. in Jalalabad, 19·25 in Kant and 17·37 in Khera Bajhera. It is above the average also in Jalalpur, but elsewhere it is very much less, being under 8 per cent. throughout the Pawayan tahsil, and little more in Jamaur and Nigohi, while in pargana Shahjahanpur only 6·79 per cent. comes under this description, since there so large a proportion of the land is owned by residents of the city. There has not been any increase in the area of proprietary cultivation, but rather the reverse, for at the settlement of 1869 the proportion of *sir* was 13·42 per cent., rising to 25 per cent. in Kant. Of the tenant-held area 396,099 acres or 47·43 per cent. of the total area included in holdings are in the possession of occupancy tenants, 313,856 acres or 37·58 per cent. are held by tenants-at-will, 16,848 acres or 2·02 per cent. by ex-proprietors, and the remaining 5,879 acres or ·7 per cent. are rent-free. The last class is nowhere of any importance, but the ex-proprietary area is very considerable, especially in Jalalabad, Kant and Khera Bajhera, where the small landowners have suffered most and transfers have been particularly numerous.

Occupancy rights.

The only question of real interest in the matter of cultivating tenures is the growth or otherwise of occupancy rights. At first sight it would appear that there has been a very marked decrease in the occupancy area since 1869, when 61·31 per cent. of the land was so recorded; and in fact it cannot be disputed that during the currency of the settlement then made a very extensive extinction of occupancy rights took place. The proportion of the land in which rights had accrued was then remarkably high, and it appears to be the case that in this district there had been little of the fierce opposition to their acquisition which was displayed by the landholders of Bareilly, Budaun and Pilibhit. Another reason was that rents have always been paid in cash, and that they were based rather on custom than on competition, hardly any change occurring between 1818 and 1870. This naturally led to permanence of tenure, so that occupancy rights came automatically into existence in numberless cases. The subsequent reduction of the occupancy area was due rather to natural causes than to any change of policy on the part of the *zamindars.* At the last settlement it was calculated that little more than half of

the occupancy area found in 1900 dated back to the beginning of the settlement, and the reasons assigned for its disappearance were that the two exceptional calamities of 1877 and 1897 had led to very extensive abandonment of their holdings on the part of occupancy tenants, added to the fact that many of the occupancy rents fixed in 1869 were so high as to minimise the value of the privilege. Taking these conditions into consideration, it would appear that this district has been very much more fortunate than its neighbours, and particularly Budaun, in the absence of opposition between the tenants and the landlords. The latter as a class have not exhibited any general or determined resistance to the growth of occupancy rights, and this is in all probability due to the simple fact that tenants are not so plentiful as to create much competition for land; while at the same time the lenient assessment has given less inducement to the landholders to raise rents to the highest possible figure. If any reliance can be placed on the census returns, the rural population is now considerably less than it was in 1870, and a further cause to be found for the absence of competition is that current market rents are very little higher as a general rule than existing occupancy rates. This contention is proved by the fact that the Pawayan tahsil, the most backward part of the district, alone shows a higher proportion of occupancy land than was the case in 1870, while in Tilhar, where the demand for land is keenest, the decrease has been far greater than in any other tract. Actually there has been on the whole a decided extension of the occupancy area since the last settlement, and the present proportion is very fairly high everywhere. It is lowest in Khutar, where it amounts to 33·05 per cent. of the holdings area, but in that pargana cultivation is fluctuating and unstable. The figure varies from 43 to 46 per cent. in the rest of the Pawayan tahsil and in Katra, Khera Bajhera and Jalalabad, while elsewhere it is above 50 per cent., the highest figures being 53·18 in Nigohi, 53·57 in Jalalpur, 54·33 in Tilhar and 56·53 per cent. in Jamaur.

Cultivating castes.

There are no figures to show the distribution of cultivators according to caste, but the account of the composition of the tenantry given in the settlement report of 1870 still holds good. The most numerous are the Chamars, who predominate in the

Pawayan and Jalalabad tahsils and the parganas of Tilhar and Shahjahanpur. Then come Ahirs, strongest in Baragaon, Khera Bajhera, Jalalabad and Tilhar; Rajputs, especially in Kant, Jalalpur, Khera Bajhera, Jalalabad and Pawayan; Brahmans in almost equal strength everywhere, but particularly in the Pawayan and Shahjahanpur tahsils; Kachhis, who are very evenly distributed throughout the district; and Kisans, who take the foremost place in Jamaur, Shahjahanpur and Nigohi. Next to these come Kahars, Pathans, Kurmis, Koris and Gadariyas, of whom the Kurmis are by far the most important, though they are confined for the most part to the Pawayan tahsil and the north of Tilhar. They are the best of all cultivators, while others in the first flight of agriculturists are Kachhis or Muraos, Kisans and Chamars. In the second class come Ahirs, Koris, Kahars and Pathans, while the Rajputs Brahmans and Gadariyas are generally husbandmen of an inferior stamp, those of the higher castes being in most cases dependent on hired labour.

Rental system.

Rents are paid almost universally in cash, and this has been the case for at least a hundred years. The total area held on grain rents is 4,949 acres, and practically the whole of this lies in the parganas of Khutar, Pawayan and Jalalabad, where it is confined to poor and precarious land on the edges of *jhils* and the like, in which the produce is too uncertain to warrant the imposition of a cash rent. In such cases the amount payable to the landlord is determined either by *batai* or actual division of the garnered crop, or else by *kankut* or appraisement before harvest, the proportion in either case being generally one-half and often less. Cash rents are calculated in various ways, but are in most cases lump rents called *chakota,* fixed on either the holding or the field. The rates are determined either according to soils, a far from common practice, or else according to the *har* or tract at so much per *kachcha bigha,* such *hars* having known local boundaries, as for example the *bhur* or the *jhabar.* Where no well-defined *hars* exist and all the land is of a uniform quality all-round summary rates are in vogue; while in the more backward portions of Khutar and Pawayan crop rates are generally prevalent, the rent varying with the nature of the crop sown for either harvest, as is also the case in the adjoining parts of

Pilibhit. Throughout the district it is customary to charge special rents for sugarcane, these being about three times the *nijkari* or cereal rate: as a matter of fact the enhancement is only half this amount, since no rent is charged for the preliminary year of fallow. Similarly special rents almost invariably obtain in the case of garden crops, including poppy, the rate in such instances being about half as much again as the ordinary rent for cereals. There is no differentiation for wet and dry lands, probably for the reason that all the best lands are either capable of irrigation or else do not require it. Consequently the high light *bhur* and the low clay soils, which are generally inferior and devoid of means of irrigation, pay the lowest rates. A very distinct differentiation exists, however, on account of caste, except perhaps in the neighbourhood of the large towns, where competition for land is keenest and where old caste privileges have been obliterated by Musalman supremacy. Elsewhere it is an almost invariable rule that high caste tenants pay less than others, whether the favour be granted consciously or not. Even if no recognised allowance be made on the score of caste, account has to be taken of the fact that they are inferior to the lower classes in agricultural skill, they are not assisted in the field work by their womenfolk, and they give far more trouble than others in the collection of rent. The advantage enjoyed by the high caste cultivator is not constant, but generally amounts to two annas in the rupee.

Existing rates.

A striking feature in the rental system of the district is the relative absence of competition. In the Pawayan tahsil the rural population has decreased and the demand for land is consequently slack, while in the poorer tracts it is extremely difficult to obtain tenants. The result is that rents are based almost wholly on custom, and at the settlement of 1869 it was mentioned as a remarkable fact that the old rates of 1818 had remained practically unchanged for half a century. This was especially the case with regard to the higher rates: the lower rents had increased somewhat with the rise in the value of produce, but taken all round the increase during the period in question was no more than 6½ per cent. In Jalalabad the large number of tenants who are also sharers in the ownership of the land explains

the maintenance of the old rates, and the only tract in which competition has free play is the rich loam country of the Tilhar tahsil. The settlement operations of 1869 resulted in a considerable equalisation of rents, especially in the inferior soils; but there was no general rise in the rates paid for land of the better class. During the currency of the settlement there was a decided upward tendency, but its effect was very uneven. In some places rents undoubtedly rose in a marked degree, while elsewhere they exhibited an actual decline, especially in the inferior tract along the Gumti. The average rate for all classes of land throughout the district was Rs. 2-12-0 per acre in 1870 and Rs. 3-6-0 in 1900, involving a rise of 23 per cent. In the Shahjahanpur tahsil the increase was identical with the general average and in Pawayan and Tilhar it amounted to 25 and 21 per cent. respectively, while in Jalalabad it was no more than 12 per cent. The rise in Pawayan, however, was more apparent than real, as it largely resulted from the abandonment of extensive areas of the worst land. It is impossible to compare occupancy rentals with others, for there are no means of ascertaining the comparative value of the occupancy and non-occupancy soils in 1870. It may be taken as a general rule that the former are superior to the latter, and this is emphatically the case in the more backward tracts, where the occupancy rates are actually higher than those paid by tenants-at-will, for the reason that occupancy rights seldom accrue in any but the more stable and valuable cultivation. Since the last settlement the rise in rents has been more pronounced, for in 1906-07 the general average for all classes of tenants was Rs. 3-9-9 per acre. The increase in the occupancy rental has been but small, from Rs. 3-7-0 to Rs. 3-8-6, while that of tenants-at-will has risen from Rs. 3-6-0 to Rs. 3-11-2 per acre. Of course there are great local variations. The occupancy rate is Rs. 4-6-11 in pargana Shahjahanpur, where the proximity of the city is the dominant factor, and next come Jalalpur with an average of Rs. 3-14-0 and Baragaon with Rs. 3-14-5, while elsewhere the rate closely approximates to Rs. 3-12-0, except in Pawayan with Rs. 2-15-10, Kant with Rs. 2-14-0 and Khutar, where the area is small and the average is but Rs. 2-9-6. Similarly the highest rate for tenants-at-will is Rs. 5-4-9 in Shahjahanpur,

followed by Rs. 4-14-5 in Tilhar and Rs. 4-7-9 in Jamaur, while the rates below the general average are Rs. 3 11-0 in Khera Bajhera, Rs. 2-9-3 in Pawayan and Rs. 2-0-1 in Khutar. As already mentioned, these non-occupancy rents refer for the most part to more or less indifferent land, and afford no just estimate of the true letting power of the best soils. This may be obtained from a consideration of the area sublet to *shikmi* tenants, which consists for the most part of *sir* and is therefore necessarily of the highest quality. The total area is 149,974 acres or 17·9 per cent. of the land included in holdings, and is therefore sufficiently large to yield a trustworthy average. The rental incidence of such land is Rs. 5-8-4 per acre and in most parganas considerably more, the average being Rs. 6-13-4 in Shahjahanpur, and just over Rs. 6 elsewhere, excepting Nigohi, Kant and the Pawayan tahsil, where it ranges from Rs. 5-8-5 in Baragaon to Rs. 4-1-9 in pargana Pawayan and Rs. 3-4-9 in Khutar.

Condition of the people.

The general independence of the tenantry, combined with a light rental incidence and the enormous increase that has occurred of late in the value of produce, has resulted in a very marked improvement in the condition of the cultivating classes. Parts of the district have suffered at times from famine, and certain tracts have deteriorated, but on the whole the standard of comfort has materially risen, and the fact that the tenants can afford to spend more on luxuries is a standing proof of bettered circumstances. On the other hand, it is doubtful whether a similar generalisation can be made with reference to the labouring population. This class derives no benefit from a rise in prices, but rather the reverse; since not only are wages in this district very low, but they are almost invariably paid in cash, so that the labourers are apt to be seriously affected in adverse seasons. Of the remaining sections of the population the trading and industrial communities have generally prospered, the former especially showing signs of increased wealth. The same may be said of the larger landowners, particularly those who are interested in sugar manufacture or money-lending, and are consequently not wholly dependent on their rents. The smaller *zamindars* have not fared so well, especially in the case of the coparcenary

communities, which have suffered from the natural increase in the number of the sharers. The rents are insufficient for the support of the owners and their families, with the result that they are more and more driven to labour with their own hands, while bad management and ineradicable habits of extravagance have led most communities into debt, and in too frequent instances have brought part of their ancestral lands to the hammer.

CHAPTER IV.

ADMINISTRATION AND REVENUE.

District staff.

The district forms part of the Rohilkhand division, and is in the charge of a magistrate and collector. The sanctioned magisterial staff consists of a covenanted joint or assistant magistrate and three deputy collectors and magistrates with full powers, a treasury officer with second class powers, and four tahsildars. There is a bench of honorary magistrates at Shahjahanpur for the trial of petty criminal cases arising within municipal limits, and at the present time there are two honorary magistrates of the third class sitting as a bench at Jalalabad and one or two others in different parts of the district, including the Raja of Pawayan for the whole of the Pawayan tahsil and Kunwar Balwant Singh of Sehramau for the police circle of Sehramau North. Criminal appellate jurisdiction lies to the sessions judge, who is also the district judge for civil cases. Other civil courts are those of the subordinate judge of Shahjahanpur, who has original jurisdiction within the city, and three munsifs. Originally there were four of the latter, one for each tahsil, but in 1862 the Jalalabad tahsil was made over to the munsif of Tilhar, who in return was relieved of pargana Nigohi by the munsif of Pawayan. Village munsifs were introduced in the Jalalabad tahsil in 1895, when the area was divided into 46 circles. These were reduced to 28 in 1899, but the experiment has not proved wholly satisfactory, owing to the difficulty of maintaining an adequate supply of qualified persons. The remaining staff comprises the superintendent of police, the civil surgeon and his two assistants in charge of the Shahjahanpur and Tilhar dispensaries, the district engineer, the postmaster, the headmaster of the high school and two assistant opium agents.

Garrison.

Shahjahanpur became a military station soon after the cession of Rohilkhand to the British, but up to the Mutiny only native troops were cantoned there. Subsequently it was proposed to make the place a large cantonment, but eventually accommodation was provided for a battery of artillery, a wing of British infantry and a

similar force of Indian infantry. The first and the las have long been withdrawn, and the existing barracks can hold six companies of British infantry. The garrison was temporarily withdrawn in 1900, but shortly afterwards the troops returned, in order to provide a guard for a large camp of Boer prisoners of war located in the spacious cantonment. The affairs of the cantonment are managed by the usual committee, which has the disposal of an annual income amounting to more than Rs. 20,000.

Formation of the district.

At the time of the cession the whole of Rohilkhand was divided into the two districts of Moradabad and Bareilly, the latter including Shahjahanpur. In 1813-14 a new district was created with headquarters at Shahjahanpur, and this included the parganas of Shahjahanpur, Mihrabad, Tilhar, Nigohi, Jalalpur, Khera Bajhera, Miranpur Katra, Baragaon, Pawayan, Khutar, Marauri, Bangaon, Amritpur, Khakhatmau, Paramnagar, Khairigarh and Puranpur Sabna. In 1816 Khairigarh was handed over to Oudh in exchange for part of Jaunpur and the small pargana of Palia. Many other changes occurred, for originally the district comprised all the land between the Ganges and Ramganga as far as the Oudh border. In 1829 the parganas of Amritpur, Bangaon, Khakhatmau and Paramnagar were transferred to Farrukhabad, though in 1842 Bangaon was restored and amalgamated with Mihrabad to form the present Jalalabad tahsil. In 1841-42 Marauri was given back to Bareilly, and the last change took place in 1865, when Palia was included in Kheri and Puranpur Sabna in Bareilly.

Subdivisions.

The Shahjahanpur pargana was made a single tahsil after the cession, and the offices were located in the small fort within the city. The tahsil has since remained unchanged, but in 1869 the area was split up into the three parganas of Shahjahanpur, Jamaur and Kant. The Jalalabad tahsil comprises the single pargana of that name, made up of the two old parganas of Mihrabad and Bangaon. The Pawayan tahsil comprises the parganas of Pawayan, Baragaon and Khutar. It did not assume its present form till 1871, for up to that date Khutar was an independent *peshkari*, the circle including Palia up to its transfer in 1865, while Puranpur had similarly been a part of the old Pawayan tahsil. The Tilhar tahsil, comprising the five parganas of Tilhar,

Nigohi, Jalalpur, Katra and Khera Bajhera, dates from 1850, when three former tahsil divisions were amalgamated. These were Tilhar, consisting of the Tilhar and Nigohi parganas; Khera Bajhera, made up of the single pargana of that name; and Jalalpur, including Jalalpur, Katra and Marauri. At the same time several changes were made in the pargana boundaries, many transfers being necessary to effect a rectification in the case of Faridpur, Jalalpur and Katra, which had hitherto been inextricably interlaced, the last losing nearly half its area, while great reductions had been made in earlier years, to the benefit of Khera Bajhera. The latter also received considerable additions from Salempur in Budaun, with the object of making the Ramganga the boundary of the district. At present therefore there are twelve parganas and four tahsils, each of the latter forming a subdivision for criminal and revenue jurisdiction.

Owing to the difficulties caused by the constant changes in the area of the district and the component parganas, the task of ascertaining the revenue demand imposed at the earlier settlements must be abandoned. Figures for a few parganas are available, but these are useless inasmuch as they wholly fail to represent the revenue then collected from the parganas as now constituted. Consequently the account of the early settlements may be treated briefly, the object being rather to describe the revenue policy and system then in vogue than to compare past and present revenues. At first the settlements were of a summary nature, based on the crudest principles. The demand in the first year of British rule was practically the same as that exacted previously by the Oudh officials, and this gave place to a triennial settlement, from 1802-03 to 1804-05 inclusive, wherein each village was farmed to the highest bidder, while the tahsildars, who collected from the farmers the revenue settled at auction, were mere contractors, receiving instead of salary a percentage on the collections. It is true that some attempt was made to ascertain the assets, by determining rent rates and framing estimates of produce for various classes of soil, but there was no check on the fraudulence of subordinates and no means of safeguarding the rights of landholders, so that the latter were compelled to bid more than the real value if they wished to retain their ancestral possessions. At the same time the

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leases granted at the first settlement clearly held out hopes of a permanent settlement and the creation of legal proprietary rights, so that when the second triennial settlement, from 1805-06 to 1807-08, was made in a manner similar to the preceding assessment and the demand was raised still higher, general dissatisfaction prevailed. The third settlement, for four years from 1808-09 to 1811-12, was accompanied with a revival of these promises: the Board declared that the settlement was to be permanent, and though the proposal was very properly vetoed on the grounds that the country was yet undeveloped, that no exact information as to its resources existed, and that the right of property in land was as yet undetermined, the farmers felt that they had fraudulently been persuaded to agree to a large enhancement, with the result that in many cases they resorted to wilful restriction of cultivation in the hopes of better terms. But while the idea of a permanent settlement was dropped, the fourth settlement, from 1812-13 to 1816-17, exhibited a great improvement on its predecessors. It was made for a period of five years, and the village *zamindars* and headmen were admitted to engage far more freely than had hitherto been the case, to the general exclusion of the farmers. In a report of the Board of Commissioners, dated the 15th March 1815 they are styled proprietors, and that title was confirmed in a minute of the Governor-General, dated the 21st September of the same year. That document rejected definitely the *ryotwari* policy in favour of a settlement with the village headman, who was declared to be the *muqaddam* or *zamindar* in all cases where the old *malik* or his representative was not forthcoming. The rights of the *zamindars* eventually received legal sanction under Regulation VII of 1822, which completed the work thus begun.

Fifth settlement.

The defective character of the early settlements was abundantly illustrated by the results. Balances were constantly accruing and accumulating, so that the collection of the revenue became an almost impossible task. The consequences of a system of unchecked competition may be estimated by the fact that in the old Mihrabad pargana the revenue rose from Rs. 81,410 at the first to Rs. 1,39,354 at the fourth settlement, while in the Tilhar tahsil, including the Marauri pargana, the corresponding figures

were Rs. 2,05,452 and Rs. 3,27,207. The fifth settlement was merely an extension of the fourth, and was for five years, from 1817-18 to 1821-22 inclusive. It inherited all the vices of its predecessors and worked no better. On this occasion, however, it is possible to ascertain the demand for each pargana in its existing form, save for those comprised in the Pawayan tahsil, as also for Bangaon, which was then a part of the Farrukhabad district.*

Sixth, seventh and eighth settlements.

No attempt appears to have been made in this district to employ the cumbrous machinery of Regulation VII of 1822, and consequently the sixth, seventh and eighth settlements, each made for five years, were but extensions instead of revisions. Although it is difficult to ascertain precisely the effect of alterations in the area of the various parganas, it is clear that in many cases heavy enhancements had occurred at the two last assessments, and that the *zamindars* were reduced to a state of serious embarrassment. Mr. Muir stated that when he first saw the district he was surprised that the revenue had been collected at all, and he came to the conclusion that such an achievement must have entailed great difficulty and distress. The few wealthy *malguzars* depended on other sources of income than the profits of their estates; and the great mass of the proprietors were in circumstances of extreme indigence, attributable mainly to the crushing nature of the demand. It should be remembered that in these settlements the share taken by the State was supposed to be 80 per cent. of the rental, so that the effect of an excessive assessment would necessarily reduce the profit of the *zamindars* to a minimum. Matters had indeed come to a crisis, but disaster was fortunately averted by the timely legislation embodied in Regulation IX of 1833.

Ninth settlement.

This enactment provided for a survey, an essential which had hitherto been omitted, the preparation of a complete record-of-rights, which was equally necessary, and an assessment for a long term at 66 per cent. of the accepted assets. The settlement was carried out by Mr. J. W. Muir, who in 1837-38 completed the assessment of Khera Bajhera, Jalalpur, Katra, Tilhar, Nigohi and Mihrabad. The rest of the district was settled in the following

* Appendix, table IX.

year, but he died before submitting the report, which was drawn up by Mr. H. Rose in 1840. The initial step was the survey and the compilation of the village papers. The statements of areas and the demarcation of soils then enabled the assessing officer to frame circles, the villages of each pargana being divided into classes according to their fertility and capabilities for irrigation; and in each class a fair revenue rate was fixed as the standard to which the rates of all the villages in one class should approximate. It was perhaps as well that the settlement was based on a fair demand without regard to recorded rents, for the latter had been forced up to an excessive figure in almost every pargana, and a reduction was obviously necessary throughout the district. That rents were not, however, without their influence, as is shown by the high assessment which was invariably imposed on Kurmi villages. The rates ranged from one rupee per acre in the *bhur* and *bankati* to Rs. 3 in the richest parts of the sugar-growing tracts, the highest being found in Baragaon and the Kurmi villages of Pawayan. Having thus fixed the revenue, Mr. Muir then proceeded to distribute the demand over each pargana, relying for this purpose on the estimates of the *qanungos*, the representations of the *zamindars*, and his own personal observation. The result of the settlement was a revenue of Rs. 9,83,566 for the entire district as at present constituted, involving a considerable reduction in every pargana except Khutar, which had hitherto been sadly mismanaged by the titular Raja. The apparent increase in Jalalabad was due to the inclusion in that pargana of Bangaon, assessed as part of Farrukhabad by Mr. Robinson, and finally restored to this district after the completion of the settlement.* The reductions were most noticeable in the case of Mihrabad, Khera Bajhera, Kant and Tilhar, and it would appear that Mr. Muir formed an unduly low opinion of the value of the *bhur* and *bankati* tracts. But if these came in for special leniency, the rest of the district was by no means lightly assessed, at any rate at the beginning of the period of thirty years for which the settlement was sanctioned. Reductions proved necessary in several instances, affecting 19 villages in the Pawayan tahsil, 62 *mahals* in Tilhar, 10 villages

* Appendix, table IX.

in Shahjahanpur and one in Jalalabad, the resultant loss of revenue being Rs. 7,184. Sales and farms for arrears too were fairly frequent, especially in the Tilhar tahsil, and these were almost invariably due to the severity of the assessment. On the other hand the benefits of the first regular settlement were very great. It saved the district from impending ruin, and at the same time gave a healthy impetus to industry and improvement, as is fully illustrated by the rapid development of the country in subsequent years. Perhaps the greatest reform was the removal of hopeless confusion and ambiguities of title, coupled with the introduction of long leases and the disappearance of the feeling of insecurity which had prevailed in the past.

The second regular settlement was conducted throughout by Mr. R. G. Currie. It began, as usual, with a survey, but this was carried out by the settlement officer on the plane-table system without professional assistance. The work of measurement was closely followed by inspection and assessment in each pargana, and consequently was spread over a considerable period. The Shahjahanpur and Jalalabad tahsils were surveyed in 1867-68, and the rest in the two following years, save for the northern half of Pawayan, completed in 1870-71. Inspection was not finished till 1872-73, and the new assessments came into force in July 1870 for tahsil Shahjahanpur, a year later for Jalalabad and the Tilhar and Katra parganas, in 1872 for Baragaon and the rest of the Tilhar tahsils, and in 1873 for Pawayan and Khutar. The method adopted differed in many ways from that of the preceding settlement, the chief points being the determination of the assets on the basis of actual rents and the reduction of the Government share to 50 per cent. Each pargana was divided into topographical circles, and in each circle standard rates were framed by taking the recorded rental prevailing for each class of soil, after eliminating favoured rents paid by connections of the landholders and all that appeared to be unduly low. By the application of these rates the potential assets of each estate were ascertained, and on this basis the assessment was made, after a close personal inspection of the village and its peculiar conditions. It should be remembered that the aim of the assessing officer was to discover not only the actual present rental, but also the increase in the

Tenth settlement.

assets which might reasonably be expected to take place within the next few years. Consequently an excessive amount of culturable waste was taken into consideration, though on the other hand allowance was made for the influence of caste on rents, the condition of the proprietary communities, especially in the case of the Rajputs of Jalalabad, and the existence of precarious areas. A certain discretion was allowed in the proportion of the assets to be taken as revenue, but in actual practice the inclusion of prospective assets—the weak point of this settlement—made the concession of little avail. The total demand was Rs. 11,84,425, which represented 54·9 per cent. of the net assets, including *siwai* and the valuation of the assumption area, whereas the gross potential assets, which further included the contemplated additional income from enhancements of rent, were very much larger.* The cost of the settlement was considerable, averaging Rs. 339 per square mile, and this was due not so much to its duration as to the seniority of Mr. Currie and Mr. Butt, who acted as assistant settlement officers for a long period. The settlement was sanctioned, as usual, for a term of thirty years.

Its results. In every pargana the demand was largely increased and this was especially noticeable in the case of Khutar, where it amounted to 78 per cent. For this reason progressive enhancements were sanctioned for that pargana, while the depressed condition of the tract, resulting from a severe epidemic of cattle disease and a succession of adverse seasons, were also taken into account. Nevertheless the expectations of the settlement officer were not realised, for in 1882 the cultivated area in 128 villages had declined by 40 per cent., and it was clear that the assessment had been made under abnormally favourable conditions. The famine of 1877 brought matters to a climax, and farming and other coercive processes became very numerous, so that in 1881 the revenue of these villages was reduced by Rs. 5,675, reductions in the initial demand being made in thirty cases, while in the rest the progressive increment was remitted either wholly or in part. Elsewhere too the settlement failed to give complete satisfaction. The incidence of the revenue was fairly light, averaging Re. 1-9-7 per acre of cultivation at its inception, as compared with Re. 1-14-0

* Appendix, table IX.

in Bareilly and Re. 1-3-9 in Budaun, a district with a far larger area of poor soil. In most cases the extension of cultivation never came up to the estimate of Mr. Currie, and the increase which occurred in some directions was counterbalanced by the decline elsewhere. Complaints of over-assessment became frequent. The Raja of Pawayan's representations were rejected in 1878, but subsequently, when under the management of the Court of Wards, the estate was shown to be undoubtedly overassessed, and a reduction of Rs. 6,580 was made in 1886. Similar treatment was extended to other parts of the district, for example in Tilhar, where the assessments were reduced by Rs. 2,184 in 1883. Every year difficulty was experienced in realising the demand, and in 1894-95, when the district was again suffering from the results of a series of bad seasons, no fewer than 21 properties were sold by auction for the recovery of arrears.

Eleventh settlement.

When the time arrived for the preliminary operations connected with the next settlement, it was abundantly evident that a large reduction would be necessary in the Pawayan tahsil, and that though the rest of the district might provide a small enhancement, the foremost object to be kept in view was the removal of the glaring inequalities which had characterised the last assessment. For this reason it was considered that a summary revision of the assessments, based upon the village records, would meet the needs of the case, and the duty was assigned to Mr. W. A. W. Last towards the end of 1896. The next year, however, the original scheme was abandoned, and it was ordered that a complete attestation of the records should be undertaken. The district had already been surveyed cadastrally in 1895-97, and the attestation establishment was deputed from February 1898, the work continuing till the end of 1901, by which time the record-of-rights was completed. Consequently the attestation was of little assistance in the work of assessment, and it was so far behind the survey that the records prepared by the Survey department were out of date, and all the preliminary work had to be done over again. As regards the actual assessment the district on this occasion was more fortunate than at the preceding settlement, for the assessable area, instead of being abnormally large, was much lower than the average by reason of the general depression

resulting from adverse climatic conditions. The system adopted by Mr. Last was the same as that prescribed for other districts then under settlement. His object was to determine the normal income derived from each village by the landlord, in the light of personal inspection and enquiry, as well as the village papers. Standard rates were framed as before, the old circles being generally retained or else subdivided, especially in the Pawayan tahsil, which required the most careful attention. The net assets thus determined and checked amounted to Rs. 24,14,245, and the revenue was fixed at Rs. 11,69,260, including that of the alluvial *mahals*, which were assessed by Mr. Last, but not the nominal revenue of Rs. 4,624 on account of revenue free land, calculated for the purpose of determining cesses.* Where villages were in a deteriorated or distressed condition owing to former over-assessment, famine and other causes, a light demand was imposed for the first five years of the new settlement, while in others, where no such anticipation of immediate recovery was justifiable, short term settlements were made for ten years. Such villages were nearly all in the Pawayan tahsil, where the short term revenue amounted to Rs. 16,482. Elsewhere the proportion of the assets taken as revenue ranged from 45 to 50 per cent., according to the presence or absence of special circumstances demanding lenient treatment, such as poverty or the hardship likely to be caused by a sudden enhancement to a revenue assessed at full rates. Where the old demand exceeded half the assets, a reduction was made irrespective of the question whether the landlord had loyally paid the unfair demand in the past or had been a habitual defaulter. It will thus be obvious that while the settlement resulted in no apparent gain to Government, the benefits of the redistribution were material, as many injustices were removed and the work of realisation was rendered far easier than before, while the most convincing testimony in favour of the settlement has been the marked increase in cultivation and the rise in rents which have characterised subsequent years. The total cost of the settlement, which was conducted throughout by Mr. Last, averaged Rs. 253 per square mile, including that of the survey and the revision of records, which accounted for the great bulk of the expenditure. The settlement

* Appendix, table IX.

was sanctioned for thirty years, and came into force in July 1900. The revenue for each pargana of the district is due in three instalments, four annas being payable on the 15th of November, three annas on the 15th of February and nine annas on the 15th of May. The success of the settlement was assured from the first, and its working has throughout been very satisfactory. The collection of the revenue is often troublesome, but this is not due in any way to the severity or inequality of the demand, but rather to the habitual recusancy of the *malguzars* in certain villages and tracts. Coercive processes have to be employed with considerable frequency: but none of the major forms have been called into play, and there have been no sales for arrears.

Alluvial mahals. The total given above includes that for the alluvial *mahals*, all of which were settled by Mr. Last, a new roster being prepared so that in each pargana the entire area might be assessed simultaneously. These *mahals*, which are treated under the ordinary quinquennial rules, are situated along the Garra, the Ramganga and the Ganges. On the Garra there are 25 in Jalalpur, last inspected in 1908 and assessed at Rs. 4,900; eight in Nigohi and twelve in Tilhar, assessed in 1904 at Rs. 2,445 and Rs. 3,015 respectively: 39 in Jamaur and 16 in Shahjahanpur, assessed in 1905 at Rs. 7,427 and Rs. 5,090. For the rest, there are 25 Ramganga *mahals* in Khera Bajhera, which last came up for revision in 1906 and pay a revenue of Rs. 8,188; and 108 in Jalalabad, including a few on the Ganges, with an aggregate demand of Rs. 18,832 according to the assessment of 1907.

Cesses. The only cess now paid in addition to the regular demand is the 10 per cent. local rate, which came first into force in 1871, when the various cesses were amalgamated and received the sanction of law. These comprised the road cess started at the first regular settlement, the school cess dating from 1850 or thereabouts, the district dak cess and the police rate. The further rate of two per cent., imposed in 1879 by way of famine insurance, was abandoned in 1905, and a year later the four per cent. *patwari* rate, which had been in existence for many years was similarly dropped. The amount realised by the 10 per cent. cess in 1906-07 was Rs. 1,18,142, this being calculated on the gross revenue.*

* Appendix, table X.

Police.

At the time of the cession of Rohilkhand the only police force in existence consisted of the village *chaukidars*, who were the paid servants of the landholders. The latter were held responsible for the prevention and detection of crime, and this system remained in force, nominally at all events, for many years. In addition, a regular police force was organised shortly after the cession, under the control of the magistrate, and this was distributed among a fairly large number of stations, each in charge of a *darogha*. In 1844 the police was reorganised and a complete reallocation took place. The number of circles was reduced, and their limits were strictly defined, in most cases being conterminous with those of the revenue subdivisions. The stations were then located at Shahjahanpur, Pathra, Tilhar, Kant, Katra, Jalalabad, Pawayan, Puranpur and Khutar, while there were *chaukis* or subordinate outposts at Kalan, Jaunra in pargana Khera Bajhera, Nigohi, Gularia in pargana Pawayan, Sehramau North and Khudaganj. The next great change occurred after the Mutiny, when the police force was made provincial and European officers were appointed to the service. This coincided with a fresh distribution of the force in this district, the area being divided into eighteen circles, framed in most cases without regard to the pargana or tahsil boundaries. In the Shahjahanpur tahsil were the *thanas* of Shahjahanpur, Kant, Madnapur and Sehramau South, with the outposts of Banthara, Gurri and Kudaiya, the last being in pargana Kant on the provincial road. In the Jalalabad tahsil stations were established at Jalalabad, Mirzapur, Kalan and Kundaria, with an outpost at Thingri on the Farrukhabad border. In Tilhar the *thanas* were at Tilhar, Katra, Jaitipur, Khudaganj and Nigohi; and in the Pawayan tahsil at Pawayan, Banda, Khutar, Sehramau North and Dhakia. Besides these, a station was located in the Shahjahanpur cantonment. This scheme had since undergone but little change till 1908, the only point worthy of notice being the abolition of the outposts. In the year in question, however, a great improvement was effected by the reallocation of the circles so as to make each tahsil as far as possible conterminous with a group of *thanas*, while at the same time the stations at Madnapur and Mirzapur were abolished, and the cantonment station was reduced to an outpost, with a sub-inspector attached to it for reporting purposes. Under the present

arrangement, therefore, the Shahjahanpur tahsil comprises the Kotwali, Sehramau South and Kant circles; Jalalabad those of Jalalabad, Kalan and Kundaria; Tilhar those of Tilhar, Nigohi, Khudaganj, Katra and Jaitipur; and Pawayan those of Pawayan, Khutar, Sehramau North, Banda and Dhakia.

Subordinate to the superintendent of police are the reserve inspector, a prosecuting inspector and two circle inspectors. The regular police force comprises one sub-inspector, 16 head constables and 102 men of the armed police, including those allotted for fixed guards at the treasuries; and 41 sub-inspectors, 31 head constables and 268 men of the civil police, inclusive of the reserve at headquarters. These figures are those of the present scheme, and differ but little from those of the old distribution. They do not, however, include the municipal and cantonment police, which are now part of the provincial force. The latter comprise one head constable and seven men for the outpost in the cantonment, while the former number 13 head constables and 185 men in the city of Shahjahanpur and 48 men of all grades for the four Tilhar outposts. In Shahjahanpur the municipal outposts are located at Rajghat, Pakar near the distillery, Sarai Kaiyan, Ajain, Bahadurganj, Haddaf, Jalalnagar, Sadr Bazar and Usman Bagh on the Pilibhit road. For their upkeep an annual allotment is made from municipal funds. Besides the provincial police there are the town *chaukidars*, numbering 58 men of all grades, for the places administered under Act XX of 1856, the road patrols, 52 in all, distributed among 26 *chaukis* on the metalled roads; and the village *chaukidars*, 2,046 in number, raised under Act XV of 1873 and paid from local rates. The present distribution of the entire police force is shown in the appendix.* Police force.

Crime in this district takes many forms, but as usual cases of burglary and petty theft are far more numerous than any others. As will be seen from the returns for a series of years given in the appendix, a large number of murders occurs every year, and in many instances these crimes may be traced to sexual jealousy.† Riots are not very frequent, and seldom take a serious form, but criminal trespass is common, and both Rajputs and Brahmans are as a rule prone to resort to the *lathi* in the settlement of their Crime.

* Appendix, table XVII. | † Appendix, tables VII and VIII.

since. In 1869 an attempt was made to abolish competition and to charge a fixed amount for each shop, but the experiment proved a failure, owing to the loss of revenue involved, and was speedily abandoned. Distilleries were established at the headquarters of each tahsil, but those at Pawayan and Jalalabad were closed in 1880, the abolition of the Tilhar distillery following shortly afterwards. In 1879 the modified distillery system was introduced throughout the district: it had been adopted for the Tilhar pargana a year earlier and for the city of Shahjahanpur in 1876. In 1880 the outstill system was applied tentatively to the Pawayan tahsil, and a year later was extended to Jalalabad, while for the rest of the district the ordinary distillery system was in force. In 1883 Tilhar was made an outstill tract, but this only lasted for a year, since in 1884 both this tahsil and Jalalabad were brought once more under the distillery system, though outstills continued in Pawayan till 1890. No further change has since occurred, save that in 1909 the entire district was brought under the contract system, the whole of the liquor being manufactured by a single lessee after European methods. Under this arrangement the Rosa factory supplies liquor for this district, Bareilly and Pilibhit, and the liquor is stored in bonded warehouses under the charge of Excise inspectors, who are also responsible for preventive work in their several circles. The bonded warehouses in this district are at Shahjahanpur, Pawayan and Jalalabad. During the past thirty years the receipts from country liquor have risen rapidly, though this is due rather to the enhancement of the duty than to increased consumption. From 1877-78 to 1886-87 still-head duty averaged Rs. 15,425 and licenses Rs. 11,967, while the annual consumption was 17,416 gallons. During the following decade the average was 23,130 gallons, still-head duty bringing in Rs. 35,950 and license fees Rs. 19,732; while from 1897-98 to 1906-07 the consumption was 28,114 gallons, and the receipts Rs. 63,027 from duty and Rs. 24,724 from licenses. The amount is not large as compared with the figures for other districts, and is below the general average for Rohilkhand. There are only 66 retail shops in the district, but their individual value is considerable and competition is usually keen. The consumption varies considerably from year to year, and its relation to the character of the

season is clearly illustrated, particularly in the rapid rise which accompanied the series of good years commencing with 1900-01, by the figures given in the appendix, where details of excise returns are shown from 1890-91 onwards. *

Rosa rum.

The excise duties levied on the Rosa manufactures constitute a notable addition to the revenue of this district. There is but little local consumption of foreign liquor, but large sums are derived from still-head duty. From 1877-78 to 1886-87 the average outturn of excised liquor was 62,602 gallons, paying Rs. 2,50,409: for the next ten years it was 63,413 gallons, and the duty was Rs. 3,59,287 per annum; and for the ten years ending with 1906-07, the averages were 60,212 gallons and Rs. 5,80,369 annually. In addition a small amount, about Rs. 1,500, is realised as duty on methylated and rectified spirit issued from the factory.

Tari and sendhi.

The right to sell the fermented liquors known as *tari* and *sendhi* is leased for about Rs. 250 annually. The amount consumed is very small, for though the date palm is common throughout the district the sap is seldom extracted, and *sendhi* may be considered almost unknown. On the other hand the *tar* or toddy palm is rare and confined to a few localities.

Hemp drugs.

The consumption of hemp drugs on the other hand is fairly large, the income from this source being much above the general average. In former days the right of vend was leased for each tahsil separately, but now there is a single lessee for the whole district, and the contract is given for three years. The wild hemp grows freely in the Pawayan tahsil and other parts, but it is seldom collected or stored, the *bhang* here consumed being almost invariably imported from Pilibhit. The most common form of drug, however, is *charas*, which is imported either from Central Asia or from Nepal: the use of *ganja* is practically unknown. The income from drugs averaged Rs. 8,334 for the ten years ending with 1886-87, while for the next decade it was Rs. 19,309 and for the last ten years, from 1897-98 to 1906-07, it was no less than Rs. 44,409, the total in the last year being Rs. 62,109.* This increase is almost entirely due to the imposition of higher duties, for the consumption shows no tendency to increase. The average for the last ten years was 92·2 maunds of *charas* and

* Appendix, table XI.

80·65 maunds of *bhang*, as compared with 108 and 91 maunds, respectively, for the five years ending with 1896-97.

Opium. The use of opium is not very extensive, save perhaps in Shahjahanpur and Tilhar, which contain large Musalman populations. The recorded consumption is probably less than the actual figure, for in all poppy-growing districts the cultivators are in the habit of secreting small quantities of crude opium for their personal use, although they very seldom attempt to dispose of the drug illicitly. The right of sale is put up to auction and there is no official vend at the sub-treasuries, this having been abolished in 1901. The amount consumed is remarkably constant, for while it averaged 18·7 maunds from 1877 to 1886, the figure for each of the two succeeding decades was 26 maunds, the income in the first period was Rs. 8,279 annually, rising to Rs. 12,621 in the second ten years, and then dropping to Rs. 12,160 for the ten years ending with 1906-07.

Stamps. Stamp duty was first levied in the Ceded Provinces under Regulation III of 1803, the income thus derived being enjoyed by the munsifs in whose courts the payment was made. These officials first received fixed salaries under Regulation XIII of 1824, and the income from stamps was then credited to general revenues. Stamps are now issued under the Indian Stamp Act and the Court-Fees Act, and the amount realised on this account is very considerable. From a table given in the appendix it will be seen that during the ten years ending with 1906-07 the average annual receipts were Rs. 2,19,570 and of this Rs. 1,89,140 or 86 per cent. were derived from the sale of judicial stamps.* There has been an immense increase in the stamp revenue since the last settlement and the introduction of the tenancy legislation of 1901, the total for the last five years being Rs. 2,34,000 annually, while at all times the proportion derived from judicial stamps is extraordinarily large, especially as stamps of high value are very rarely sold. The extent of the recent increase may be estimated by the fact that from 1876-77 to 1880-81, the annual average receipts were no more than Rs. 1,16,560.

Registration. Registration like stamps, is a creation of the British Government. Under native rule the attestation of a document by the

* Appendix, table XII.

qazi or pargana *qanungo* was held to be sufficient proof of genuineness. The appointment of a registrar attached to the judge's court was introduced by Regulation XVII of 1803, and this arrangement was maintained till 1832, when the work of registration was made over to the *sadr amin*. In 1864 the district judge became the registrar, while the tahsildars were made deputy registrars for their respective subdivisions, the only subsequent change being the substitution of departmental sub-registrars at each tahsil in place of the executive officers. There are now four registration offices, in addition to that of the district judge, at Shahjahanpur, Tilhar, Jalalabad and Pawayan. The income from registration for the five years ending with 1906-07, averaged Rs. 8,578 annually, while the expenditure for the same period on account of commission and other charges was Rs. 4,440.

Income-tax.

No form of income-tax existed till the enactment of Act XXXII of 1860, by which a tax was assessed on all incomes of Rs. 200 and upwards, from whatever source derived. In the following year the minimum income was raised to Rs. 500 and the rates were reduced, but this tax was abolished in 1865. Subsequently a license-tax was imposed on trades and professions, followed in 1868 by a certificate-tax on incomes of Rs. 500 and upwards, while in 1869 a regular income-tax was introduced, at the rate of six pies in the rupee. This yielded Rs. 83,013 in 1870-71, but was abolished two years later, and no further taxation of this nature ensued till the imposition of the license-tax under Act VIII of 1877, modified by Act II of 1878, whereby Rs. 23,685 were obtained annually for the five years ending with 1881. Finally the existing income-tax came into force under Act II of 1886, the only subsequent modification being the exemption in 1903 of incomes under Rs. 1,000. Tables given in the appendix show the amount realised under the various heads in each year since 1890-91 onwards, and also the details for each tahsil and the city of Shahjahanpur from 1898-99*. The bulk of the tax is paid by grain and sugar-dealers and by money-lenders; and far more is realised in the Shahjahanpur and Tilhar tahsils than elsewhere, the amount in Jalalabad being quite insignificant. Nearly two-thirds of the tax is levied at the higher rate, and the

* Appendix, tables XIII and XIV.

average income of those paying five pies is Rs. 4,630 per annum, while the number of assessees under this category averages 216.

Post-office.

No regular postal service appears to have been attempted under native rule, but after the cession of Rohilkhand there was a through postal line from Fatehgarh to Bareilly, and from this correspondence was carried to Shahjahanpur by way of Jalalabad. Within the district the carriage of letters was entrusted to the police, and there was no service for the use of the public at large. The official post was developed in 1838 by the institution of a staff of runners between headquarters and the outlying police stations, the cost being defrayed by the landholders, who were held responsible for the supply of runners. This scheme was extended in 1846 by allowing private letters to be carried along the mail lines, the postage amounting to two pice per packet. At the same time the imperial post was extended and a direct service was instituted between Shahjahanpur and Bareilly, Budaun and Fatehgarh. These were the only lines which provided correspondence between this and the neighbouring districts, so that the resultant delay and inconvenience was great: for example a letter from Khudaganj to Bisalpur, if entrusted to the post, would have to go to Shahjahanpur and thence by the imperial line to Bareilly, whence it would be forwarded by the district *dâk* to Bisalpur. In 1863 the personal obligation of the *zamindars* was abolished, and in its place a cess was instituted; but it was not till the enactment of Act XIV of 1866 that the operations of the imperial post were extended. The object held in view was the gradual acquisition of the local lines and the ultimate extinction of the district *dâk*, save in places where the maintenance of a post-office, though required for administrative convenience, was not warranted under the commercial principles of the department. The process of absorption was continued steadily, and in 1906 the district *dâk* was finally abolished. The development of the post-office in the last twenty-five years has been great. In 1882 there were but nine imperial and ten district offices, the former being at the four tahsil headquarters and at Katra, Kant, Khudaganj, Khutar and Rosa, while the latter were at the remaining police stations. By 1908 the total had risen to 39, including the head office at Shahjahanpur, eight sub-offices, and 20 branch

offices, of which a list will be found in the appendix. The mails are carried as far as possible by rail, though for the outlying tracts a large force of runners has to be maintained, and these are paid wholly from imperial funds.

Telegraph. In addition to the telegraph offices at the stations along the various lines of railway, there are Government combined post and telegraph offices at Shahjahanpur cantonment, Shahjahanpur city and Tilhar, while a guaranteed office is maintained at Rosa, which is connected with Shahjahanpur by a line running along the metalled road. With the exception of the last, the telegraph lines follow the railway, and there is none on either of the provincial roads.

Municipalities. The district possesses the two municipalities of Shahjahanpur and Tilhar, of which the former came into existence on the 6th of October 1864, while Tilhar was not so constituted till the 19th of April 1872. Originally the city of Shahjahanpur was administered by a nominated body of officials designated local agents, who had power to raise funds for the provision of watch and ward by means of a house-tax, and also disposed of the surplus revenues of the ferries and tolls. The place was subsequently brought under the operations of Act XX of 1856, as also was Tilhar. In Shahjahanpur the first municipal committee consisted wholly of nominated members, the elective principle not being introduced till 1873. There is now, under Act I of 1900, a board of 17 members, of whom four are appointed by Government and the rest, including the chairman, are elected, two being returned by each of the six wards into which the city is divided. At Tilhar the number of members is twelve, eight being returned by election from the four wards, and three nominated, while the chairman is as usual elected. The nature of the taxation and other sources of income will be dealt with in the articles on the several places: the figures of receipts and expenditure under the main heads for each year since 1890-91 will be found in the appendix.*

Act XX towns. At the present time there are four towns administered under the provisions of Act XX of 1856. These are Khudaganj, Jalalabad, Pawayan and Katra, to all of which the enactment was extended on the 12th of March 1860. On the same date the measure was applied to Baragaon, but it was withdrawn in 1886 on account

* Appendix, table XVI.

of the poverty and insignificance of the place. In each of the Act XX towns the usual house-tax is levied and the proceeds devoted to the maintenance of a force of *chaukidars*, the upkeep of a conservancy staff and to works of improvement: details will be found in the several articles on the places concerned. The provisions of section 34 of Act V of 1861 are in force in the two municipalities and in the towns of Pawayan and Jalalabad. The Village Sanitation Act, 1892, has up to the present time been extended only to the four Act XX towns.

District Board.

The control of local funds was at first made over to several district committees, such as those entrusted with the administration of the road and ferry fund, the school cess and the like. These bodies were amalgamated into a district committee in 1871, and this eventually became the district board under Act XIV of 1883, subsequently modified and extended by United Provinces Act III of 1906. As at present constituted, the board comprises the district officer as chairman, the four subdivisional officers and three members elected from each tahsil. The functions of the board are of the usual comprehensive and miscellaneous description, embracing education, the maintenance of local roads and ferries, the upkeep of the medical institutions, the management of cattle-pounds, and many other items connected with charges on local funds. The income and expenditure under the main heads for each year from 1890 onwards will be found in the appendix.*

Education.

None but indigenous schools existed in the district till 1850, and these were of the usual primitive and inefficient type, seldom possessing any degree of permanence. In 1847 a report on the state of vernacular education showed that there were 287 such schools in the district and that more than one-third of these were of less than two years' standing. The city contained 103, of which five afforded teaching in Arabic, nine in Hindi, 14 in Sanskrit and 74 in Persian, while one was an English school, established in 1846 by a clerk in the collector's office, who in addition to his official duties undertook that of schoolmaster during his leisure hours. Of those in the district 19 were Sanskrit, 67 Hindi and 98 Persian schools, the last being patronised by those who were anxious to qualify for Government appointments: the

* Appendix, table XV.

total number of scholars, in the city and elsewhere, was 2,005, of whom 669 were Musalmans. These figures were considerably higher than in many other parts of the province, and it was partly, no doubt, on this account that Shahjahanpur was selected as one of the eight experimental districts in which a uniform system of general control of village schools was sanctioned in 1850. In May of that year tahsili schools were established at the headquarters of the four tahsils and also at Khutar, then a separate *peshkari*; and this was followed by the opening of *halqabandi* schools in all tahsils in May 1854. By 1856-57 there were 123 such schools in addition to the five middle schools and 309 indigenous schools with a total attendance of 6,884 scholars. There was also an Anglo-vernacular school at Shahjahanpur, started a year previously. Progress was then cut short by the Mutiny, and the work had to be started afresh. The Anglo-vernacular school was reopened in April 1858, and the others followed shortly afterwards. The number of tahsili schools remained unchanged, but constant additions were made to the number of the *halqabandi* schools. By 1866-67 the various institutions in the district comprised the Anglo-vernacular school, now styled the *zila* school, the five tahsili schools, 106 *halqabandi* and 62 indigenous schools, with an aggregate attendance of 5,064 pupils. There were also 21 girls' schools with 469 scholars, the first having been started in 1862; two Anglo-vernacular schools at Jalalabad and Pawayan, first opened in 1865 and the American Mission school and orphanage at Lodipur, dating from 1860 and 1858 respectively. Of the girls' schools ten were in the Pawayan tahsil and five in Jalalabad; the number was in excess of the requirements of the time and was soon reduced. In 1876-77, at the close of the next decade, the number of girls' schools had dropped to five, while by 1881 even these had been abandoned and a fresh start was not made till within comparatively recent years. The Anglo-vernacular schools dropped out of existence in the course of a short period, and of the tahsili schools that at Khutar disappeared in 1872, while two years later a pargana school was opened at Katra. In 1876 there were 275 scholars in the middle schools, 3,221 in 105 *halqabandi* schools, and 1,169 in 64 indigenous schools. These figures do not include the returns of the Mission

schools, nor of the municipal schools at Shahjahanpur, first started in 1872. The transfer of the schools to the district board on the constitution of that body in 1884 had little effect at first, but gradually the number rose, the process being accelerated by the adoption of the system of grants-in-aid to indigenous village schools. There are still several *maktabs* and *pathshalas* which receive no grant, but few of these are of any importance, as they are almost invariably of an ephemeral nature and the attendance is very small indeed, save in the case of a few schools at Shahjahanpur and Tilhar. The recent progress of education is shown by the returns given in the appendix, which illustrate the remarkable increase in the number of schools and scholars which has characterised the last few years.* There too will be found a list of all the schools in the district, apart from the unimportant unaided schools, which were in existence in 1908. In addition to the high school, the educational institutions in that year comprised the middle schools at Shahjahanpur, Jalalabad, Tilhar, Pawayan, Kant, Katra and Khudaganj; 32 upper and 85 lower primary schools for boys; 50 lower primary aided schools; eight schools for girls and three aided girls' schools. Besides these there were five schools maintained by the Court of Wards. The municipal schools at Shahjahanpur and Tilhar comprised one middle vernacular school at the former place, six upper and fourteen lower primary schools, and seven girls' schools. The municipality of Shahjahanpur also gives grants to the various Mission and other schools. The American Mission supports a high school and a number of primary schools in the city, the former being located at Gularganj, while there is an industrial school at the Mission station at Lodipur.

Literacy. The statistics of literacy or ability to read and write, compiled at each census from 1881 onwards, to some extent illustrate the progress of education in this district. The proportion of literate males rose from 3·7 per cent. in 1881 to 4 per cent. in 1891 and to 4·41 per cent. ten years later, and the next census is likely to show a more marked improvement. Female education has made more rapid strides, rising from ·08 to ·13 per cent. in 1891 and to ·3 per cent. at the last enumeration. The last figure

* Appendix, table XVIII.

is well above the provincial average, while in the case of males Shahjahanpur cuts a better figure than the rest of Rohilkhand, Bareilly alone excepted. As is perhaps but natural, Musalmans show a better average than Hindus, the proportions being 5·88 and 4·05 per cent. respectively, for the reason that the former reside for the most part in the towns and comprise a smaller proportion of the poorer classes. This is further illustrated by the extraordinary difference in this respect between the various Hindu castes. The Kayasths, whose ancestral profession is clerkship, take the lead, 59 per cent. of their males being literate, whereas the figure drops to ·14 in the case of Muraos and ·04 per cent. among the Chamars, who form so large a portion of the Hindu community. Of the literate population 52 per cent. were acquainted only with the Nagri script and 34 with the Persian, while 10 per cent. knew both, the remainder being literate in other languages, principally English.

Dispensaries.

The civil dispensary at Shahjahanpur appears to have been opened about 1826, and for many years it was the only institution of the kind in the district. It was not till after the Mutiny that branch dispensaries were opened at Katra and Khutar, while others were subsequently added at Jalalabad in 1868, at Tilhar in 1873, and at Pawayan in 1880. In 1887 a private dispensary was established at Paraur, but this was closed owing to lack of funds in 1898, though it is hoped that it may be soon restarted under the anspices of the Court of Wards. The Shahjahanpur dispensary was originally located in the heart of the city, on the site of the present tahsil; but it was afterwards moved to the present buildings on the Rosa road south of the jail, and to it were added, in 1892, the female wards known as the Dufferin Hospital. Mention should also be made of the Lodipur Mission dispensary, which has been in existence for many years, and the private dispensary at Rosa factory, dating from 1890, while there is the usual police hospital attached to the police lines, as well as a hospital in the jail. The six public dispensaries are maintained by the district board, which furnishes about 75 per cent. of the cost of maintenance, the balance being derived from municipal grants and the income from invested funds, particularly in the case of Katra and Khutar. The general superintendence of the

dispensaries is vested in the civil surgeon, and assistant surgeons are in charge of the dispensaries at Shahjahanpur and Tilhar. Every one of these institutions amply justifies its existence, and the amount of work done is very large. During the five years ending with 1907, the average annual attendance was 76,214, including the returns for Lodipur and the Dufferin Hospital, the latter alone having an average of 7,664 patients.

Cattle-pounds.

The district board realises a considerable income from cattle-pounds, the average for the last ten years being Rs. 4,790 annually. The establishment of pounds dates from 1865 or thereabouts, but for a long period they were under the direct control of the magistrate, and though the net income was credited to the board from the first institution of that body, the management was not handed over till 1900. Pounds are maintained at every police station, and have been established at several other places during recent years, including Gurri, Tikri, Bhamauli and Banthara in tahsil Shahjahanpur; Barwa, Barah Kalan and Khandar in Jalalabad; Garhia in the Tilhar tahsil; and Nahil, Bhagwantapur, Pipra Zabti and Mahua Pathak in Pawayan. Besides these mention may be made of the pounds at Shahjahanpur and Tilhar, which are maintained by the municipal authorities. In the former city there are five such pounds, situated at Bahadurganj, Newganj, Katra, Rajghat and Fatehpur, apart from that maintained by the cantonment authorities.

Nazul.

There are altogether 3,766 acres of *nazul* land in the district, and the bulk of this is under the management of the district board. In most cases it is of very little importance, consisting principally of land permanently taken up for public purposes and occupied by tahsil buildings, schools, encamping-grounds and the like. The largest area in any one pargana is 695 acres in Shahjahanpur, where the greater part of the *nazul* is included within municipal limits and constitutes an important source of revenue to the municipality. Elsewhere the area is usually small, but in pargana Pawayan it aggregates 692 acres, in Tilhar 535 and in Kant 423 acres; encamping-grounds in both the latter instances accounting for most of the area. In Tilhar there is a certain amount of confiscated land within municipal limits occupied by the fort and some of the principal bazars; and here again the

income is credited to municipal funds. The value of the district board *nazul* is extremely small, the receipts from rents amounting to no more than Rs. 100 annually. The municipal *nazul* at Shahjahanpur lies for the most part in four *muhallas* transferred from the cantonment to the municipality in 1884; the former authority having acquired them after the Mutiny. Part represents land confiscated for rebellion, and includes a portion of a road and four plots, most of which was taken up by houses, Government never attempting in any way to exercise any rights as against the occupiers. Part was purchased, this heading embracing the greater portion of the four *muhallas* in question, known as Sadr Bazar, Shutrkhana, Baruzai Peshawari and Katia Tola. Part was land rented for cantonments from 1845 onwards, this comprising 12 plots, of which only four—all subsequently sold—appear to have paid rent in 1858; while the remaining six plots were occupied by houses for which no compensation was paid. Such compensation was never in fact paid for land occupied by houses, and the occupier's rights were subject to no interference either in the assessment of ground rent or in any other way. An enquiry made in 1908 led to the decision that Government had no claim to the occupied sites in these *muhallas*, but that the small unoccupied plots were ordinary *nazul*, which might be leased or sold by the municipality. The rights of Government in the purchased area are limited to land for which compensation was paid, this amounting to some 62½ acres of cultivated and culturable land, whether revenue-free or not; and also to unculturable land, not occupied by houses, for which no compensation was paid.*

* *Vide* G. O. no. 4271/XI—631D., dated the 11th December 1908.

CHAPTER V.

HISTORY.

The early history of Shahjahanpur is practically a blank. With the exception of Mati in pargana Khutar, Nigohi, Gola Raipur and a few other sites which have not yet been explored, there are no ancient remains in the district to show the origin and nature of the former inhabitants. The tract lay outside the routes taken by the Chinese pilgrims, and no distinctive relics of Buddhist times have as yet come to light. It has been suggested that the country formed part of the kingdom of which Ahichhatra was the capital, and this is probably true, for numerous coins of the Ahichhatra rulers have been found at Mati, which was once a large and apparently important city. The tract seems to have remained for a long period in the undisturbed possession of aboriginal tribes, called in the local traditions Gujars, Ahirs, Pasis, Arakhs, Bhihars and Bhils, and it was not till a comparatively late date that the Musalmans or the Rajputs displaced by the Muhammadan invasions made their way hither. The legends regarding Raja Ben or Vena are as prevalent here as in Bareilly, Pilibhit, Bijnor and other submontane districts; but of this mysterious personage nothing can be said with any certainty beyond the almost established fact that he was not of Aryan descent. Hardly any district of the United Provinces is more disappointing to the historian than Shahjahanpur, for the references in extant works are extraordinarily meagre, while the traditions of the people themselves are unusually vague and formless. Ancient.

Very little is known of the district in the days of the early Sultans of Dehli, and the history of this period rests almost wholly on pure conjecture. Qutb-ud-din Aibak captured Budaun in 1196, but though that city became the capital of an important province from the first, it would seem that the victorious armies of the Musalmans paid no attention to the jungle country to the north and east. This country was known generically as Katehr, a term which was applied loosely to all the tract between the left bank of the Ganges and the hills as far eastwards as Oudh, The Musalmans.

though, strictly speaking, the word denotes the permanent upland formation as opposed to the *bhur* tract of the river bank and the *tarai* of the low alluvial valleys. It is possible, but by no means certain, that the route from Budaun to Oudh in early days lay through Pilibhit, but while several important colonies were established in Hardoi, as for example Bilgram, which dates from the reign of Altamsh, there were no Musalman settlements in Shahjahanpur till the occupation of the isolated garrison towns of Jalalabad, Kant and Gola. The first is generally ascribed to Jalal-ud-din Firoz, who acceded to the throne in 1289, but it is very possible that the foundation of the place, or at all events the adoption of its present name, did not take place till the time of Jalal-ud-din Muhammad Akbar. If the Talpat or Tilibhat of the Musalman historians is really Pilibhit, then it is clear that Nasir-ud-din Mahmud passed through the north of the district on his way to fight the rebel Katlagh Khan in Oudh in 1256, and that the same route was taken by Ulugh Khan, afterwards known as Balban, and by the latter's grandson, Muiz-ud-din Kaiqubad.*

The Katehrias.

It is easy enough to discover the reason for this comparative absence of references to the district. The simple truth is that the Musalmans were unable save by means of costly and arduous expeditions to overcome the resistance of the Katehria and other Rajputs who held the country, and further it was impossible to hold in subjection or to collect revenue from tribes whose invariable practice when pressed was to burn their crops and retire to their fastnesses in the depths of impenetrable forests. Consequently it was cheaper to leave them to themselves, and only to adopt strong measures on the few occasions when they exhibited an aggressive tendency. The first rebellion on the part of the Rajputs took place in the beginning of Balban's reign, but the terrible punishment inflicted on the insurgents was apparently confined to the western parts of Katehr. The next great expedition occurred in 1379, when Raja Kharag Singh, the most celebrated of the Katehrias, murdered Saiyid Muhammad, then governor of Budaun. Firoz Shah laid the country waste from Budaun to Bisalpur, and directed Malik Daud of Sambhal to ravage Katehr every year, a process that was adopted at any rate

* E. H. I., II, 373; III, 106, 121.

till 1385.* This policy merely served to drive the Katehrias further to the east. Kharag Singh conquered the Ahars and the jungle tribes of Bisalpur, and then extended his authority over all the country between the Ramganga and the Sarda. He was succeeded by his brother, Hari Singh, who appears to have been treated with the greatest respect by the governors of Budaun, to whom he seldom paid tribute unless their demands were backed by the Sultan in person or by one of his principal officers.† In 1421 punitive measures undertaken by Mahabat Khan of Budaun against the Jangharas caused that clan to move eastwards to Khera Bajhera, whence they spread over all the surrounding country. It is probable that Gola was occupied at this date, for old Musalman coins are found both there and at Mati, and the place is mentioned by Zia-ud-din Barni, and again by Firishta with reference to the charge entrusted to Hisam-ul-mulk, whose government embraced Sambhal as well as Oudh in 1377. The eastern route through Pilibhit, however, was soon abandoned for that running through Sandila and Lucknow, a circumstance which undoubtedly gives us strong grounds for believing in the early establishment of a garrison at Jalalabad. As the Musalman power became gradually consolidated, Kant was held permanently; but Gola, now represented by a mere mound, can never have been much more than an outpost, almost as effectually cut off from the outer world as the remote fortresses built by Firoz Shah at Khairagarh and elsewhere in the forest country of the north, which were deserted almost as soon as they were completed.

The Suris.

It has been suggested with much plausibility that while Katehr proper remained in the practically undisturbed possession of the Rajputs the *khadir* and the *bhur* country of the south, lying along the Ganges and the principal highways, were from the first subjected to Musalman influence. This must have been true to some extent, for the route through Jalalabad witnessed the frequent passage of the Muhammadan armies. By this road came Husain Shah of Jaunpur in 1478, though it was the route through the Doab that was generally adopted by the Sultans of Dehli and Jaunpur in their interminable campaigns.‡ The conquest of Jaunpur by Bahlol led to the institution of a more

* E. H. I., VI, 229. | † *Ibid.*, IV, 47. | ‡ *Ibid*, V, 86.

vigorous policy with regard to the yet unsubdued parts of Hindustan, and to the rapid extension of Musalman domination; but this proved far from acceptable to the independent Rajputs, who rose in open revolt, necessitating an expedition on the part of Sikandar Lodi in person in 1492. The weak rule of Ibrahim and the troubles caused by the invasion of Babar reduced everything to confusion. The country was held nominally by Afghan nobles, but none of these was strong enough to keep the Hindu chieftains under control, and the latter re-established their independence more firmly than ever. Humayun was too engrossed in securing his own position during the first ten troublous years of his reign to pay any attention to the more remote tracts; but a marked change ensued with the accession of Sher Shah Suri, who was undoubtedly a more effectual ruler of his dominions than any of his Muhammadan predecessors. When he first came into power one Nasir Khan was in charge of Sambhal, but as this man proved incapable of quelling the Katehrias single-handed, he was made subordinate to Isa Khan Kalkapuri, who was given, as well as the town of Tilhar, now for the first time mentioned, the parganas of Kant and Gola in *jagir*.* In Nasir Khan he had a lieutenant of great ferocity, and their united endeavours brought the *zamindars* into subjection, while at the same time much of the forest was cleared and cultivation extended rapidly. Sher Shah's successor, Islam Shah, was enabled to call the Katehrias to his standard in his campaign against Khawas Khan, but the relapse into confusion caused by the incapacity of Ibrahim Suri and the attempts of other claimants to the throne caused the Rajputs once again to rebel in 1555, when they were crushed by Akbar's general, Ali Quli Khan, Khan Zaman.

Akbar.

During the early portion of Akbar's reign Kant-o-Gola appears to have remained a separate charge. In the thirteenth year Husain Khan Tukriya, so named from the fact that he ordered all Hindus to wear the distinguishing mark of a *tukra* or patch on their shoulders, was appointed to the government. This man was a remarkable character, endowed with boundless ambition and an intense bigotry, in which he indulged to such an extent that his treatment of the Hindus and the demolition of their temples aroused

* E. H. I., IV, 383.

the displeasure of Akbar. When the latter returned from the capture of Hajipur in Tirhut, he removed Husain Khan, but subsequently pardoned and restored him. The governor then became fired with the idea of conquering Kumaun, but the attempt ended in disaster; he was then retired and withdrew to Fatehpur Sikri, where he died in 1576. Four years earlier the historian Budauni had been sent to Kant-o-Gola as judge, but it would almost seem as if the *sarkar* had been created specially for the benefit of Husain Khan, since after his death it appears to have been merged in Budaun.

H's administration.

The records of the *Ain-i-Akbari* tell us but little of the state of the district at that time. The whole area lay in the *sarkar* of Budaun with the exception of a portion of the Jalalabad tahsil, which seems to have been included in the Shamsabad *mahal* of the Kanauj *sarkar*. The *mahal* of Kant had then 55,584 *bighas* of cultivation, assessed at 2,439,369 *dams*, exclusive of 48,444 assigned as *suyurghal* for military, religious and other purposes. It was held principally by Bachhil Rajputs, who contributed a force of 300 horse and 2,000 foot. This *mahal* comprised all the Shahjahanpur tahsil, as well as pargana Tilhar and portions of Jalalabad and Khera Bajhera. The *mahal* of Gola, which embraced pargana Nigohi, the Pawayan tahsil and parts of the present Kheri and Pilibhit districts, had then but 24,540 *bighas* of cultivation and paid a revenue of 1,136,931 *dams* in addition to 4,257 as *suyurghal*: the *zamindars* are described as Bachhils and Dewaks, and the local levies amounted to 100 horse and 1,000 foot. Part of Khera Bajhera belonged to Saneha, now a pargana of Bareilly, but the rest, as well as Katra and Jalalpur, was included in the immense *mahal* of Bareilly. Consequently it is quite impossible to establish any comparison between the state of the district as it then was and as it now is. The cultivated area of Kant and Gola was but 50,000 acres or less than one-eighth of the present cultivation in the Pawayan and Shahjahanpur tahsils alone, while the revenue demand was Rs. 90,725 or about one-sixth of the existing amount; so that the incidence must have been far heavier than to-day, owing to the immensely greater value of the rupee.

Foundation of Shahjahanpur.

From the amalgamation of Kant-o-Gola with Budaun we hear nothing further of the district till the days of Shahjahan, who

* E. H. I., IV, 383.

moved the capital to Bareilly. Of much more importance, however, was another event which occurred in the same reign. Diler Khan and Bahadur Khan, the sons of a Daudzai trader named Darya Khan, a soldier of fortune in the service of Jahangir, had risen to high positions in the army of Shahjahan and were *jagirdars* of Kalpi and Kanauj. Bahadur Khan was originally called Sarabdal Khan and received the title of Umdat-ul-mulk, and he and his brother had received many marks of imperial favour, although their father had taken a prominent part in the rebellion of Khan Jahan.* In 1647 the Bachhils and Gaurs plundered a treasure convoy at Kant, and Diler Khan sought permission to chastise the offenders. This was granted, and accordingly he attacked the Rajputs and defeated them at Chinaur near the present cantonment, inflicting on them a loss, it is said, of 13,000, while 1,100 Musalmans are believed to have fallen in the fight. In recognition of his success the emperor bestowed 14 villages on Diler Khan and ordered him to build a fort. A site was chosen at a place called Noner Khera, near the junction of the Garra and Khanaut, where tradition states that an old Gujar stronghold existed in former days. Diler Khan also founded the *muhallas* of Dilerganj and Bahadurganj, and the city was populated by a large body of Afghans sent hither by Bahadur Khan, at that time serving beyond the Indus. The story goes that these Afghans belonged to fifty-two tribes and that each had its own *muhalla*: many quarters of the city being to this day called after Pathan clans. There is a further tradition that the rapid growth of the place was due to the forcible conversion of Hindus, who thereupon came to reside here. The history of the town and of Darya Khan's family is told in an anonymous work called the *Shahjahanpurnama* or the *Anhar-ul-bahr* written in 1839, and also in the *Akhbar-i-Muhabbat* of Nawab Muhabbat Khan.† Diler Khan afterwards founded Shahabad in Hardoi, where his descendants still reside, while Bahadur Khan had twenty sons, from whom sprang many of the leading Pathan families of the city and district. The eldest of his sons was Ghairat Khan, the father of Zain-ud-din Khan, who was killed in 1712 at the battle fought near Agra by Farrukhsiyar against Jahandar Shah. The son of Zain-ud-din was Bahadur Khan, who

*E. H. I, VII, 15, 19. | † *Ibid.*, VIII, 376.

lost his life in 1725. The family continued to reside at Shahjahanpur, and retained the title of Nawab till the time of the Mutiny.

The Pathans of Shahjahanpur remained nominally subject to the governors of Bareilly, but in 1679 the Jangharas and Katehrias rose in revolt, with the result that when Aurangzeb died the whole of Rohilkhand was in a state of complete anarchy. In 1720 Muhammad Khan, the Bangash Nawab of Farrukhabad, was given Jalalabad, which he made over to his *chela*, Shamsher Khan, along with Budaun and Sahaswan.* His growing power brought to his side the Pathans of Shahjahanpur, many of whom enlisted in his service. About the same time Ali Muhammad Khan, the Rohilla leader, was gradually extending his possessions, and by 1740 he was officially recognised as the governor of all Rohilkhand. His death occurred in the beginning of 1749, and in the same year Qaim Khan of Farrukhabad, at the instigation of the Nawab Wazir of Oudh, who had long cast covetous eyes on the province, invaded Rohilkhand, but was defeated and slain by the Rohillas at Dauri Rasulpur near Budaun. In this manner the Rohillas, led by Hafiz Rahmat Khan as regent, gained possession of the entire district, expelling the Bangash from Jalalabad. The history of the Rohillas is rather concerned with the accounts of other districts of Rohilkhand than with that of Shahjahanpur, for although the latter passed into the hands of Hafiz Rahmat Khan on the partition of the country in 1754, the tract was hardly under the immediate control of the Rohilla leader. The towns of Shahjahanpur and Tilhar were still left in the hands of the old Afghan families, while elsewhere the Gaur Raja of Pawayan and the Hindu *zamindars* were left in almost independent possession of their estates. On the other hand, the Rohillas left their mark very clearly on the internal arrangement of the district. The old parganas were abolished or greatly reduced in size, while many new subdivisions were added. Thus Gola disappeared altogether, and of its ten component *tappas* Islamabad, Jiwan or Murtazabad, Aurangabad and part of Haveli went to form the pargana of Pawayan, which comprised the Raja's territory. Another portion of Haveli and *tappa* Pilkhana became pargana Baragaon : Nigohi,

The Rohillas.

* J. A. S. B., XLVII, 283.

Godarna and the rest of Haveli were incorporated in Nigohi. Mati and part of Majhra became pargana Khutar, and the rest of Majhra with Chakidpuri was assigned to Puranpur. The Mihrabad pargana was taken out of Shamsabad, and Kant remained almost unchanged, save for the formation of Tilhar and the detachment of a small corner included in Khera Bajhera. Lastly, the enormous pargana of Bareilly was dismembered by the Rohillas, the Charkhaula *tappa* being formed into pargana Jalalpur, while a second part was assigned to Khera Bajhera. The small pargana of Katra had already come into existence during the reign of Aurangzeb, when Kamalzai Khan, the son of Murtaza Khan, built Katra on the ruins of the old town of Miranpur.

Fall of the Rohillas.

The weak point of the Rohilla state was the exposed nature of its south-eastern frontier. The Afghan authority extended along the banks of the Ganges as far as the limits of the Farrukhabad principality, but the southern and eastern borders of Kant were undefined, save where the Garra for a few miles constituted the dividing line between Rohilkhand and the dominions of the Nawab Wazir of Oudh. This fact, coupled with the absence of any strong Rohilla garrison, was in itself sufficient to bring the two powers into conflict, and matters were further complicated by the attitude of the Shahjahanpur Pathans, who seem to have resented the assumption of authority by their fellow-tribesmen of Bareilly, Aonla and Budaun, and in consequence extended their sympathies rather towards Oudh than to Hafiz Rahmat Khan and his confederates. All the efforts of Sadar Jang and Shuja-ud-daula, however, proved of no avail in the matter of extending their boundaries westwards, and since Hafiz Rahmat Khan found himself unable to control the possessors of Shahjahanpur and considered it more politic to humour than to coerce the Bachhils, Katehrias and Gaurs, the eastern half of this district remained debateable ground, wherein the local *zamindars* were practically independent. The Pathans themselves were under no control; the administration of justice, the collection of revenue and the intercourse of commerce were at a stand-still; the roads were infested with armed robbers, and the boundaries were constantly liable to raids on the part of the Marathas.*

* Hamilton, p. 209.

The Rohilla War.

At length matters reached a climax when in 1773 Shuja-ud-daula enlisted the support of Warren Hastings in his resolve to compel the Rohillas to pay the debts they had incurred and to relieve himself from the constant menace of Maratha invasion through the undefended country of Rohilkhand. It was consequently arranged that the Oudh forces should be assisted by a brigade of the Company's troops under Colonel A. Champion, and the allied army entered Rohilkhand from Shahabad on the 17th of April 1774. A last message had been despatched from the latter place to Hafiz Rahmat, who sent a reply couched in the usual evasive terms. Thereupon the force advanced and entered Shahjahanpur without opposition on the 20th, while in the meantime the Rohilla leader had taken up a strong position near Katra, with his rear and one flank resting on the Bahgul. His available force comprised 28,000 men with 60 guns and a great number of rockets: he was accompanied by Faiz-ullah Khan of Rampur, but owing to the innumerable dissensions among the chieftains, the sons of Fateh Khan Khansaman and Dunde Khan, as well as many other Rohillas of note, had withdrawn themselves from his support. The allied army on crossing the Oudh border had been joined by many of the *zamindars* and the Pathans of the neighbourhood, and the punishment inflicted on the country, of which so much was made in the subsequent indictment of Warren Hastings, was confined to those villages which had been abandoned by the inhabitants or had displayed a hostile demeanour. At Shahjahanpur Champion endeavoured to draw Hafiz Rahmat Khan from his position by a feint, giving out his intention of proceeding towards either Pilibhit or Budaun. This had the desired effect, for on the 22nd of April the Rohillas began their forward march, and early on the morning of the next day they were thrown into confusion by the sudden appearance of the allies marching along the Bareilly road. Hafiz Rahmat Khan at once formed his line of battle, but some 4,000 of his men fled in panic from the field, and their example would have been followed by the rest but for the dauntless conduct of their leader. The action was a mere cannonade, in which the advantage lay with superior guns, ammunition and discipline. The Pathan cavalry vainly attempted to effect a diversion on the flanks, and when Hafiz

Rahmat Khan fell struck by a cannon ball on the breast, the entire line broke and fled, abandoning the camp, the baggage and all the artillery. Some 2,000 were left dead or wounded on the field, while Champion's loss was 132 and that of the Nawab Wazir 254.

Oudh rule. From Katra the victorious army marched to Pilibhit and thence to Bareilly, while the Rohillas were scattered over the country, only a remnant accompanying Faiz-ullah Khan to his retreat at Laldhang in the Bijnor district. The Nawab Wazir at once proclaimed the annexation of Rohilkhand, and this step was confirmed by the treaty of Laldhang signed on the 7th of October 1774. The farm of the revenues was made over to Beas Rai, but his tyranny and extortion soon led to his removal. The country was then divided up into several charges and this district was included in that of Bareilly. Of the 27 years of Oudh rule there is little to narrate. The administrators were mere farmers of the revenue, and their one aim was to squeeze as much as possible out of the peasantry without regard for the future, since a contract seldom lasted for more than two years at most. The result was inevitable. The population decreased, large areas of cultivated land were abandoned and the country was rapidly reduced to a condition worse than that of the old Oudh districts, in which the *taluqdars* had an interest in keeping their tenantry content. An oppressed and impoverished country was unable to withstand the terrible famine of 1783, the effects of which were fully apparent at the close of the century.

The cession. The rule of the Nawab Wazirs came to a close with the treaty of Lucknow executed on the 10th of November 1801. Thereby the whole of Rohilkhand was ceded to the Company, and Shahjahanpur was included in the charge of the collector of Bareilly. No further event of importance occurred till the formation of the Shahjahanpur district in 1813-14, and thereafter the tract remained in peace till the convulsion caused by the Mutiny and rebellion of 1857.

The Mutiny. When the news of the Meerut outbreak reached Shahjahanpur on the 15th of May, the station was garrisoned by the 28th Native Infantry. The civil charge was held by Mr. Bramley, who was officiating for Mr. M. Ricketts, the latter returning to duty on

the 17th. The military officers appear to have placed implicit confidence in the sepoys, although the general excitement among the men, fanned by the circulation of reports about the new cartridges and the adulteration of the flour with bone dust, afforded ground for anxiety; while for several days they had been subject to the corrupting influence of a *maulvi* from Gorakhpur named Sarfaraz Ali, who was afterwards appointed chief of the *Ghazis* at Dehli. On the 25th of May, the first day of the Id festival, the sepoys informed their officers that the city rabble intended to plunder the treasury on the occasion of the Chinaur fair, and the commanding officer, who trusted his men but from the first had expressed his suspicions of the notoriously turbulent population of the city, ordered the station guards to be increased and the sentries to be doubled. This order, however, was treated by the sepoys as a slight, and led to further mutinous talk about the cartridges; but no actual mutiny seems to have been anticipated, for the reason that the regiment contained 150 Sikhs and many others who were considered to be thoroughly staunch. Mr Ricketts had recommended the cancellation of the obnoxious order; but though the sentries were not reduced till after the fair, nothing further occurred till Sunday the 31st of May.

The outbreak.

On that day, when the Europeans were assembled in church, a murderous attack was made on the congregation by a number of sepoys, six or seven of whom rushed into the building armed with swords and clubs. Mr. Ricketts was wounded and dashed out, only to be cut down a few yards from the door. The officers managed to drive out their assailants and close the doors, placing the women for safety in the turret. Relief was afforded by Captain Sneyd, who came up alone with a gun in his hand, whereupon the assailants retreated and made off to the city, while the safety of the party was further secured by the arrival of a number of faithful sepoys, mainly Sikhs, and of the officers' servants bringing guns and other weapons. In the meantime, however, several persons had lost their lives. Captain James, the commanding officer, was shot on parade near the barracks while trying to reason with his men. The Rev. Mr. J. MacCullum, who escaped from the church, was murdered by some villagers about a mile from the station. Mr. Lemaistre, a clerk in the collector's office, was

actually killed in the church, and the fate of his daughter is unknown. Mr. Smith, another clerk, was cut down near the collector's court, and Mr. A. C. Smith, the assistant magistrate, who was ill with fever in his bungalow, attempted to take refuge in the city, but eventually was discovered and killed by the sepoys in a small mud hut near the Kotwali. Lastly, Surgeon H. H. Bowling, of the 28th Native Infantry, was shot on his way to the church, though his wife and child managed to reach the building. Thither assembled all the other officers of the regiment, for by this time the mutineers were looting and burning the houses in the cantonment. Thereupon Mr. Jenkins, the joint magistrate, strongly advised a retreat to Pawayan, and he directed the tahsildar, Muhammad Amjad Ali, the only prominent official who remained faithful, to do what he could to preserve order and to send word as soon as the troops should have left the station. Flight was now imperative, for the mutineers were firing on the party from a distance, although their minds were turned rather to plunder, the treasury and the treasurer's house being the special objects of attention. They also broke open the jail and were joined by a large body of convicts, with whom they proceeded to the city.

Flight to Muhamdi.

The ladies and children were placed in a carriage and a buggy and drove off to Pawayan, accompanied by the eleven officers and a sergeant, the party numbering 22 in all. After two miles they were joined by Mr. Jenkins and two faithful sowars, one of whom subsequently went over to the rebels. Mr Jenkins then rode on to make arrangements with Raja Jagannath Singh of Pawayan for the reception of the fugitives; but the Raja, who was a timid man and afraid of the consequences of his action, though probably loyal at heart, the next day insisted on the party leaving for Muhamdi, whence Mr. Jenkins had received a letter from Mr. Thomason, the deputy commissioner. The Raja was probably correct in his statement that he was unable to protect the party in the event of an attack by the mutineers, and in this he was supported by his own people, who were evidently unwilling to compromise themselves with the rebels. Accordingly he furnished an escort to the carriages which had arrived from Sitapur, and the party reached Muhamdi on the 1st of June. There they were joined by Mr. Shields, a timber merchant of Shahjahanpur, who had escaped with great

difficulty, owing to the fact that the rebels knew that he had a large sum of money in his house, which was consequently one of the first objects of attack. The fate of the Muhamdi fugitives and their murder by the Oudh troops at Aurangabad on their way to Sitapur have been narrated in the Kheri volume. The only other Englishmen at Shahjahanpur for whom it remains to account were Mr. G. P. Carew and Mr. Brand of Rosa. On the day on which the outbreak occurred the factory was plundered and burned, but the managers escaped with their lives, and after taking refuge with Chet Ram Chaube at Guari, and then with some Rajputs at Kaneg, made their way to Pawayan and eventually to Mallanpur in the Sitapur district. Thence they went to the Raja of Dhaurahra, who sent them to Lucknow; but learning the treacherous intentions of their escort, they escaped. Mr. Carew was recaptured and sent to Lucknow, where he was murdered on the approach of the relieving force, while Mr. Brand, after wandering about the Tarai for a long time, died of fever at Butwal in Nepal.

Events in the city.

On entering the city the sepoys appointed Nizam Ali, who had formerly held that post, as *kotwal*, and then set up Qadir Ali Khan and Ghulam Husain Khan as joint governors. The troops returned to cantonments in the evening, and later departed for Bareilly, taking with them Maulvi Sarfaraz Ali. Left to their own devices, the rebels began to make arrangements for some form of administration, taking into their service many officials, including the deputy collector, Hamid Hasan Khan, and Nizam Ali Khan of Shahbaznagar, a former tahsildar; but there was little semblance of order, and for a time plunder and looting were general. When the news of the Bareilly outbreak reached Shahjahanpur, a proclamation was issued by Qadir Ali Khan, who led a procession through the city, declaring the overthrow of the British rule and the assumption of the government by the Rohillas under Khan Bahadur Khan. The first experiences of native rule cannot have been very acceptable to the inhabitants, for Qadir Ali Khan, though retaining in almost every particular the organization of the overthrown administration, practised every form of oppression, extorting money from all the wealthy citizens. On the 8th of June the mutineers from Sitapur arrived and encamped at Azizganj. A party of them subsequently entered the city and attempted to levy

money from Hamid Hasan Khan, surrounding his house; but the latter collected a large force, and the rebels, finding the whole population against them, set out for Fatehgarh. On the 16th of June Nawab Ghulam Qadir Khan, who had hitherto been absent at Bansi in the Basti district, came back to Shahjahanpur and immediately set out for Bareilly with a large retinue. In a few days he returned with an order from Khan Bahadur Khan appointing him *nazim* of the district in supersession of Qadir Ali Khan. His deputies were Nizam Ali Khan, Hamid Hasan Khan and Khan Ali Khan, tahsildar of Bisalpur, who had plundered the treasury at Shahi in the Bareilly district. The commander of the forces was Abd-ur-Rauf, who set himself to collect an army, raising four regiments of infantry and nine squadrons of cavalry, while Nawab Hashmat Khan, who was a cavalry pensioner, was in the charge of the artillery and superintended the casting of twelve brass guns. Of the various officers Abd-ur-Rauf Khan resigned after about two months, being alarmed at the fate which had overtaken the rebel leaders on Havelock's arrival at Cawnpore, and his example was followed by several others; his place was taken by Wajid Ali, the *nazir* in the munsif's office. Hamid Hasan Khan was replaced in six weeks by Najib Khan, a resident of Jalalabad, who had for some years held office in Oudh. He was appointed to collect revenue in Kant, where he was resisted by the Rajputs, notably those of Ladpur, who were eventually overthrown after a stubborn fight. The management of the Hindu landholders proved a very troublesome task, as was the case in Budaun and other districts. At the end of June a number of them threatened to attack the city itself, and Nizam Ali Khan was forced to proceed to Bhatela, where several of the leading inhabitants were killed; but the residents of Atbara, Sehramau, Banthara, Shahganj, Sirtauli and Amora for a long period were a terror to the city and the neighbourhood, and remained altogether out of control. On one occasion Nizam Ali Khan attempted to reduce Sehramau, but he was compelled to ask for assistance from Bareilly. In response to his appeal Mardan Ali Khan, the chief officer of Khan Bahadur Khan, arrived with a large force and overpowered the Rajputs, many of whom were killed, their heads being exhibited over the gateway of the fort, while a large amount of property,

including much plunder from Rosa, was carried off to Shahjahanpur.

Tilhar.

As to the state of the district generally at this period, we learn much from the narrative compiled by Mr. Money. When the news of the Shahjahanpur outbreak reached Tilhar on the evening of the 31st of May, one of the leading residents, Ghulam Muhammad Khan, ejected the tahsildar, seized the police station and destroyed the records. The next day he entertained the mutineers, and assisted them in searching for the tahsildar, who was safely concealed in the house of one of the Pathans. He was then appointed *nazim* of Tilhar by Khan Bahadur Khan, and directed to raise troops; and though after six months he was superseded by his tahsildars, Kifayat-ullah and Hidayat-ullah, who obtained the pargana on a farming lease, he continued throughout the disturbances to play a prominent part, accompanying the expedition to Haldwani and leading his troops in at least two actions. The two tahsildars held out to the end, and then fled, but were afterwards arrested and transported, their property being confiscated. At Katra the most conspicuous rebels were Faiz Muhammad Khan and Ghulami Khan, each of whom raised a regiment of infantry. In Khera Bajhera the Rajputs held their own against the Musalman government, and many distinguished themselves by their loyalty in sheltering Captain Gowan and other Bareilly fugitives for many months till the rescue of the party by Mr. J. Cracroft Wilson, who crossed the Ganges with a small force from Aligarh in October.

Jalalabad.

At Jalalabad the tahsildar, Ahmad Yar Khan, at once showed his sympathy with the rebels by releasing several criminals under arrest, but nothing further occurred till the arrival of Ghulam Qadir Khan at Shahjahanpur. The tahsildar was confirmed in his post, and about a month later he was raised to the dignity of *nazim*. In this capacity he exerted himself with great activity, but his tyranny aroused the resistance of the Rajputs of Khandar and other villages. Failing to reduce them to submission, he sent to Bareilly and a force arrived under Ismail Khan, who plundered all the Khanda *ilaqa*, destroyed the villages and killed many of the inhabitants. At a later date Ahmad Yar Khan took part in the battle of Bichpuria, but after the arrival of the British at Jalalabad on the 28th

of April 1858 he surrendered: he was tried, convicted and hung, to the open delight of the Rajputs. The latter, both in Jalalabad and the old Bangaon pargana, had consistently supported the British as opposed to the Muhammadan cause, and had greatly harried the rebel forces during their retreat and flight.

Pawayan.

In the Pawayan tahsil the Raja, who was guided in all his actions by his brother, Baldeo Singh, endeavoured to manage the pargana on his own account. He fortified his house at Pawayan, cast a number of guns, raised a large force of horse and foot and collected the rents. Subsequently Khan Bahadur Khan demanded the payment of revenue, and to enforce his demand sent a considerable body of troops; but when Baldeo Singh moved out to oppose them, a compromise was effected, whereby the Raja agreed to pay a yearly *nazarana* of Rs. 30,000 and a revenue of one lakh for the whole tahsil. Thereupon Lakhan Sah of Khutar proceeded to Bareilly and there obtained for himself the grant of Khutar and Puranpur. It is practically certain that he actively sided with the rebels, but though specific charges were brought against him, he was never brought to trial.

Later events.

All went well with the rebels till the news of the fall of Dehli spread consternation among the leaders. The munsif, Qazi Sarfaraz Ali, attempted to allay the panic by hoisting the Musalman flag, but the ceremony proved a fiasco; and little more encouragement was derived from a solemn procession to the Idgah, where for three days prayers were offered up that British rule might not be restored. Some days afterwards Bakht Khan arrived from Dehli with a force of 30 elephants, 400 horse and 1,500 foot, together with four guns and, it is said, no fewer than 1,200 women in his camp. He remained for a few days and was entertained by the *nazim*. Later on came the Nawab of Farrukhabad, accompanied by Firoz Shah and Ismail Khan, who had retreated from Fatehgarh. Another visitor was the notorious Nana Sahib, who stayed for ten days encamped in a mango grove near the church, before proceeding to join Khan Bahadur Khan at Bareilly. During this period many officials in all parts of the district were in constant communication with Mr. Alexander, the commissioner, at Naini Tal and with others at Agra and elsewhere. Among them was Hamid Hasan Khan, who had

formerly taken office under the *nazim.* He and his brother, Ahmad Hasan Khan, who had been principal *sadr amin* at Agra and had remained consistently loyal, were suspected by Ghulam Qadir Khan, by whom they were treacherously murdered at Shahjahanpur after having received the most solemn assurances of safety.

Military operations.

The recapture of Fatehgarh and Lucknow at length enabled Sir Colin Campbell to direct his attention to Rohilkhand. It was accordingly arranged that one column under General Penny should cross the Ganges at Nadauli and march on Katra, where it was to meet Walpole's division from Lucknow, while Brigadier John Jones was to advance on Moradabad from Roorkee, so as to make a diversion in the north-west. Meanwhile Brigadier Seaton was at Fatehgarh, guarding the main entrance from the south. The latter learned that the rebels were in force on the Bareilly road, occupying strong positions at Allahganj, at Kankar and at Bangaon, two miles further north. Hearing that the Allahganj force was too strong to be attacked without great risk, he determined to make his attempt on Kankar, and therefore he left Fatehgarh on the night of the 6th April 1858 with a thousand infantry, 300 cavalry and five guns. Reaching Kankar by day light, he drove back the enemy's cavalry, Lieutenant De Kantzow greatly distinguishing himself in the action, and then stormed the villages held by the rebels, of whom 250 were killed, while three guns were taken with a total loss of five killed and seventeen wounded. The exploit had an important effect, for the rebels hastily abandoned Allahganj, breaking the bridge over the Ramganga, and retired into Rohilkhand, so that no further fear was felt of their projected invasion of the Doab. General Walpole's division was, however, afterwards opposed by the Allahganj rebels on the 28th of April, and a battle ensued, in which Nizam Ali Khan was defeated and slain, enabling the British force to occupy Jalalabad. The day before Walpole had been joined by Sir Colin Campbell, and the combined force reached Shahjahanpur on the 30th. The city had just been evacuated by the rebels, who were now under the command of their most celebrated leader, the Fyzabad Maulvi, Ahmad-ullah Shah. It is said that the Nana was there too, and that he had directed the destruction of all the

public buildings, so that the British might find no shelter on their arrival. The troops encamped at Azizganj, and two companies of the 79th Highlanders were sent to occupy the fort, which stood on the site afterwards occupied in part by the Government distillery. On the 2nd of May Sir Colin marched off to Katra, where he was joined by the Nadauli column, now under Colonel Jones of the Carabineers, for General Penny had been killed in action in the Budaun district.

Defence of the jail.

On his departure for Bareilly the Commander-in-Chief had left Colonel Hale in charge of Shahjahanpur, the garrison comprising a wing of the 82nd Foot, De Kantzow's irregular horse and four guns. The day after his departure the rebels descended on the place, headed by the Maulvi, who had returned from the direction of Muhamdi. They compelled the garrison to retire within the jail, which had been rapidly fortified on the previous day and was close to Hale's camp. Here the force was beleaguered for nine days by the Maulvi, who had seized the old fort, imposed a money requisition on the city and placed eight guns in position against the jail. The latter building, now occupied by the commissariat godown in the cantonment, was subjected to an incessant bombardment from the 3rd to the 11th. Hearing of the turn events had taken, Sir Colin Campbell at once despatched a brigade consisting of the 60th Rifles, the 79th Highlanders, the rest of the 82nd Foot, the 22nd Punjabis, two squadrons of the Carabineers, the Multani Horse and a battery of Royal Horse Artillery, under Brigadier John Jones. The latter reached Nibia-ghat on the 11th of May, and was there opposed, but, outflanking the enemy, he drove them back in confusion, causing them to retire across the bridge of boats, which was fortunately left intact. He then marched down the left bank of the Garra, and expelled the enemy from the fort, the stone bridge over the Khanaut and other positions; but not venturing within the city, he passed through the eastern outskirts and thus effected a junction with Hale. The Maulvi's position, with the city in his rear, was too strong to be rushed, and meantime the rebel reinforcements were pouring in, among other contingents being those of Firoz Shah and the Begam of Oudh. Desultory fighting ensued, and on the 15th the Maulvi made a grand attack on the British entrenchments; a fierce fight

ensued, but Jones held his ground steadily, though he had no sufficient troops for a successful counter-attack. Meanwhile Sir Colin Campbell was on the march from Bareilly, and on the 18th reached Shahjahanpur. Here he was again disappointed in his hope of bringing the Maulvi to a decisive action; for on the day of his arrival a cavalry patrol was fired on at Panahat, the noise of the shots giving the enemy warning of his approach. A cavalry combat was thus precipitated, but the rebels retired after a single assault, and no pursuit was possible owing to the smallness of the mounted force available. Sir Colin then sent for Colonel Coke, who had been detached with a brigade towards Pilibhit in pursuit of Khan Bahadur Khan, but on his arrival the rebels left the city and the jail garrison was finally relieved. The British troops followed the enemy to Muhamdi, but again an action was avoided, and that town was occupied after a very slight resistance.

Disappointing as the campaign had proved, it had the effect of clearing the district. The city was given up to plunder, but nearly all the inhabitants had fled, and there was little loss of life. On the 25th of May Sir Thomas Seaton was appointed to command at Shahjahanpur, and during the hot weather his attention was mainly confined to watching the Oudh borders, which were perpetually subject to raids. In this task he was greatly assisted by the gallant De Kantzow, who raised a force called the Rohilkhand auxiliary levy. With this he was employed for some time in the north of the district and beyond the Sarda, where the rebels were expelled from the fort and town of Palia. An important episode which occurred in the beginning of June had a marked effect on the peace of the district. On the 5th of that month the Maulvi set out for Pawayan, hoping to induce the Raja to take part in a new league against the British. Reaching the fort, he was refused ingress; and on attempting to force an entrance he was shot dead by Baldeo Singh, who was encouraged to resist by De Kantzow, at that moment the guest of the Raja. The latter proceeded at once with his brother to Shahjahanpur, and entering the house of Mr. Money, the magistrate, while that official and his friends were at dinner, astonished the company by rolling on the floor before them the head of the rebel leader.

The Maulvi.

Final operations.

The only subsequent fighting was that which took place on the 5th of October. On that day the Raja of Pawayan repulsed an attack made on that town with trifling loss; while a much more important action was that fought by Sir Thomas Seaton, who intercepted a large body of rebels near the border, a few miles east of Shahjahanpur. He defeated them after a brief action, killed some 300 of the enemy, and returned with three captured guns. With the restoration of authority came the settling of accounts. Most of the rebel leaders were either slain or brought to trial, and in all cases their property was confiscated. Ghulam Qadir Khan died shortly after the reoccupation and his estates were seized. His son, Muhammad Khan, died in 1878 and was the father of Manzur Ahmad Khan, a resident of Shahabad in Hardoi. The Pathans of Shahjahanpur and Tilhar were the chief sufferers, especially those of the latter place. The Hindus, on the other hand, had generally been slow to join the rebel cause, and in many instances they displayed an active opposition to the Rohilla administration. The attitude of the Thakurs of Khandar and Bangaon has already been noted, and in either case their loyal support of the Government was rewarded with grants of land. Similarly the Rajputs of pargana Khera Bajhera figure largely in the list of rewards, owing to their protection of the Bareilly fugitives. Chief among them were Bhikha Singh and Bhure Singh, who were each rewarded with land assessed at Rs. 1,000; while mention should also be made of Ganga Ram Misra and Chandan Prasad, Brahmans of the same place, who together received land with a revenue demand at that time of Rs. 2,000. In each instance one-fourth of the demand was remitted during the lifetime of the recipients. The number of Musalmans whose services deserved recognition was extremely small as, apart from one or two men who sheltered their Eurasian kinsman, Mr. Maclean, in pargana Tilhar, the only persons were Nasir Khan and Amir Ali of Shahjahanpur, who buried the bodies of the Englishmen murdered on the occasion of the outbreak, and Ghulam Husain, who saved the commissariat buildings from destruction and for some time protected several loyal Hindus on the district staff.

Subsequent history.

Since the restoration of order the peace of the district has never been disturbed, and the subsequent annals of Shahjahanpur

are merely a record of quiet progress, varied only by occasional calamities caused by drought and famine. The only events of importance have been narrated in the preceding chapters, in the account of the assessments of the land revenue, the development of agriculture, and the steady improvement effected in the matter of communications, which has been responsible for the rapid growth of internal commerce, as also of the export trade in grain, sugar and other articles.

Gazetteer of Shahjahanpur.

DIRECTORY.

GAZETTEER

OF

SHAHJAHANPUR.

DIRECTORY.

CONTENTS.

BAJHERA, *Pargana* KHERA BAJHERA, *Tahsil* TILHAR.

The pargana of Khera Bajhera is named after two contiguous villages known as Bajhera Bhagwantpur and Khera Rath, which stand in 28°2′N. and 79°33′E., on the branch road from Jaitipur to Nawada, at a distance of 13 miles from Tilhar. Khera Rath is the smaller, and in 1901 contained 543 inhabitants, chiefly Brahmans, while Bajhera had a population of 1,307, principally Janghara Rajputs and Banias. The Rajputs earned distinction in the Mutiny by giving shelter for four months to Captain Gowan and other refugees from Bareilly, as already narrated in Chapter V. There is an aided school in Bajhera, and markets are held twice a week in Khera Rath. The *khera* from which the latter derives its name is a large bare mound, which has never been explored. The village lands of Bajhera are 669 acres in extent, some 575 being under cultivation, and are held by Brahmans and Jangharas at a revenue of Rs. 1,010 in two *mahals*. Khera Rath is owned by Jangharas, Kayasths and Kachhis; it forms three *mahals*, with a total area of 817 acres, and is assessed at Rs. 1,275.

BANDA, *Pargana and Tahsil* PAWAYAN.

A straggling village situated in 28°14′N. and 80°6′E., at a short distance to the west of the road from Pawayan to Puranpur, twelve miles from the former and 29 miles from the district headquarters. A branch road takes off near the police station and leads to Khutar. The population at the last census numbered 1,426, and of these 312 were Musalmans; but Banda comprises seven district sites known as Banda, Pasiapur, Dharmapur, Tajpur Madhopur Muradpur and Rampura. The place possesses a police station, a small inspection house and a cattle-pound in Pasiapur, as well as a *sarai* and a lower primary school. The owners of the land are the Chandels of Ghunchai and other Rajputs. The total area is 2,074 acres, of which some 1,550 are under cultivation, and the revenue demand is Rs. 1,737.

BANGAON, *Pargana and Tahsil* JALALABAD.

The village of Bangaon was once of some importance as giving its name to a pargana which was transferred from the Farrukhabad district and amalgamated with Jalalabad in 1842. It now possesses little significance, and contains a lower primary school as well as a small bazar in which markets are held twice a week. The place stands in 27°37′N. and 79°34′E., about two miles to the east of Pirthipur Dhai and some eleven miles from Jalalabad. It contained in 1901 a population of 1,268 persons, including 74 Musalmans and a large community of Brahmans. The village has an area of 1,257 acres, of which some 1,060 are cultivated, and is held in imperfect *pattidari* tenure by Rajputs and Brahmans at a revenue of Rs. 2,250.

BANTHARA, *Pargana* JAMAUR, *Tahsil* SHAHJAHANPUR.

The village of Banthara is situated in the north of the pargana, in 27°55′N. and 79°49′E., on the south side of the main road from Shahjahanpur to Bareilly, some six miles north-west from the former. To the north of the road runs the railway, and the Banthara station is about a mile from the village, with which it is connected by an unmetalled road. The village itself is of no great size, and in 1901 had a population of 1,223, including 149 Musalmans and a number of Bachhil, Rathor and other Rajputs. It possesses a post-office, an upper primary school, a cattle-pound and an encamping-ground by the roadside, as well as a small bazar. Part of the inhabited site belongs to the *mauza* of Kalyanpur Chamraura, and this at the last census contained 534 inhabitants. Banthara proper is a village of 1,007 acres, of which some 720 are cultivated, and is held in perfect *pattidari* tenure at a revenue of Rs. 1,100 by Rajputs and others, including Brahmans and Pathans. Kalyanpur is similarly owned, and forms a *bhaiyachara mahal* assessed at Rs. 765.

BARAGAON, *Pargana* BARAGAON, *Tahsil* PAWAYAN.

The capital of the Baragaon pargana is a large village standing in 28°3′N. and 80°4′E., on the metalled road from Shahjahanpur to Pawayan, at a distance of fourteen miles from the former. Along the road runs the tramway to Mailani, with a station in the middle of the

site. Baragaon was formerly of great importance as a sugar market, and a considerable trade is still carried on in this commodity, though the place no longer determines, as was the case in old days, the prices of *rab*, cereals, pulses and oilseeds for this and large parts of the neighbouring districts. The provisions of Act XX of 1856 were put in force here in 1860, but were withdrawn in 1886 owing to the declining state of the town. The population has remained stationary for the last twenty years, and in 1901 numbered 2,184 souls, including 570 Musalmans and many Banias, Kayasths and Brahmans. The place possesses a post-office, an upper primary school and an aided school for girls. The village lands are only 613 acres in extent, and no more than 386 are cultivated: the revenue is Rs. 720, and the owners are Kayasths holding in *bhaiyachara* tenure.

BARAGAON *Pargana*, *Tahsil* PAWAYAN.

This pargana occupies the southern portion of the Pawayan tahsil, and is a tract of very irregular outline, bounded on the north throughout by pargana Pawayan, on the east and south-east by the Pasgawan and Muhamdi parganas of the Kheri district, on the south and south-west by pargana Shahjahanpur and on the west, for a very short distance, by Nigohi. It has a total area of 52,222 acres or 81·6 square miles.

In its general characteristics the tract closely resembles pargana Shahjahanpur, the soil being for the most part a loam of a fair quality, varied by clay in the low levels and deteriorating into a light sandy type in the higher parts, though there is nothing like the *bhur* of the central parganas. The chief drainage channels are the Sukheta and the Khanaut. The former rises in a *jhil* near the northern extremity, and flows southwards through the centre, its course being generally marked by waste land and grass jungle, while in places, and especially near Aun, Mainari and Khandsar, the drainage is interrupted by large swamps, which have an injurious effect on the land in their vicinity. In these badly drained parts the soil is hard and inferior, with little capacity for retaining moisture. The Khanaut first touches the pargana along the north-western border, and then cuts off the projecting western portion from the rest. In this part of its

course it receives on its right bank a small stream called the Barah, which has its origin in pargana Nigohi. The river again forms the south-western boundary for a short distance, and then turns into pargana Shahjahanpur to join the Garra. The valley of the Khanaut is in places apt to be injured by floods. Elsewhere it produces rice, a little sugarcane and scanty *rabi* crops, but much of it is of a precarious nature. The high bank is an undulating belt of poor sandy soil, about a mile in breadth, and this gradually gives place to the central plain of loam.

The pargana has long attained a very fair standard of development and may now be regarded as cultivated to practically its full extent: the land has long been reclaimed, and no more remains to be taken up. In 1839 the area under the plough was 27,185 acres, and this rose to 32,383 in 1853, to 34,797 in 1865 and to 36,453 in 1869. The present average is 38,487 acres or 73·7 per cent. of the whole, while 8,141 acres or 21·15 per cent. of the net cultivation bear a double crop, the proportion being the highest in the district. Of the remaining area 4,993 acres or 9·56 per cent. are shown as barren, including 2,237 acres under water and 2,111 permanently occupied by roads, buildings and the like; while the so-called culturable area, apart from 1,500 acres of groves and 2,047 of current fallow, comprises 5,487 acres, though the great bulk is of no agricultural value, consisting partly of waterlogged land near *jhils*, partly of swamp in the Khanaut valley and more frequently of barren soil full of *usar* and *kankar*. The facilities for irrigation are generally good, as wells can be constructed in most places, except the north-eastern tract, and the pargana contains a large number of shallow *jhils*. On an average irrigation extends to 11,387 acres or 29·59 per cent. of the cultivated area, and of this three-fourths are supplied from wells: but in dry years this figure is largely exceeded.

The *rabi* is invariably the more important harvest, averaging 26,893 acres as against 19,487 sown for the *kharif*. In the former wheat by itself takes up 49·85 per cent. of the area, while in combination with barley or gram it occupies an additional 5·09 per cent. Gram alone, extensively grown as a second crop after rice, accounts for 32·02, barley for 7·91 and the two mixed together for 2·14 per cent. There are some 200 acres of poppy, which is of

fairly recent introduction, while *masur*, potatoes, linseed and mustard make up the bulk of the remainder. In the *kharif* the chief crop is rice, which covers 33·32 per cent. of the area, and is almost wholly of the early variety. Then follow *juar* and *arhar* with 16·16, *bajra* and *arhar* with 15·49, sugarcane with 15·06, autumn pulses with 8·65 and *kodon* with 2·31 per cent. The balance consists of *sanwan*, garden crops, a little hemp and cotton and a few other products.

The cultivators of the pargana are drawn mainly from the lower castes. About 27 per cent. of the land is tilled by high caste tenants—Rajputs, Brahmans and Kayasths—while some 28 per cent. is in the possession of the superior classes of husbandmen, Kachhis, Kurmis, Lodhs, Ahirs and Kisans, the balance being held by Musalmans, Chamars and others. The total area included in holdings in 1906-07 was 41,354 acres, and of this 7·98 per cent. was cultivated by proprietors, 44·87 by occupancy tenants, 44·72 by tenants-at-will and 1·47 per cent. by ex-proprietors, the small remainder being rent-free. Rents are invariably paid in cash, and average Rs. 3-14-5 per acre for occupancy and Rs. 4-6-6 for other holdings, while sub-tenants, who cultivate 6,952 acres, pay Rs. 5-8-5. Usually there is a marked difference between high and low caste rates, partly owing to custom, partly because the high caste tenants are worse cultivators and partly because it is difficult to enhance their rents. The revenue of the pargana at successive settlements is shown in the appendix, as well as the present incidence; the latter is much higher than in the rest of the tahsil, and is distinctly above the general average for the district, closely approaching that of tahsil Shahjahanpur and pargana Nigohi.* There are altogether 125 villages, at present divided into 192 *mahals*. Of the latter 78 are single and 73 joint *zamindari*, 38 are perfect *pattidari* and two are held in the imperfect variety of the same tenure, while one is *bhaiyachara*. There are no large estates in the pargana, a considerable portion of which is held by resident communities of Rajputs and Musalmans, while a fair property belongs to the Kayasths of Baragaon and numerous villages have been purchased by the Pathans and the mercantile classes of the city.

*Appendix, tables IX and X.

The population of the pargana has exhibited less violent fluctuations than that of the rest of the tahsil. The total rose from 47,911 in 1853 to 50,753 in 1865, but then fell to 49,527 in 1872, to 45,989 in 1881 and to 45,664 ten years later. In 1901 a further decline was observed, for the number of inhabitants was lower than at any time during the past half-century, aggregating only 42,246 persons, of whom 19,471 were females. Classified according to religions there were 36,367 Hindus, 5,818 Musalmans and 61 others. The only place of any size is Baragaon itself, and the only other villages which contain a thousand inhabitants are Patai and Bhatpura Rasulpur. Means of communication are practically confined to the tramway and metalled road from Shahjahanpur to Pawayan.

BARWA, *Pargana and Tahsil* JALALABAD.

The village of Barwa stands in 27°50′N. and 79°33′E. on the north side of the road from Madnapur to Paraur, at a distance of eleven miles north from Jalalabad and 26 miles by road from the district headquarters. To the east of the village flows the small stream called the Andhawi, which is a tributary of the Bahgul. Barwa contains a post-office, a cattle-pound and an upper primary school, and is the scene of a market four times in each week. The population at the last census numbered 2,008 souls, including 51 Musalmans and a considerable body of Janghara Rajputs. The latter are the owners of this village and others in the neighbourhood: they pay for Barwa a revenue of Rs. 1,475, the total area being 1,335 acres, of which some 1,080 are under cultivation.

BHAGWANTAPUR, *Pargana and Tahsil* PAWAYAN.

A village standing in 28°13′N., and 80°2′E., at a distance of twelve miles north-north-west from Pawayan and five miles from Banda police station, with which it is connected by a rough track. It is a place of little importance save for the existence of a cattle-pound, a school and a local market held twice a week. The population in 1901 was only 745, of whom 28 were Musalmans. The village has an area of 631 acres, and of this some 515 acres are cultivated: the revenue demand is Rs. 780, and the proprietor is the Raja of Pawayan. A wealthy Bania family resides here.

CHANDAPUR, *Pargana* JAMAUR, *Tahsil* SHAHJAHANPUR.

A village standing in 27°46′N. and 79°54′E., on the right or west bank of the Garra, some eight miles south of Shahjahanpur and two miles west from Badshahnagar on the road to Hardoi. The river is here crossed by a ferry, which gives access to Badshahnagar and the Kahilia railway station. Chandapur possesses a post-office and a lower primary school. It contained at the last census a population of 1,140 persons, of whom 48 were Musalmans and 145 members of the Arya Samaj. The village is 571 acres in extent, some 475 being under cultivation, and is assessed at Rs. 925; the owners are Kalwars, Kayasths and Brahmans, holding in joint *zamindari* tenure.

DHAKIA, *Pargana* BARAGAON, *Tahsil* PAWAYAN.

This village, known as Dhakia Hamidnagar to distinguish it from other places of a similar name, such as Dhakia Tiwari and Dhakia Ragha in pargana Nigohi, stands in 27°59′N. and 79° 59′E., at a distance of seven miles from Shahjahanpur by the metalled road leading to Pawayan. The place deserves mention only as giving its name to a police station, for at the last census the population was but 588. There is a cattle-pound near the *thana*, but the post-office and school are in the neighbouring village of Sindhauli to the south-west, whither the police station is shortly to be moved. Both villages are owned by Pathans and Banias, between whom the lands are divided. There are two *zamindari mahals* in Dhakia, which has an aggregate area of 770 acres, some 625 being under cultivation at the present time, while the revenue demand is Rs. 1,000.

GARHIA RANGI, *Pargana* KHERA BAJHERA, *Tahsil* TILHAR.

A considerable village standing on the high ground above the left bank of the Ramganga in 27°55′N. and 79°31′E., at a distance of some fourteen miles west from Tilhar. It is off the road, but a village track leads southwards to Khamaria and thence to Barkhera. The population of the place was 2,009 in 1881 and had risen by 1901 to 2,488, including 176 Musalmans and a large Ahir community. The village possesses an upper primary school and a

small school for girls, while markets are held here twice a week. The owners of the village are Janghara Rajputs holding in imperfect *pattidari* tenure at a revenue of Rs. 1,150. They are members of a large and wealthy family, to which reference has been made in Chapter III. The total area is 671 acres, of which 540 are under cultivation.

GOBINDPUR, *Pargana* KHERA BAJHERA, *Tahsil* TILHAR.

A village on the right bank of the Bahgul, standing in 28° 1′N. and 79°36′E., about three miles east-south-east from Khera Bajhera and five miles from Katra. It is noteworthy only as possessing a post-office and a school; but the population is very small, amounting at the last census to only 691, of whom the chief are Rajputs of the Janghara clan. These Jangharas are the proprietors of the village, which consists of two *mahals* held in joint *zamindari* tenure. It has a total area of 625 acres, of which 495 are at present under tillage, and is assessed to a revenue of Rs. 645.

GOLA RAIPUR, *Pargana and Tahsil* PAWAYAN.

The small village of Gola Raipur is all that remains of the ancient and celebrated town of Gola, famous first as the original seat of the Katehrias, then as the headquarters of a large province known as Kant-o-Gola, and in more recent days as the capital of a pargana. It stands in the south-west corner of the Pawayan pargana, in 28°2′N. and 79°59′E., on the right bank of the Khanaut, which is here crossed by the Gora-ghat ferry, at a distance of three miles north-west from Dhakia police station, some nine miles south-west from Pawayan and ten miles from Shahjahanpur. There are two inhabited sites, both situated on the high ground above the river, the hamlet to the south being known as Raipur. The population in 1901 was 837, including 301 Musalmans and a number of Kisans. There is a small school in the village, but the interest of the place lies in its ancient remains.

These lie to the south of Gola and consist of an extensive and lofty *khera* or mound, covered with large bricks and fragments of blue and green glazed pottery, while ancient coins have been found there occasionally. On the edge of the present village is a small mud fort, but this is of comparatively recent date. The

place has been tentatively identified with the Hi-lo of Fa Hian, but the site has never been explored, and conclusive evidence of the existence of the great monastery mentioned by the Chinese traveller has not yet been obtained. The place is still owned by the Katehrias of Nahil, and the village lands, which are 1,513 acres in extent, constitute a single *mahal* held in *zamindari* tenure at a revenue of Rs. 1,600.

GULARIA, *Pargana and Tahsil* JALALABAD.

An immense and straggling village lying on either side of the main road from Shahjahanpur to Jalalabad, some two miles from the latter and 19 miles from the district headquarters, in 27°44′N. and 79°42′E. Its only claim to mention is its size, for it possesses nothing of any interest or importance. There are ten distinct inhabited sites, and at the last census the population numbered 2,774 of whom 308 were Musalmans, while Kisans are the predominant Hindu caste. The total area of the village is 3,456 acres, and of this some 2,830 acres are under cultivation, while the revenue demand is Rs. 4,500. The owners were originally Pathans, but a portion of their estate has been sold and is now the property of Lala Sundar Lal, an Agarwala Bania of Shahjahanpur.

JAITIPUR, *Pargana* KHERA BAJHERA, *Tahsil* TILHAR.

This small village stands in 27°59′N. and 79°34′E., on the left bank of the Bahgul and on the north side of the road from Tilhar to Budaun, at a distance of eleven miles from the former. It had in 1901 a population of 438 souls, for the most part Rajputs of the Janghara clan, the old proprietors of the place. The place only deserves mention as possessing a police station, a post-office and a cattle-pound, situated by the roadside: in the village is an aided school. The area of the village is only 439 acres, and this is divided into four *mahals* with a total revenue demand of Rs. 487. The owners are principally Rajputs, but portions belong to Baqqals and Brahmans.

JALALABAD, *Pargana and Tahsil* JALALABAD.

The place which gives its name to the Jalalabad pargana is a considerable town standing in 27°43′N. and 79°40′E., at a distance

of 20 miles south-west from the district headquarters. It occupies the angle between the metalled roads from Shahjahanpur and Katra, which unite about a mile to the south and continue along the left bank of the Ramganga to Farrukhabad, 27 miles distant. From the junction a road leads to Dhai-ghat, crossing the Ramganga by the Kola-ghat ferry, and another leaves the Bareilly road on the western outskirts of the town, going to Khandar and Kundaria.

Jalalabad is an old Pathan settlement, said to have been founded by Jalal-ud-din Firoz Khilji, though it may equally well derive its name from Jalal-ud-din Akbar. The old fort is attributed to Hafiz Rahmat Khan, but in all probability is much older. According to local tradition the site was in early days occupied by a fort belonging to the Bachhils,who made it over to the Chandels. It is certain, however, that Hafiz Rahmat Khan enlarged and rebuilt it in 1766. Its walls were once 25 feet high, but are now in a ruinous condition. The town was for many years a flourishing trade centre, and its situation gave it unique advantages; but these disappeared with the opening of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, which effectually diverted the trade, so that the place now presents an appearance of decay. The population numbered 6,629 persons in 1853, and though this had fallen to 6,394 by 1865, it rose to 7,129 in 1872 and to 8,025 in 1881. The temporary drop had been due to the punishment of the town after the Mutiny, in which the inhabitants attained considerable notoriety. A rapid decline then set in, for by 1891 the total was but 6,729, while at the last census it was 7,017, of whom 3,547 were Musalmans, 3,230 Hindus and 240 of other religions, chiefly Christians. Though Rajputs are the principal landowners and one of the strongest castes in the pargana, they are not to be found in Jalalabad itself, and it is popularly believed that no Thakur can live in the town. This is perhaps due to the fact that the majority of the Musalmans are Pathans; but the latter no longer hold any position and the majority are in poor circumstances, though a few families have made money by taking service in Haidarabad.

The composition of the population is exemplified by the names of the *muhallas*, which include those of the Warakzais, Yusufzais, Brahmans, Kayasths and Mahajans, as well as Ghaus-

ganj, Sadullahganj, Ramganj, Naushera Kadim and Naushera Jadid. The houses are nearly all of mud, with remarkably high walls, which contrast strangely with the narrowness of the lanes. There are four market places, but the shops are few and the roadways unmetalled. The manufactures of the place are inconsiderable, consisting chiefly in ordinary cotton cloth, though in former days Jalalabad was known for its inlaid metal work, a craft that is now altogether extinct. Markets are held here twice a week and are attended by large numbers of people from the neighbouring villages. A fair of some local importance takes place on the occasion of the Dasahra festival in Kuar, and another occurs during the month of Baisakh in honour of Debi.

The tahsil buildings, as well as the registration office, the police station and the middle vernacular school, are located on the site of the old fort, which is the highest spot in the town and stands towards the south, commanding the Bareilly road. By the side of the latter, near the new bazar, is the branch dispensary, erected in 1870 by public subscription; while along the same road are an inspection bungalow and an encamping-ground. The town also contains a post-office, a cattle-pound and a small school for girls. There are several mosques and temples, none of which possesses any architectural or historical interest.

Jalalabad has been administered under the provisions of Act XX of 1856 since 1860, while subsequently the Village Sanitation Act, 1892, and section 34 of Act V of 1861 were put in force here. The town at present contains 1,568 houses, and during the three years ending with 1908 the number assessed to taxation averaged 1,131, the house-tax yielding Rs. 1,879 annually, with an incidence of Re. 1-10-8 per assessed house and Re. 0-4-3 per head of population. The total annual income was Rs. 3,422, including the initial balance and Rs. 1,246 derived mainly from the rent of ground occupied by stall-holders at the weekly markets. The average expenditure for the same period was Rs. 3,152, the principal items being Rs. 1,231 for the upkeep of the *chaukidari* force, Rs. 688 for the maintenance of a conservancy staff and Rs. 1,091 for works of improvement and miscellaneous objects. The revenue *mauza* of Jalalabad is 710 acres in extent, and this includes 410 acres of cultivated land, assessed at Rs. 978. It is divided

into seven *mahals*, owned by Pathans, Brahmans, Kayasths, Banias and Faqirs.

JALALABAD *Pargana and Tahsil.*

This large pargana, which for criminal and revenue purposes forms a single subdivision, occupies the south-western corner of the district, extending from the borders of Kant and the Shahabad tahsil of Hardoi on the east and south-east to the confines of Budaun on the west and north-west. To the north are the parganas of Tilhar and Khera Bajhera, while to the south lies the Farrukhabad district. The total area is apt to vary somewhat by reason of the changes in the alluvial land along the Ganges, which skirts the southern boundary for a portion of its length. The average for the five years ending with 1906-07 was 207,194 acres or 323·74 square miles.

The chief drainage channel is the Ramganga, which flows through the pargana in a south-easterly direction and on reaching the Farrukhabad border turns southwards to join the Ganges. The river is joined on its left bank near Khandar by the Bahgul, a stream of considerable magnitude, and this is fed by the Andhawi, which drains the central portion of pargana Khera Bajhera, and also by a nameless *nala* which rises in the south-west of Tilhar and falls into the river on the left bank just above the confluence with the Ramganga. West of the latter the surface of the country is cut up by innumerable drainage lines, of which the chief are the Aril and the Sot. These unite near Kalan, and the combined stream passes through the south of the pargana under the name of the Bukra Khar, keeping generally parallel to the Ganges till it passes into Farrukhabad near Bangaon. Both the Aril and the Sot enter the pargana from Budaun, and the latter has two main channels which first touch this district at Harju Nagla and Bhursendi respectively and effect a junction between Tandai and Pilua. There are many other channels of the Sot, into which water is diverted for irrigation purposes when the water level is raised by means of dams. The main stream of the Ganges and most of its alluvial *khadir* lie within the limits of Farrukhabad; but there is a *sot* or backwater, marking the northernmost channel, which flows within the border of this pargana, though is useless for the purposes of navigation.

The tract falls naturally into three subdivisions, known locally as the *bhur*, the *tarai* and the *bankati*. The last is the largest, comprising all the land between the Ramganga and Ganges, and derives its name from the fact that it was once covered with *dhak* and scrub jungle, much of which still remains, although the process of reclamation has been carried on with great rapidity during recent years. The surface is generally level, but bears the marks of the floods which pass over it every year, and is cut up in all directions by streams and *nalas*, increasing in depth and magnitude towards the south. About four-fifths of the soil may be described as clay, and about half of this is very hard and inferior: it can only be worked with an abundance of moisture, and is seldom capable of producing *rabi* crops. The rest consists either of sandy *bhur* along the Ganges or else of an indifferent loam, which prevails in the *khadir* and contains an excess either of sand or of lime and salts, in the latter case appearing as practically barren *usar*. The *bankati* is a very inaccessible country, being far from the railway, while roads are few and *nalas* are many. During the rains almost the whole area is under water, and it is said to be possible to travel by boat in a direct line from Paraur to the Ganges; while it may be asserted with little less exaggeration that a process-server is useless unless he be an expert swimmer.

The *tarai* comprises the alluvial basin of the Ramganga, and forms a shallow depression about five miles in width, within which the river shifts its course at pleasure, so that there is hardly a part which at some time or other has not been subject to fluvial action. It is little more accessible than the *bankati*, and in the rains all the lowlying villages are flooded. The soil is, however, of a far better type, being for the most part a fertile loam, varied in places by sand or by clay in the depressions, though the latter from its position is generally precarious. Where originally good land is covered by an alluvial deposit of silt the results are excellent; but frequently a rich deposit falls upon a stratum of sand, while heavy floods ruin all land alike by carrying off all but the heavier particles of sand.

The *bhur* tract includes the rest of the pargana, and is a continuation of the sandy uplands of Tilhar and Kant. The surface is gently undulating, the higher lands being, as a rule, poor

and sandy, while the lower levels are often of a very fair quality and quite fertile when irrigation is available. The soil is for the most part a light friable loam of a yellow shade and very easily worked. There is a certain amount of clay in the depressions: but the higher ridges are generally unirrigable and in consequence most precarious, though the tract is generally superior to the neighbouring pargana of Kant.

Considering its many disadvantages, the tahsil as a whole has attained a high standard of development. The cultivated area rose steadily from 94,700 acres in 1839 to 99,493 in 1853, to 115,437 in 1865 and to 126,987 in 1869. The average for the last five years has been 145,261 acres or 70·11 per cent. of the whole, and there has also been a very marked increase in the practice of double-cropping, which now extends on an average to 22,495 acres or 15·48 per cent. of the net cultivation. Of the remaining area 22,185 acres or 10·71 per cent. are shown as barren, though this includes 9,188 acres under water and 5,594 occupied permanently with roads, sites and buildings, while 39,747 acres are returned under the head of culturable waste, including 2,931 acres of groves and 5,400 of recent fallow. The rest is of a very unpromising description, being for the most part worthless sand or else waterlogged and saline land in the *bankati*, capable of bearing little beyond *dhak* jungle. The irrigated area is fairly large, averaging 38,850 acres or 26·75 per cent. of the cultivation, and of this 17,504 acres are supplied from wells. In the *bhur* there is a great need of water, for almost every field requires a certain amount, though naturally every field cannot be irrigated. There are a few tanks and *nalas*, but reliance is placed chiefly on unprotected wells. The latter are of the *rahti* or *dikuli* type, worked by men instead of bullocks. Much labour and expense are involved in the process: the soil absorbs the moisture very rapidly, and the wells give but a scanty supply, so that it takes at least twice as long to irrigate an acre in the *bhur* as in the loam tracts of the *katehr* or *bangar*. Irrigation is not so essential in the *tarai*, as the more recent *khadir* retains moisture well, and even in the older and higher formations the crops do not suffer seriously if left unirrigated. Water is fairly plentiful, and is obtained both from wells and from the numerous watercourses and abandoned channels of the river. In the *bankati*, on the other

hand. irrigation is an absolute necessity for the *rabi* crop. There are but few wells, and the people depend mainly on the streams, which are regularly dammed to supply the irrigation channels already described in Chapter II.

The principal cultivating castes are Chamars, Ahirs, Kachhis, Rajputs, Kisans, Kahars and Brahmans. The proportion of high caste tenants is very considerable, and their influence usually results in the grant of substantial privileges in the matter of rent. Added to this, much of the best land is reserved as *sir* or *khudkasht*, for in 1906-07 out of a total area of 153,225 acres included in holdings no less than 19·93 per cent. came under the category of proprietary cultivation. Occupancy tenants held 45·26, tenants-at-will 31·11 and ex-proprietary tenants 3 per cent., the balance being rent-free. There were 1,285 acres paying rent in kind, but such land is of a precarious description and little value, being usually confined to the edges of rivers and *jhils*, in which the produce is very uncertain. Cash rents average Rs. 3-12-5 per acre for tenants with rights of occupancy and Rs. 3-14-11 for tenants-at-will, the small difference being due to the fact that all the best holdings are in the possession of the former class. Sub-tenants cultivate 28,644 acres or 18·7 per cent. of the total area, and pay on an average Rs. 6-1-10, which may fairly be taken to represent the letting value of the highest class of land.

The revenue as assessed at successive settlements is shown in the appendix, where also will be found a statement of the present demand and its incidence.* The latter is highest in the alluvial *tarai*, but there the total figure is apt to vary, owing to the fact that many villages are on the quinquennial register, as already noted in Chapter IV. The pargana contains in all 399 villages, and these are at present subdivided into 744 *mahals*. Of these latter 103 are owned by single proprietors, 262 are joint *zamindari*, 126 perfect and 157 imperfect *pattidari*, and 96 are *bhaiyachara*, a form of tenure which is common only in this part of the district. The proprietors are mainly Rajputs and Pathans, the former predominating everywhere. The chief estates are those of Paraur and Khandar, but there are many other *taluqas*, generally owned by large numbers of sharers who are in most cases poor and indebted.

* Appendix, tables IX and X.

The largest of such properties are Barah, Pilua, Umarsanda, Khajuri, Pehna, Tandai, Kilapur and Chauki.

The tahsil was formerly known as Mihrabad, a name that is still used occasionally. In 1842 the area was increased by the addition of Bangaon, which forms the south-eastern portion and was transferred in that year to Shahjahanpur from the Farrukhabad district. The population of the combined area in 1853 numbered 147,355, and this rose to 160,303 in 1865 and to 164,336 in 1872. At the next census of 1881 the tract was found to have shared in the general decline, the total being only 145,915 ; but the recovery was rapid, for ten years later the number of inhabitants was 159,392, while in 1901 it was 175,674, giving an average density of 542 to the square mile. Of the whole number 79,943 were females, the disproportion between the sexes being more marked than in any other part of the district : a somewhat striking fact in view of the unusually large Rajput element. Classified by religions there were 159,195 Hindus, 15,828 Musalmans, who are far fewer than in the other tahsils, and 651 others, including 360 Aryas, 277 Christians and 14 Jains. The prevailing Hindu castes are Ahirs, 20,592 ; Kisans, 19,390 ; Chamars, 18,173 ; Rajputs, 15,904, and Brahmans, 11,288. Next come Kahars, Kachhis, Banias, Telis, Gujars, Koris, Nais, Gadariyas and Dhanuks. The Rajputs belong for the most part to the Chandel, Panwar, Raghubansi and Rathor clans, though many others are represented. Among the Musalmans the lead is taken by Pathans with 5,130 persons in all, drawn largely from the Yusufzai, Bangash and Warakzai subdivisions ; and then follow Behnas, Faqirs, Julahas, Manihars and Sheikhs.

The only town is Jalalabad, but there are several large villages, such as Paraur Kundaria, Pirthipur Dhai, Barwa and Khandar, which form the subjects of separate articles, and in most cases are held by large coparcenary communities of Rajputs. The tract is purely agricultural in character, and according to the census statistics over 66 per cent. of the people were directly dependent on cultivation, while the actual number is probably greater. There are practically no industries other than agricultural, save for a certain amount of cotton-weaving and the supply of the ordinary requirements of a rural population.

Means of communication are somewhat poor, especially during the rains, when it is very difficult for carts to traverse the *bankati*. Through the south-east corner runs the provincial road from Bareilly to Fatehgarh, joined at Jalalabad by the metalled road from Shahjahanpur. From Jalalabad unmetalled roads lead to Pirthipur Dhai and the Ganges and to Budaun by way of Khandar on the Bahgul and Paraur and Kundaria on the Ramganga, while from the former a branch leads to Mirzapur and Kalan. From Paraur similar roads radiate to Madnapur and Kant, to Mirzapur and Pirthipur Dhai and to Kalan on the south-west. The roads in the *tarai* and *bhur* are vastly superior to those of the *bankati*. River communication is employed to some extent, the Ganges being utilised for the carriage of grain, thatching grass, reeds and tamarisk down to Fatehgarh; while the Ramganga also is navigable by large boats and the down-stream traffic in grain and other goods is of considerable dimensions, the vessels usually returning empty or with light loads of metals or cloth. There are numerous ferries over the Ramganga, Bahgul and the smaller streams, for which reference must be made to the list given in the appendix. Other lists there show the markets, fairs, post-offices and schools.

The tahsil forms a subdivision for revenue and criminal purposes, ordinarily in the charge of a full-powered officer on the district staff, but the original civil jurisdiction is vested in the munsif of Tilhar. In the matter of police administration the area is divided between the circles of Jalalabad, Kundaria and Kalan. The Mirzapur station was abolished in 1908 under the new scheme of reallocation, which also embraced the transfer of the outlying portions of the Jalalabad and Kundaria circles to the tahsils in which they were situated.

JALALPUR, *Pargana* JALALPUR, *Tahsil* TILHAR.

The nominal capital of the Jalalpur pargana is an agricultural village standing in 28°9′N. and 79°42′E., about a mile west of Khudaganj, which has long supplanted it as the foremost place in the pargana. The village, which is traversed by a road from Khudaganj to Faridpur in the Bareilly district, is 15 miles from Tilhar and 27 miles from Shahjahanpur. It owes its origin

to Jalal Khan, one of the Rohillas, who made the place the head-quarters of the new pargana formed out of the old *tappa* of Bareli named after Charkhaula, a village three miles to the north. The place is now of little importance. The name of the revenue *mauza* is Jalalpur Dippur, but it is often known as Hasanganj after the bazar. The population in 1881 was 1,976, but at the last census had risen to 2,204, of whom 969 were Musalmans, for the most part Pathans of various clans. Jalalpur contains an aided school, and the bazar has some reputation as a cattle market. The village, which has an area of 986 acres, is assessed at Rs. 969, and is divided into twelve *mahals* owned by Kayasths, Sheikhs, Rajputs and many others.

JALALPUR *Pargana*, *Tahsil* TILHAR.

The pargana of Jalalpur occupies the north-west corner of the tahsil, and comprises an irregularly shaped tract lying to the north of Tilhar and Katra, bounded on the east by the former pargana and Nigohi, on the north by the Pilibhit district and on the west by the Faridpur tahsil of Bareilly, the boundary for some distance being formed by the Bahgul, and for four miles by an affluent of that river named the Gauneya. The total area is 47,332 acres or 73·96 square miles.

The greater part of the pargana, comprising the centre and east, belongs to the alluvial plain of the Garra, and is a tract of exceptional fertility. It possesses a rich loam soil, varied by patches of clay in the depressions where the surface drainage collects, or by sandy deposits in a few places, especially on the left bank of the river, which is generally inferior to the rest. During the rains the Garra overflows its banks, but does very little damage. Changes in its course are shown by the existence of long, narrow *jhils* marking former channels, while in the south are several depressions of considerable magnitude, one of which forms the source of the Bhaksi. The western part of the pargana, forming a long strip of little breadth along the Bahgul and Gauneya, is of an inferior description. The *tarai* of the rivers is almost worthless on account of floods, and gives place to a broken and irregular bank, crowned by undulating ground with a light and sandy soil, varied occasionally by patches of loam and a little clay in the *jors* or shallow drainage channels.

In 1839 the pargana was more highly developed than any other part of the district, 28,949 acres or 61·8 per cent. being under tillage. The total was 28,030 in 1853, but had risen to 31,194 by 1865 and 33,240 by 1869. There has since been a further increase, for the present average is 36,573 acres or 77·27 per cent. The barren area is 4,892 acres, but of this 1,948 are under water and 1,794 are taken up by roads, buildings and sites. Including 1,369 acres of groves, there are 5,867 acres of culturable waste; but of this 2,035 consist of new fallow, and the rest is of very little value. Irrigation extends on an average to 24·45 per cent. of the cultivated area, and nearly three-fourths of this is derived from wells, which can be excavated in most parts without difficulty: the rest is supplied chiefly from the numerous tanks, and only a small area is irrigated from the rivers.

The areas occupied by the *kharif* and *rabi* harvests are approximately equal, averaging 21,575 and 20,621 acres respectively; while 5,920 acres or 16·19 per cent. of the net cultivation bear a double crop. The principal staple of the *kharif* is rice, mainly of the early variety, occupying 28·12 per cent. of the area sown; and next comes *bajra*, either alone or in combination with *arhar*, making up 26·48, sugarcane with 14·58 and *juar* and *arhar* with 14·13 per cent. Small millets such as *sanwan* and *kodon*, garden crops, hemp and a little indigo make up the bulk of the remaining area. In the *rabi* wheat as usual takes the lead with 48·5 per cent., exclusive of 7·8 sown with mixed wheat and barley or wheat and gram. Then come gram with 22·55, barley and gram with 7·41, pure barley with 5·75 and poppy with 3·05 per cent., the balance consisting of *masur*, potatoes, linseed and tobacco.

Among the cultivating castes Rajputs take the lead and their preponderance is a weak spot in an otherwise excellent pargana. Next in order come Chamars, Kurmis, Brahmans, Kahars and Kachhis, the superior agriculturists paying the highest rents, although the richest portions of the area are monopolised by the Rajputs, who generally hold at privileged rates. In 1906-07 the total area included in holdings was 39,709 acres, and of this 13·1 per cent. was proprietary cultivation in the form of *sir* or *khudkasht*, 53·57 was held by occupancy tenants, 29·88 by tenants-at-will, and 2·73 per cent. by ex-proprietors, the balance being rent-free. There

is a very small area of grain-rented land, confined to the precarious borders of *jhils* and the like. Cash rents are almost universal and average Rs. 3-14-10 for occupancy holdings and Rs. 4-6-0 for tenants-at-will, while *shikmis*, who cultivate 7,766 acres, pay as much as Rs. 6-1-8 per acre, a figure which illustrates the true letting value of the rich occupancy area. The revenue of the pargana at successive settlements is shown in the appendix, where too will be found a table giving the present demand and its incidence.* The latter is almost the highest in the district, and this is only to be expected in view of the large extent of sugarcane cultivation in the Garra valley. Owing to the presence of this river the demand is apt to vary from time to time, as there are several alluvial *mahals*, to which reference has been made in Chapter IV. The pargana contains 112 villages, at present divided into 222 *mahals*. Of the latter 56 are owned by single proprietors, 84 are joint *zamindari*, 44 are perfect and 34 imperfect *pattidari* and the remaining four are *bhaiyachara*. There are no large estates, the bulk of the area being in the hands of Rajput communities of the Katehria clan, while a considerable portion has been acquired by traders of Shahjahanpur, Tilhar, Katra and Khudaganj.

The population of the pargana shows a fairly steady increase from 1853 onwards. It was then 38,797, and rose to 42,448 in 1865 and to 44,924 in 1872. A decline then ensued, as was the case throughout the district, the number being 43,592 in 1881, though ten years later it had risen once more to 44,110. In 1901 the pargana contained 47,351 inhabitants, of whom 21,778 were females, the total including 41,678 Hindus, 5,455 Musalmans and 218 of other religions, principally Christians and Aryas. Besides the town of Khudaganj the only large villages are Jalalpur and Majhla, while Palia Darobast and Khera Majhkhera are places of considerable size. The southern portion lies within easy reach of the railway and the metalled road from Shahjahanpur to Bareilly; but elsewhere means of communication are poor, especially during the rains, being confined to the unmetalled roads from Khudaganj to Tilhar, Katra, Faridpur and Bisalpur, while on the east the Garra constitutes a serious obstacle to traffic at all seasons of the year.

*Appendix, tables IX and X.

JAMAUR, *Pargana* JAMAUR, *Tahsil* SHAHJAHANPUR.

The place which gives its name to the Jamaur pargana is an insignificant agricultural village standing in 27°50′N. and 79°51′E., on the north side of the main road from Shahjahanpur to Jalalabad, some six miles south-west from the district headquarters. It possesses no features of interest, and is inhabited chiefly by Kisans, the population at the last census numbering 797 in all. The village, has an area of 908 acres, some 430 being under cultivation, and is owned by Pathans, Rajputs and Banias: the revenue demand is Rs. 990.

JAMAUR *Pargana*, *Tahsil* SHAHJAHANPUR.

This is the central portion of the tahsil, and consists of a long and narrow strip of land between the Garra, which separates it on the east from pargana Shahjahanpur and for a few miles in the south from the Hardoi district, and the Garai on the west, beyond which lies pargana Kant. In the extreme south the two rivers approach within three miles of one another and unite in the Shahabad tahsil of Hardoi. To the north are Tilhar and Nigohi, the latter lying beyond the Garra. The rivers do not invariably form the boundary, but the line follows their course very closely, and in many villages the deep-stream rule prevails. The area amounts to 63,460 acres or 99·16 square miles.

The pargana possesses somewhat peculiar characteristics. Along the Garra there is a strip of light loam soil, similar to that of Shahjahanpur and about three-quarters of a mile in width; but in the rest of the tract the dominant soil is a very stiff and heavy clay, which becomes extremely hard under the influence of heat and requires abundant moisture to render it workable. Consequently a large portion of the pargana, embracing the centre, west and south, is to a large extent precarious since a light rainfall makes the labour of ploughing almost prohibitive. In the clay area little but rice is produced, and *rabi* sowings are only practicable with ample facilities for irrigation. The northern part of the pargana is of a better quality. It stands higher, is not subject to floods like the clay tract, and approximately half the total area possesses a good loam soil. This tract is drained by the Bhaksi, a small stream which crosses the pargana from west to east and falls into the Garra opposite the city of Shahjahanpur. A branch of the same

watercourse goes southwards through the centre of the pargana and flows past the village of Jamaur, eventually joining the Garai.

The earliest statistics of cultivation are those of 1869, when the pargana was first formed. There were then 43,405 acres under cultivation, and this had risen by 1896 to 44,347, while the average for the five years ending with 1906-07 was 44,401 acres or 69·97 per cent. of the whole. There is a large area of culturable waste, amounting to 13,196 acres; this including 2,643 acres of current fallow and 1,058 acres of groves, while the rest is of too poor a quality to repay tillage except in very favourable seasons, as the many abandoned fields in the inferior clay tracts bear witness. The barren area, including 1,736 acres under water and 2,107 taken up by railways, roads, buildings and the like, amounts to 5,863 acres or 9·24 per cent. Jamaur shows a higher percentage of irrigation than any part of the district. There are ample facilities in the loam soil, where wells are abundant, and about half the total irrigation is derived from this source. In the clay area the subsoil is usually unstable and wells cannot be constructed, so that irrigation is obtainable only from tanks and *nalas*. On an average 15,744 acres or 35·46 per cent. of the cultivation obtains water, but it must be borne in mind that a great deal of this is rice irrigation: in some clay villages very large areas are returned as irrigated, but the water is almost entirely given to the rice and the supply runs out before the *rabi*.

This is one of the few parganas in which the area of the autumn exceeds that of the spring harvest, the averages being 25,904 and 24,410 acres respectively, while 6,509 acres or 14·66 per cent. of the net cultivation bear a double crop. Rice covers 49·89 per cent. of the land sown in the *kharif*, about two-thirds being of the early variety, and next come *juar*, either alone or mixed with *arhar*, with 14·28, sugarcane with 12·82, *bajra* alone and in combination with 9·26, and the smaller millets. There is very little maize, and the balance consists principally in garden crops and the autumn pulses. In the *rabi* wheat occupies 45·2 per cent. of the total area, while in combination with gram or barley it takes up an additional 14·76 per cent. The other crops of importance are gram with 16·92, barley and gram with 7·87, barley alone with

6·26 and poppy with 3·37 per cent., *masur*, peas and potatoes completing the list. There has been an immense increase in the wheat area of late years and a corresponding decline in rice.

The cultivators of the pargana are for the most part Kisans, Rajputs, Chamars, Kachhis, Ahirs, Brahmans and Musalmans, those of the higher castes holding about one-fourth of the land. In 1906-07 the total area included in holdings was 48,189 acres, and of this 8·61 per cent. was *sir* and *khudkasht* of proprietors, the figure being much below that of the district generally. Occupancy tenants held 56·53 per cent., a higher proportion than in any other pargana, tenants-at-will 32·73 and ex-proprietors 1·5 per cent., the small balance being rent-free. With the exception of 240 acres of precarious land on the borders of *jhils* all the area is cash-rented, the average rates being Rs. 3-11-3 for occupancy tenants, Rs. 4-7-9 for tenants-at-will and Rs. 5-9-0 for *shikmis*, who cultivate 7,895 acres or 15·4 per cent. of the area.

The revenue of the pargana as assessed at the last two settlements, as well as the present demand and its incidence, will be found in the appendix.* The incidence is somewhat high in consideration of the generally inferior character of the tract, for, though excellent crops are raised in favourable seasons, much of the heavy land is essentially precarious and dependent wholly on a sufficient rainfall. The pargana contains 127 villages, at present divided into 221 *mahals*, of which 68 are owned by single proprietors, 83 are joint *zamindari*, 46 are perfect and 20 imperfect *pattidari*, the remaining four being *bhaiyachara*. There are no large estates with the exceptions of those owned by the Kalwars of Azizganj and the Rajputs of Banthara, of whom the latter are in poor circumstances. Many villages are the property of Pathans and other residents of Shahjahanpur, and the number of resident coparcenary communities is relatively small.

Jamaur first came into existence as a pargana in 1869, and consequently the first census of the population was that of 1872, when the total was 53,340. A sharp decline then set in by reason of fever and famine, the number being 43,851 in 1881, though ten years later it was 50,470. It then remained stationary, for in 1901 the pargana contained 50,305 inhabitants, of whom 23,462

* Appendix, tables IX and X.

were females, while of the whole number 46,646 were Hindus, 3,508 Musalmans and 151 of other religions. There is no town in the tract, Jamaur itself being an insignificant village, and the only places with more than a thousand inhabitants are Banthara, Chandapur, Pasgawan, Bhargawan and Dhaneora. The roads of the pargana are confined to the metalled highways from Shahjahanpur to Tilhar and Jalalabad. Parallel to the former road runs the main line of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, with a station at Banthara, a rising market of local importance.

JIWAN, *Pargana and Tahsil* PAWAYAN.

A large but purely agricultural village, standing in 28°4′N. and 80°9′E., on the unmetalled road from Pawayan to Atwa Piparia in Kheri, at a distance of three miles due east from the tahsil headquarters. It had in 1901 a population of 2,133 persons, of whom 218 were Musalmans, the rest being principally Brahmans and Katehria Rajputs. The latter still own part of the village and represent an offshoot of the Nahil family ; but the principal residents are Banias. There is a large upper primary school in the village, and a bazar in which markets are held twice a week. The village lands are 1,984 acres in extent, but at the present time no more than 1,315 acres are under cultivation : the revenue demand is assessed at Rs. 2,520.

JOGRAJPUR, *Pargana* KHUTAR, *Tahsil* PAWAYAN.

A small village standing in 28°21′N. and 80°18′E., on the west side of the Lucknow-Sitapur-Bareilly Railway, at a distance of some two miles north-west from Sehramau North and about 24 miles from Pawayan. It is approached by a branch from the road between Khutar and Puranpur, which passes through the market villages of Nawadia Niwazpur and Bela. There is a station at Jograjpur, generally known by the name of Sehramau, whence large quantities of timber are exported from the neighbouring forests. The village, which at the last census contained 848 inhabitants, possesses a post-office and a lower primary school. The area of the revenue *mauza* is only 346 acres, and of this some 250 are cultivated. The owners are Banias of Jiwan, and the revenue demand is Rs. 405.

KAHILIA, *Pargana and Tahsil* SHAHJAHANPUR.

The small village of Kahilia Rudrapur stands in the south of the pargana, in 27°46′N. and 79°58′E., at a distance of eleven miles south from the district headquarters. It is connected with the latter by the railway and a road leads from the station to Badshahnagar on the unmetalled highway from Shahjahanpur to Hardoi. The place gives its name to a station on the main line of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, whence other roads lead to the villages of Seora, Ata and Sehramau. Save for the railway station Kahilia is quite unimportant. A small market is held twice a week near the station, and there is a fair amount of export trade. The population of the village at the last census was 706, the majority being of the Kisan caste. Kahilia has an area of 693 acres, of which 550 are cultivated, and its two *mahals* are assessed at Rs. 1,098: they are held in joint *zamindari* tenure by Pathans, Faqirs and Pasis.

KALAN, *Pargana and Tahsil* JALALABAD.

This village, shown in the revenue records as Rafiabad Kalan, but generally called Kalan for the sake of brevity, comprises two separate sites standing in 27°42′N. and 79°27′E., at the junction of two unmetalled roads leading from Paraur and Zarinpur, at a distance of 14 miles west from Jalalabad and 36 miles from the district headquarters. An indifferent track leads in a south-westerly direction to the Ganges, crossing that river by the ferry at Badkhini in the Farrukhabad district. To the east of the village flows the Sot, with ferries at Gulha on the north and Rukunpur on the east. Kalan is an insignificant place, containing at the last census a population of 819 persons, including 99 Musalmans and a number of Kachhis. It deserves mention only as possessing a police station, and also contains a post-office, a cattle-pound and a lower primary school: a market of purely local importance is held twice a week. The village lands cover 608 acres, of which about 380 are cultivated and are assessed at Rs. 720: the owners are Rajputs and Banias.

KANT, *Pargana* KANT, *Tahsil* SHAHJAHANPUR.

The old town of Kant stands in 27°48′N. and 79°48′E., on the north side of the metalled road from Shahjahanpur to Jalalabad,

at a distance of ten miles from the district headquarters. It is also connected by an unmetalled road with Madnapur, while village paths lead to Kuria and several other places in the pargana. It is built on the high ground above the valley of the Garai, which flows some two miles to the east. Of the foundation of the place or the origin of the name nothing is known, but for a long period it was the residence of the Musalman governor of a province known as Kant-o-Gola, and the site of his fort is shown in a large mound adjoining the present town. Its decay was due chiefly to the rise of Shahjahanpur, but there are still many old masonry houses, mosques and tombs to attest its former importance. One of the mosques, now in a ruined condition, bears an inscription dated in 1609. The population of the town numbered 5,006 persons in 1872, but has since declined steadily, the total in 1901 being 4,441, of whom 2,043 were Musalmans, for the most part Pathans of various clans. Among the Hindus the leading families are of the Brahman and Kayasth castes, including the owners of several villages in the neighbourhood. Kant contains a police station, a post-office, a cattle-pound and a middle vernacular school. Markets are held here twice a week, but the trade is of little importance. There is an inspection bungalow to the west of the town, and on the south side of the road is a large encamping-ground, with a *sarai* in the vicinity. The *mauza* of Kant is 1,574 acres in extent, and of this about 1,175 acres are under tillage: there are eight *mahals*, held in various forms of tenure by Brahmans, Kayasths, Musalmans, Rajputs and Ahirs, and the total revenue demand is Rs. 1,812.

KANT *Pargana*, *Tahsil* SHAHJAHANPUR.

This is the western pargana of the tahsil, and is bounded on the east by Jamaur, the dividing line in most places being the Garai. To the north lies Tilhar, to the west Jalalabad and to the south the district of Hardoi. The total area is 90,383 acres or 141·22 square miles.

The valley of the Garai possesses a good loam and clay soil, the latter preponderating. It is liable to inundation and water-logging, so that the cultivation is always precarious, though in dry years it is capable of producing very fair rice and excellent *rabi*, as

was the case in 1897. This *tarai* is entirely different from the rest of the pargana, for the land rises with a well marked slope from the lowlands to an upland plateau whose surface is varied by slight undulations, occasionally rising into sandhills. The soil is a light sandy loam, in places deteriorating into more or less worthless *bhur* and patches of grassy waste. Irrigation is deficient, especially on the higher levels. The soil does not indeed require much water, but almost every field would be the better for some irrigation and every field cannot be irrigated. There are few *jhils* or watercourses, and reliance is placed chiefly on unprotected wells, worked by men instead of bullocks. The supply is generally inadequate and the wells quickly exhausted: the water will not travel far on the light soil, so that irrigation is both laborious and expensive, six or seven days being required for watering a single acre.

The pargana is cultivated to practically its full extent and there is no room for further expansion. The area under the plough was 71,066 acres in 1869, while for the five years ending with 1906-07 the average was 74,422 acres or 82·34 per cent., almost the highest proportion in the district. There is, however, less double-cropping than elsewhere, the *dofasli* area averaging but 5,400 acres or 7·25 per cent. of the net cultivation: of the remaining area 4,503 acres or 4·98 per cent. are shown as barren, the proportion being much lower than any other part of the district, while even this includes 1,312 acres under water and 2,940 occupied by sites, roads and buildings. The so-called culturable area amounts to 11,458 acres, but from this should be deducted 2,330 acres of groves and 1,895 of new fallow, while most of the rest is of a very inferior description. The average irrigated area is 17,044 acres or 22·9 per cent. of the cultivation, but this on occasions can be very largely extended.* Wells supply four-fifths of the whole amount, the rest being equally divided between tanks and watercourses.

The *rabi* harvest invariably exceeds the *kharif* in point of area, averaging 43,042 as compared with 36,555 acres. Wheat is the principal crop, making up by itself 61·14 and when mixed with gram or barley 8·04 per cent. of the area sown for the spring harvest. Barley alone constitutes 9·37, gram alone 13·01, and the

* Appendix, table V.

two in combination 1·89, while as much as 5·3 per cent. is under poppy, the remaining crops being quite unimportant. In the *kharif* by far the most important staple is *bajra*, which alone or in combination with *arhar* covers 57·3 per cent. of the area. Next come *juar* with 17·39, rice with 13·2 and sugarcane with 6·2 per cent., the balance consisting for the most part of small millets, pulses, cotton, hemp and garden crops.

Among the cultivators those of the high castes, especially Rajputs, take the lead, though there is a very considerable number of Kisans, Ahirs, Chamars and others of the superior classes. The influence of caste on rent is as marked as in Jalalabad, owing to the fact that the Rajputs have remained here in undisturbed possession and have never come under Musalman domination to the same extent as in the rest of the tahsil. In 1906-07 the total area included in holdings was 78,417 acres, and of this as much as 19·25 per cent. was in the hands of proprietors as *sir* or *khudkasht*, a proportion which illustrates the great preponderance of resident coparcenary communities. Occupancy tenants held 50·7, tenants-at-will 26·19 and ex-proprietors 2·87 per cent., while the balance was rent-free. Rents are paid universally in cash and averaged Rs. 2-14-0 per acre for occupancy and Rs. 3-13-10 for other holdings. Fully 24 per cent. of the land is sublet, and the *shikmi* rental is Rs. 5-0-6 per acre. The rates are very low owing partly to the influence of custom, but mainly to the general poverty of the *bhur* soil. The revenue incidence is similarly light, as the pargana has always demanded careful and lenient treatment. The present revenue, as well as the results of the last two settlements, will be found in the appendix.* There are altogether 217 villages, at present divided into 384 *mahals:* of the latter 75 are owned by single proprietors, 114 are joint *zamindari*, 105 are perfect and 82 imperfect *pattidari* and eight are *bhaiyachara*. The bulk of the area is owned by Rajput cultivating communities, and there are no large estates. The Rajputs of Marenan have a fair property, but they are in very reduced circumstances, and the same remark applies to most of the Thakur proprietors. Mention should, however, be made of the Brahmans of Kuria, who have acquired considerable wealth by money-lending.

* Appendix, tables IX and X.

The earliest census of the population was that of 1872, since the pargana was only formed in 1869 and no details of prior enumerations are available. The number of inhabitants was then 72,596, and this fell to 62,068 in 1881 but rose to 72,539 ten years later. The following decade again witnessed a decline, the total in 1901 being 70,039, of whom 32,033 were females: of the whole number 63,440 were Hindus, 6,400 Musalmans and 199 of other religions. Kant is the chief place in the pargana, and the only large villages are Kuria Kalan, Yarpur and Sikandarpur Kalan. Means of communication are somewhat poor, especially in the south. Through the centre runs the metalled road from Shahjahanpur to Kant and Jalalabad, while the north-west portion is traversed by that from Bareilly and Katra to Jalalabad and Fatehgarh. The latter passes through Madnapur, whence unmetalled roads lead to Kant on the south-east and to Kundaria on the west.

KATRA, *Pargana* KATRA, *Tahsil* TILHAR.

The town of Katra, properly called Miranpur Katra, is a place of considerable size, standing in 28°1′N. and 79°40′E., on the provincial road from Bareilly to Fatehgarh, which is here joined by that from Sitapur and Shahjahanpur. It is situated at a distance of seven miles north-west from Tilhar and 19 miles from the district headquarters. At the junction of the roads there is an encamping-ground, with an inspection bungalow in the vicinity, and from the same point an unmetalled road runs northwards, skirting the town on the east and leading to Khudaganj. A metalled branch leads to the railway station, about half a mile distant.

The place does not figure in history till the days of Aurangzeb, when Kamalzai Khan, the son of Muzaffar Khan, founded Katra on the ruins of Miranpur. From that time the place was the capital of a pargana, and it rose to prominence when in 1774 Hafiz Rahmat Khan was defeated and slain by the combined forces of the Oudh Wazir and the British and his troops were driven in confusion from Katra to Fatehganj. In 1853 the town had a population of 5,093, rising to 5,678 in 1865 and to 6,529 in 1872. It then dropped to 5,949 in 1881, but ten years later it was 6,230, while at the last census the place contained 6,209 inhabitants, of whom 3,443 were Hindus, 2,748 Musalmans and 18 Christians.

The trade of Katra is considerable, and an extensive business in grain and other articles is carried on. This arose from its position on the main road, and was subsequently improved by the advent of the railway. Well attended markets are held twice a week, and there is a good bazar with a number of shops along the Bareilly road. In the bazar the houses are for the most part built of brick; in the rest of the town, which is a poor place with narrow, unpaved lanes, the buildings are almost invariably of mud. The town possesses a post-office, a police station, a cattle-pound, a dispensary and two *sarais*. There was also till recently an indigo factory, a branch of the larger concern at Meona near Khudaganj. The educational institutions comprise a middle vernacular school, and two schools for girls.

Katra has been administered under Act XX of 1856 since 1860, while subsequently it was brought under the provisions of the Village Sanitation Act, 1892. The number of houses at present is 1,352, and during the three years ending with 1908 the average number assessed to taxation was 1,029. The house-tax yielded Rs. 1,283 annually, giving an incidence of Re. 1-3-11 per assessed house and Re. 0-3-3 per head of population, rates which are much lower than in the other *chaukidari* towns of the district. The income, including the initial balance and Rs. 173 of miscellaneous receipts, averaged Rs. 1,701, and the annual expenditure for the same period was Rs. 1,510, the chief items being Rs. 803 for the upkeep of the town police, Rs. 473 for conservancy and Rs. 100 for minor local improvements. The *mauza* of Miranpur Katra is 2,112 acres in extent, and of this some 1,500 acres are cultivated: it is assessed at Rs. 2,900 and is owned by Pathans, Banias, Kayasths, Mughals, Brahmans, Saiyids and Kurmis.

KATRA *Pargana, Tahsil* TILHAR.

This diminutive pargana of twelve villages and an area of 8,293 acres or 12·95 square miles forms roughly a triangular block bounded on the south and south-east by Tilhar, on the north-east and north by Jalalpur, and on the west by the Bahgul, which separates it from Khera Bajhera.

Although so small it is far from homogeneous, since the western portion belongs to the Bahgul *tarai* and the north-eastern

and eastern edge to the rich valley of the Garra, while between the two runs a promontory of the high upland *bhur* of pargana Tilhar. As a whole it is of a somewhat inferior character, but it possesses good facilities for irrigation. The standard of development, however, is very high, and the cultivated area has risen steadily from 3,719 acres in 1839 to 4,156 in 1853, to 4,845 in 1865 and to 5,096 in 1899. The present average is 6,508 acres or 78·48 per cent. of the whole, and as 779 acres are classed as barren, including 240 under water and 495 occupied by railways, roads and buildings, there remains but little available for further extension. Altogether 1,006 are shown as culturable, but from this must be deducted 277 acres of new fallow and 267 of groves, the remainder being of very little value. On an average 25·23 per cent. of the cultivation is irrigated, though in dry years this proportion is largely exceeded. Two-thirds are supplied from wells, and the rest from tanks on the Bahgul.

In most years the *kharif* is the principal harvest, covering on an average 3,724 acres as compared with 3,558 sown for the *rabi*, while 813 acres or 12·49 per cent. of the net cultivation bear a double crop. The main *kharif* staple is *lajra*, either alone or mixed with *juar*, occupying 35·79 per cent. of the area sown; and then come rice with 21·29, *juar* with 17·56 and sugarcane with 9·43 per cent. Other crops include cotton, *sanwan* and pulses. In the *rabi* wheat sown by itself takes the lead with 58·21 per cent., followed by gram with 18·24 and barley with 8·18, while wheat in combination makes up 4·33, barley mixed with gram 4·13 and poppy 3·74 per cent., other crops being quite unimportant.

The cultivators are for the most part Musalmans and Hindus of the lower castes, and the area tilled by Rajputs and Brahmans is relatively unimportant. In 1906-07 the total area included in holdings was 6,946 acres, and of this 12·09 per cent. was cultivated by proprietors, 44·33 by occupancy tenants, 41·74 by tenants-at-will, 1·18 by ex-proprietors and ·66 per cent. was rent-free. Cash rents obtain everywhere, and the average rental is Rs. 3-4-10 for occupancy and Rs. 4-5-9 per acre for other tenants, while *shikmis*, who hold 20 per cent. of the area, pay Rs. 6-2-2, the rates being much the same as in the adjacent pargana of Jalalpur. The revenue demand at successive settlements and its present incidence will be

found in the appendix.* The twelve villages of the pargana at present comprise 22 *mahals*, of which three are single and 13 joint *zamindari*, in most cases owned by inhabitants of the town, while the remainder are held in perfect *pattidari* tenure by cultivating communities.

More than half the population of the pargana resides in the town of Katra, the rest being distributed among only eleven small villages, so that the density is unusually high. The number of inhabitants rose from 8,311 in 1853 to 8,738 in 1865 and to 9,970 in 1872. It then fell to 8,988 in 1881, but in subsequent years the increase has been steadily maintained, the total being 9,885 in 1891, while at the last census it was 10,569, of whom 4,867 were females. Classified by religions there were 7,507 Hindus, 3,038 Musalmans and 24 others. The pargana is admirably supplied with means of communication, for through Katra passes the provincial road from Bareilly to Fatehgarh, here joined by the similar road from Shahjahanpur and Sitapur, parallel to which runs the main line of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. A branch unmetalled road leads northwards to Khudaganj and Bisalpur.

KHAJURI, *Pargana and Tahsil* JALALABAD.

This large but otherwise unimportant village stands in 27° 47′N. and 79°25′E., some five miles south-west from Kundaria and 16 miles north-west from Jalalabad. Through the western portion of the village flows the Aril, and much of the land along that stream is of an indifferent quality. The place, which is far from any road, possessed in 1901 a population of 2,748 persons, many of whom are Rathor Rajputs, the proprietors of the land. There is a lower primary school here, and markets are held in the village twice a week, while a fair of some local celebrity takes place in honour of Baba Nahal Das on the occasion of the Dasahra festival. The village forms a single *pattidari mahal* and is assessed at Rs. 2,900; it has a total area of 3,692 acres, but of this no more than 2,000 acres are under cultivation.

KHAMARIA, *Pargana* KHERA BAJHERA, *Tahsil* TILHAR.

A very large but wholly agricultural village, situated in 27°53′N. and 79°32′E., in the south of the pargana, some

* Appendix, tables IX and X.

14 miles west-south-west from Tilhar and 29 miles from Shahjahanpur. It lies off the road, but is approached by a rough track leading from Barkhera. The population in 1881 numbered 3,260, while at the last census it had risen to 4,338, including 130 Musalmans and large communities of Ahirs and Janghara Rajputs, the latter being the proprietors of the greater part of this and several other villages in the neighbourhood. The place possesses a post-office and a lower primary school, while on the east of the site is a fine Hindu temple. Markets are held here twice a week, but are of purely local importance. The village lands are no less than 3,429 acres in extent, and of this some 2,780 are cultivated: they form a single perfect *pattidari mahal*, assessed at Rs. 4,500, and are owned by Jangharas, Kalwars, Brahmans, Bhats and Faqirs.

KHANDAR, *Pargana and Tahsil* JALALABAD.

Khandar, sometimes written Khander, is a fine agricultural village standing in 27°45′N. and 79°36′E., on the left bank of the Bahgul, which is here joined by a small affluent from the east, and on the road from Jalalabad to Kundaria and Budaun, at a distance of five miles north-west from the tahsil headquarters. The village is the home of a very large community of Chandel Rajputs, whose estate is known as the Khandar *taluqa*. During the Mutiny they offered a stubborn resistance to the Pathan government, openly opposing Ahmad Yar Khan, the rebel tahsildar of Jalalabad. The latter with the assistance of a force from Bareilly attacked the Thakurs, killing many of them and destroying their village. Khandar had a population of 2,394 persons in 1881, but at the last census the total had risen to 3,041, of whom 185 were Musalmans. It possesses a post-office and an upper primary school: markets are held here twice a week, and a fair attended by some 7,000 persons from the neighbourhood takes place on the occasion of the Dasahra festival. The village has a total area of 1,342 acres, of which some 935 are cultivated, and is assessed at Rs. 1,750. It is a *bhaiyachara* estate, and almost all of it belongs to the Chandels, though a portion is in the hands of Banias.

KHERA BAJHERA *Pargana, Tahsil* TILHAR.

This is the westernmost pargana of the tahsil, and comprises the country between the Bahgul and Ramganga. The former, save

for a large westerly bend through the pargana, forms the eastern boundary, separating it from Tilhar and Katra; while the latter for the greater part of its length forms the boundary between this district and Budaun, though the deep-stream rule applies only in places. The southern border marches with Jalalabad, and to the north is the Faridpur tahsil of the Bareilly district. The average area according to the returns of the five years ending with 1906-07 is 60,316 acres on 94·24 square miles.

The western portion comprises the valley of the Ramganga, a belt about four miles broad, within which the river wanders about at pleasure. The tract is an approximately level plain of good alluvial soil, broken towards the main stream by numerous *dabris* or abandoned channels. Close to the river sand often takes place of silt, but changes are both rapid and frequent. A village of moderate size is apt to be reduced to a waste of water, sand and tamarisk in a couple of years, and after four or five years to recover entirely or even to become better than ever before. In dry seasons only the more recently formed *khadir* land is flooded, but after heavy rainfall the floods unite with those of the Bahgul and most of the pargana is under water for a time. Along the east of this alluvial circle runs a drainage channel known as the Andhawi, which discharges itself into the Bahgul in pargana Jalalabad. Beyond this stream the country alters in character, becoming a flat plain of hard unfertile clay, resembling the *bankati* between the Ramganga and the Ganges. As in the latter, irrigation is extremely necessary, and is obtained by means of damming the Bahgul. This river has a deep and fixed bed, and its floods leave behind them no alluvial deposit of any importance, and appear to be rather injurious than otherwise. In the north of the pargana there is a block of high sandy soil between the two rivers, with a very decided slope from the undulating uplands to the *tarai* on either side. The soil is of a light sandy type, varying a good deal in quality, while the level is broken by several depressions and by *jors* or shallow watercourses by which the surface water drains away, the chief being an affluent of the Bahgul known as the Reoti. There is little *bhur* of a bad kind, and in most places wells can be dug, though the supply of water is scanty and the labour of irrigation great.

The cultivated area of the pargana rose from 32,334 acres in 1839 to 34,794 in 1853, to 39,949 in 1865 and to 41,646 in 1869. During the last five years it has averaged 49,496 acres or no less than 82·06 per cent. of the whole, almost the highest proportion in the district. The rate of progress has been steadily maintained, but the double-cropped area is only 3,678 acres or 7·43 per cent. of the net cultivation, a lower figure than in any other pargana save Kant. There is little room for further tillage, since 6,048 acres or 10·03 per cent. are shown as barren, including 2,573 acres under water and 2,026 taken up by roads, buildings and the like. Apart from 1,002 acres of groves and 963 of new fallow, there are 2,805 acres of so-called culturable waste, but this is almost invariably of so poor a nature that it would never repay cultivation. In the Ramganga circle very little irrigation is required, but elsewhere the demand is much greater than the supply, and the total average of 6,784 acres or 13·71 per cent. of the cultivated area gives the lowest proportion in the district. Three-fourths of this is derived from wells, and the remainder from tanks or the Bahgul irrigation channels.

In most years the *rabi* is the principal harvest, averaging 29,635 acres as against 26,875 sown for the *kharif*, though occasionally the position is reversed. By far the chief spring crop is wheat, which by itself occupies 59·72 per cent. of the *rabi* area, apart from 1·24 per cent. mixed with barley or gram. The two last in combination account for 9·37, while gram by itself makes up 12·85 and barley alone 4·91 per cent. There is also 6·15 per cent. under opium, which is extensively grown in the Ramganga alluvium, while small areas are under *masur*, tobacco, peas and potatoes. In the autumn *bajra*, sown alone or mixed with *arhar*, occupies 45·21 per cent. of the area, followed by *juar*, either by itself or in combination, with 26·15, rice, mainly of the early variety, with 13·99, sugarcane with 3·59, maize with 2·23 and pulses with 1·67 per cent., the balance consisting for the most part of small millets and cotton.

Among the cultivators Rajputs take the lead in all parts of the pargana, and next in order come Ahirs, Kachhis and Chamars, while Kurmis and Kisans are here few in number. The total area included in holdings in 1906-07 was 51,732 acres, and of this

17·37 per cent. was proprietary cultivation classified as *sir* or *khudkasht*, 46·24 was held by occupancy tenants, 32·49 by tenants-at-will, and 3·24 per cent., an unusually high figure, by ex-proprietors, the remainder being rent-free. There are no grain-rented lands, and the average cash rental is Rs. 3-6-0 for occupancy and Rs. 3-11-0 for other holdings, while sub-tenants pay Rs. 6-1-5 per acre on a total area of 10,525 acres or 20·3 per cent. of the whole. The rates are distinctly lower than in other parts of the tahsil, and this is due in the first place to the natural poverty of the tract, and secondly to the influence of custom, especially as regards the privilege accorded to tenants of high caste.

The revenue demand imposed at successive settlements, as well as the present amount and its incidence, will be found in the appendix.* The rate per acre of cultivation is identical with the general average for the district, for while the *bhur* and the clay tracts have been leniently assessed, the Ramganga valley is well able to bear a much higher assessment than the rest. The total is apt to vary from time to time by reason of the alluvial *mahals*, to which reference has been made in Chapter IV. At the present time the 145 villages of the pargana are divided into 195 *mahals*, of which 29 are owned by single proprietors, 76 are joint *zamindari*, 54 are perfect and 28 imperfect *pattidari*, and the remaining eight are *bhaiyachara*. Among the proprietors Rajputs largely preponderate, though they have lost much ground during recent years. Their chief estates are those of Sarjupur and Khera Rath, while the only large property belonging to persons of other castes is that of the Brahmans of Bajhera.

The population of the pargana was 42,072 in 1853, rising in 1865 to 48,015, but subsequently falling to 46,725 in 1872 and to 39,959 in 1881. Since that date the recovery has been complete, for in 1891 the total was 46,006, and at the last census 53,650, of whom 24,178 were females, the increase being relatively greater than in any other part of the district. Of the whole number 50,124 were Hindus, 3,252 Musalmans and 274 of other religions. The pargana contains no town, but there are one or two large villages, notably Khamaria and Garhia Rangi, while Bajhera, Shankarpur and Jargawan also deserve mention. Owing

* Appendix, tables IX and X.

to the geographical characteristics of the tract, means of communication are very poor, especially in the south, which is entirely devoid of roads. Through the north run the roads from Tilhar and Fatehganj to Budaun, with a connecting link from Jaitipur, passing through the village of Bajhera.

KHUDAGANJ, *Pargana* JALALPUR, *Tahsil* TILHAR.

A thriving little town standing near the right bank of the Garra in 28°9′N. and 79°43′E., at a distance of twelve miles north from Tilhar and twenty-four miles from the district headquarters. It is built on the east side of the road from Katra to Bisalpur, which crosses the river by the Bhundi ferry. From the town a branch road goes westwards to Faridpur in Bareilly, passing through the adjacent village of Jalalpur; to the east two ferries known as Kochi-ghat and Khiria-ghat give access to the left bank of the Garra, and to the south an inferior road leads direct to Tilhar.

The market of Khudaganj is said to have been founded by a revenue official named Khwaja Latafat Ali about the middle of the eighteenth century. The place subsequently passed into the hands of a Kayasth named Anand Rai, whose descendants still reside here and own a fair amount of land in the neighbourhood. In the early days of British rule the town was the headquarters of a tahsil comprising the parganas of Jalalpur, Katra and Marauri; but in 1850 the last was transferred to Bareilly and the others were merged in Tilhar. The population of the town numbered 6,914 in 1872, rising in 1881 to 6,925, but ten years later it had dropped to 6,161. In 1901 the number of inhabitants was 6,356, including 1,088 Musalmans and several wealthy families of Banias.

The town can boast of a considerable trade and though it has been adversely affected by the railway, it has still a flourishing market. The bazar consists of a single street lined with shops, but beyond this most of the houses are of the ordinary mud-built type. Khudaganj possesses a police station, a post-office, a cattle-pound, a middle vernacular school and an aided school for girls. By the side of the Bisalpur road, a short distance south of the town, is an encamping-ground and there is also a *sarai* for travellers.

Since 1860 the town, including the adjoining sites of Lachhmipur on the north and Jalalpur on the west has been administered

under Act XX of 1856, while subsequently the Village Sanitation Act, 1892, was put in force here. At the present time there are 1,699 houses in the place, and in 1908 and the two preceding years the average number assessed to taxation was 1,253; the proceeds of the house-tax being Rs. 2,237 annually, with an incidence of Re. 1-12-7 per assessed house and Re. 0-5-8 per head of population. The total average income, including the opening balance and the small sum of Rs. 56 under the head of miscellaneous receipts, was Rs. 2,432, while the annual expenditure for the same period was Rs. 2,241, of which the chief items were Rs. 1,000 for the upkeep of the town police force, Rs. 790 for the maintenance of a conservancy staff and Rs. 368 for minor local improvements. The *mauza* of Khudaganj is 524 and that of Lachhmipur 1,364 acres in extent, while the revenue demand is Rs. 790 and Rs. 1,870 respectively. The former is owned by Kayasths and Banias, and the latter is divided into ten *mahals* held by Sheikhs, Kayasths, Rajputs, Banias and others.

KHUTAR, *Pargana* KHUTAR, *Tahsil* PAWAYAN.

The capital of the Khutar pargana is a large and decidedly straggling village situated in 28°12′N. and 80°16′E., at a distance of fourteen miles from Pawayan and thirty-one miles from the district headquarters. It is connected with the former by an unmetalled road and the steam tramway on which there is a station to the west of the village. Unmetalled roads lead from Khutar to Banda on the west, to Puranpur on the north, to Sehramau on the north-east and to Aliganj in the Kheri district on the south-east.

The place is an old settlement of the Katehria Rajputs, who claim to be an offshoot of the Nahil family. They gained possession of a large area in this pargana and in the neighbouring tracts of Kheri, and for about a hundred years their head assumed the title of Raja. The *taluqa* was broken up shortly before the annexation of Oudh, and prior to this the British courts had decided that the Raja was merely the head of the clan and not the owner of the lands held by his kinsmen. The litigation reduced him to poverty, and he was given a life pension of Rs. 500. The present representative of this family is Fateh Sah of Khutar,

who is invariably styled Raja by the country-folk. For a long period Khutar was the headquarters of a sub-tahsil in charge of a *peshkar*, but this arrangement came to an end in 1871. The place now possesses a police station, a post-office, a dispensary, a cattle-pound and an upper primary school. There is an inspection bungalow here, as well as a *sarai* and an encamping-ground. Markets are held twice a week both in Khutar and in Narayanpur Bikrampur, but the trade is not great and the bazar is only of local importance.

The inhabited site belongs to three distinct *mauzas*, Khutar Khas to the south, Kharagpur in the centre and Narayanpur Bikrampur on the north. The three contained a population of 3,059 in 1881, but by the last census the total had dropped to 2,929, of whom 543 were Musalmans, while the prevailing Hindu castes are Brahmans, Banias and Katehria Rajputs.

KHUTAR *Pargana, Tahsil* PAWAYAN.

This pargana occupies the north-east corner of the district, and is a remote and ill-developed tract bounded on the west by pargana Pawayan, the dividing line for nearly all its length being the river Gumti. To the north lies the Puranpur tahsil of Pilibhit and to the east and south the Muhamdi tahsil of the Kheri district, separated for one considerable portion of the distance by the Ul and for another by the Kathna. The total area is 128,548 acres or 200·86 square miles.

Originally the greater part of the area was under forest; but of late years reclamation has been carried on rapidly and now the amount of tree forest is not more than 32,000 acres, principally in the north and west, where it forms a continuation of the Government reserves in Pilibhit and Kheri. There is, however, a westerly extension of this forest belt, in the centre of the pargana, separating the two main blocks of thickly populated and fully cultivated land. One of these blocks lies round the town of Khutar, extending from the Kheri border on the south to the central forest tract on the north; while the other lies on either side, but more especially to the west, of the railway from Sitapur to Pilibhit. In the Khutar circle the cultivation is of old standing and there is no available waste; the soil is a strong loam of a

very fair quality intermingled in places with clay, and facilities for irrigation are abundant, since there are many tanks, the largest being that at Nadhauta Hansram, to the north of Khutar, and wells can be constructed almost everywhere. The northern block is of much the same character, save that the soil is perhaps somewhat lighter and means of irrigation are not so plentiful. The largest tank is the ancient excavation at Mati, to which a reference will be made in the article on that place. The circle has greatly extended of late years, both to the north and west, but the newer villages are of a more or less precarious description by reason of the proximity of the forest. The southern boundary of the northern block is formed roughly by the Kathna, which rises at Dhanega and flows in a south-easterly direction through the forest to the district boundary, which it follows till its entry into Kheri at Fatehpur Kalan, to the south-east of Khutar.

The forest circle is still of an inferior description. The villages are small and scattered, and there is no competition for land, but rather a competition for tenants on the part of the landlord. The climate is malarious and unhealthy, the ravages of animals are so serious that all the fields have to be carefully watched, and the letting-value of the land which has a uniform loam soil, of more than average fertility, varies solely with the distance from the forest. Not more than one-fourth of the area is under tillage, and the only part in which there is much regular cultivation is that immediately to the north of the Sehramau or Jograjpur station. There is very little irrigation, though no doubt wells could be dug in most places if they were required or if the people possessed the requisite capital; but the climate is moist, and drought is not a serious danger.

There remains the western portion of the pargana, forming a long strip along the Gumti and extending eastwards to the two cultivated blocks on the north and south and to the forest in the centre. This tract, the most unhealthy and backward in the district, is traversed by the Jhukna and its tributary the Barhawa, as far as the junction of the former with the Gumti. The land between the Gumti and the Jhukna is called the Majhra *ilaqa*, and contains but few inhabited sites. The waters of the Jhukna and of wells made in its vicinity are reputed to be poisonous, and no one

used to live within two miles of the stream, while the Gumti was considered to be little better. According to the description of the settlement officer the soil of this circle is of a wretched type, being a light and unfertile *bhur* with scanty facilities for irrigation; cultivation is extremely precarious and of a very fluctuating nature, tenants being difficult to find and still more difficult to maintain; and the large area of forest scrub and grass jungle harbours innumerable antelope and other animals, which combine with the climate to retard or destroy cultivation and to cause the small area reclaimed to fall back into its natural jungle of thorn and coarse grasses. The landlords are with few exceptions non-resident and consequently have little hold over the tenants, who are apt to desert in a body after a single bad year. In former days the Majhra *ilaqa* was the resort of cattle graziers from the Tilhar tahsil, who used to reside in temporary huts for a portion of the year, and carried on a certain amount of cultivation; but they ceased to come after the famine of 1897, which almost emptied the entire tract. As a matter of fact, however, this description no longer holds good in its entirety. In 1901 the tract had suffered greatly from excessive rainfall for a long period, interrupted only by famine in 1897. Recent years have shown a marked improvement and as a consequence of successive dry seasons cultivation has extended vastly and the country is probably more prosperous and fully tilled than at any previous period.

In 1839 the pargana was in a most undeveloped condition and no more than 15,659 acres or 12·2 per cent. of the whole area were under cultivation. Subsequent years witnessed very rapid progress, and by 1865 the figure had risen to 57,926, and in 1869 to 64,080. The famine of 1877 resulted in a marked decline, and deterioration again set in about 1893, the total at the last settlement being only 41,594 acres. There has since been a considerable improvement, though the old level has not been regained and most of the fallow may now be regarded as unbroken waste. The average for the five years ending with 1906-07 was 56,310 acres or 48·81 per cent. of the whole, while 9,372 acres or 16·64 per cent. of the cultivation were double-cropped, although much of this is purely nominal, representing merely land sown with *rabi* after a failure of the *kharif*. The area of culturable waste is 64,763 acres,

including 6,315 acres of new fallow and 2,544 acres of groves: the rest is either forest or land of little value and very precarious. Hardly any land is returned as barren, though a large amount should under present conditions come under this category. The total is 7,475 acres, but this is inclusive of 3,081 acres under water and 3,628 occupied by railways, roads and sites. The average irrigated area is 10,684 acres or 18·97 per cent. of the cultivation, nine-tenths of this being supplied from wells. The amount can be largely increased, as in 1906-07 it reached 14,314 acres or 23·8 per cent. of the land under tillage in that year.

The *rabi* invariably covers a larger area than the *kharif*, averaging 34,733 as compared with 30,903 acres. The chief spring crops are wheat, making up 53·3 per cent. of the area sown, apart from 9·85 per cent. under wheat mixed with gram or barley. Gram by itself occupied 27·08 and barley 6·92 per cent., while *masur* and potatoes are the only other products deserving mention. In the *kharif* rice, seven-eighths of which are of the early variety, take the lead with 42·07 per cent. and then come the pulses, *urd*, *mung* and *moth*, with 22·87, *bajra* and *arhar* with 13·72, sugarcane with 8·7, *juar* and *arhar* with 4·66 and *kodon* with 3·64 per cent. Among other crops are the smaller millets, such as *sanwan*, hemp and *til*, the last being largely grown on account of its immunity from the ravages of wild animals.

The chief cultivating castes of the pargana are Chamars, Kurmis, Brahmans, Ahirs, Kisans and Kachhis, low castes generally preponderating to a somewhat unusual extent. In 1906-07 out of a total area of 61,610 acres included in holdings 7·88 per cent. was cultivated by proprietors, 33·05 by occupancy tenants, 57·75 by tenants-at-will and ·73 per cent. by ex-proprietors, the remainder being rent-free. The occupancy area is smaller than in any other pargana, a fact which clearly indicates the precarious nature of the cultivation. An area of 1,291 acres is held on grain rents, consisting of inferior land in which the outturn is particularly uncertain. Cash rents are necessarily low, averaging Rs. 2-9-6 for occupancy tenants, whose holdings include all the oldest and most stable cultivation, and only Rs. 2-0-11 for tenants-at-will, while *shikmis* pay Rs. 3-4-9 on an area of 7,625 acres. As a matter of fact competition rents can hardly be said to exist, for throughout the

greater part of the pargana custom is as prevalent as ever in the matter of rents, a condition which still obtains in the adjoining tracts of Puranpur. The revenue demand of successive settlements is shown in the appendix, where too is a statement showing the present incidence.* The latter is of necessity very light, averaging less than one rupee per acre of cultivation. The pargana contains 257 villages, subdivided into 308 *mahals*, and of the latter 103 are owned by single proprietors, 162 are joint *zamindari* and 41 perfect *pattidari*, the *bhaiyachara* and imperfect *pattidari* types each occurring in a single instance. In former days the whole tract was owned by the Rajas of Khutar, but the estate was broken up at the first regular settlement and there are now no large properties. The chief estates are those of the Katehrias of Khutar, Sehramau North and elsewhere, while several villages belong to the Raja of Pawayan and the Chandels of Ghungchai in Pilibhit.

At the time of the census of 1853 and again in 1865 the pargana was much larger than at present, as it included Palia, now in Kheri. The population on the former occasion was 81,290, and this fell in the course of twelve years to 64,588. In 1872 the number of inhabitants in the present area was 52,768, rising to 57,092 in 1881 and to 58,955 ten years later. Then a decline set in, for by 1901 the total had dropped to 51,976, of whom 24,092 were females, while of the whole number 45,219 were Hindus, 6,720 Musalmans and 37 of other religions. Khutar itself is the only place of any size, but there are one or two villages with fair populations such as Narayanpur Bikrampur and Piparia Bhagwant in the south, and Sultanpur, Pipra Munzabta, and Kuraiya in the north. Means of communication are very fair for so remote a tract, since the north-eastern portion is traversed by the Lucknow-Bareilly Railway with stations at Jograjpur and Kuraiya, while through Khutar runs the steam tramway to Mailani. Unmetalled roads lead from Khutar to Pawayan, Puranpur, Sehramau and Lakhimpur; and in addition branches connect the two railway stations with the road to Puranpur. The roads are in many cases, however, of an indifferent description, and at the best can only be described as fair-weather tracks.

* Appendix, tables IX and X.

KUNDARIA, *Pargana and Tahsil* JALALABAD.

This village stands in the north of the pargana, on the right bank of the Ramganga in 27°50′N. and 79°29′E., at a distance of about fourteen miles from Jalalabad, with which it is connected by the road leading to Budaun through the adjacent village of Paraur. It contained at the last census a population of 3,649, including 361 Musalmans and a very large community of Chandel Rajputs. Apart from its size, the place deserves mention as possessing a police station, a post-office, a cattle-pound, an upper primary school and a small school for girls. Markets are held in the village twice a week, and a considerable fair takes place during the Dasahra festival, while similar though smaller gatherings occur in honour of Debi on the full moon of Kartik and Asarh. Some 1,800 out of a total area of 2,475 acres are cultivated, and the revenue demand is Rs. 3,300, the Chandels being the proprietors and holding in *bhaiyachara* tenure.

KURIA, *Pargana* KANT, *Tahsil* SHAHJAHANPUR.

A very large agricultural village situated on the southern border of the pargana and district in 27°41′N. and 79°48′E., at a distance of nine miles south from Kant and about twenty miles from Shahjahanpur, being connected with the former by a rough tract leading through Sarthauli, while another goes westwards to Jalalabad. The village is generally known as Kuria Kalan to distinguish it from other places of the same name, and at the last census contained 3,006 inhabitants, of whom 96 were Musalmans. The prevailing Hindu castes are Brahmans, Koris, Chamars and Panwar Rajputs. Kuria possesses a post-office and a large upper primary school: markets are held here twice a week, and small fairs are held in honour of Debi in Chait and Kuar. The owners of the village are mainly Panwars, but a portion is held by Brahmans: the latter are very well-to-do, and carry on an extensive business in money-lending. The total area of the *mauza* is 2,167 acres, of which some 1,880 are cultivated, and the assessment is Rs. 2,100.

MADNAPUR, *Pargana* KANT, *Tahsil* SHAHJAHANPUR.

Madnapur stands on the trunk road from Bareilly to Jalalabad and Fatehgarh, in 27°52′N. and 79°41′E., at a distance of 17 miles from the district headquarters and eleven miles south from Katra.

A branch road, constructed as a relief work during the famine of 1878, leads hence to Kant, while another goes west to Barwa and Paraur. The village is a small place belonging to Bachhil Rajputs, and at the last census contained 799 souls, of whom 129 were Musalmans. By the side of the main road stand a post-office, a cattle-pound and an inspection bungalow, while there is a large encamping-ground to the south. The police station was abolished in 1908. In the village a market of some local importance is held twice a week. Madnapur is owned by Rajputs and Brahmans, the chief proprietor being Thakur Ewaz Singh, a Bachhil of Kakrauwa in the Tilhar tahsil: the tenure is imperfect *pattidari*, and the revenue demand is Rs. 630. The area of the village is 693 acres, of which 555 are under cultivation.

MAJHLA, *Pargana* JALALPUR, *Tahsil* TILHAR.

A large agricultural village lying in 28°7′N. and 79°46′E., in the narrow strip of land between the Garra and the Katna, some three miles east from Khudaganj and twelve miles north from Tilhar. It is approached by an indifferent track from Khudaganj, crossing the Garra by the Kochi-ghat ferry. The place contains an upper primary school, but is otherwise unimportant save as being the headquarters of a large colony of Katehria Rajputs. The houses are all built of mud, and the population, which numbered 2,097 in 1881, had risen at the last census to 2,170, of whom 268 were Musalmans. The village is 1,860 acres in extent, some 1,515 acres being cultivated, and is divided into three *mahals* with an aggregate revenue demand of Rs. 3,105. The owners are Rajputs, Brahmans, Baqqals, Khattris and Kayasths.

MATI, *Pargana* KHUTAR, *Tahsil* PAWAYAN.

A small village in the north of the pargana, lying in 28°24′N. and 80°17′E., some two miles east from the Kuraiya railway station and 42 miles from Shahjahanpur. The place is noteworthy as one of the few ancient sites in the district. Its extreme antiquity is proved by the discovery from time to time of old coins, going back to the earliest punch-marked types of silver and copper, and continuing in an almost unbroken succession

through the periods of Buddhist, Indo-Scythian and early Musalman rule. Of its history nothing is known, though the old remains are locally attributed either to the mysterious Raja Ben or to the Bachhils, and coins of the Mitra kings of Ahichhattra have been found. In the days of the Dehli Sultans the place gave its name to one of the component *tappas* of the old Gola pargana, but it does not appear to have had any further importance. The ruins are very extensive, covering an area about two miles long and a mile broad, and everywhere are to be seen large bricks, 18″ × 12″ × 6″, or even larger, on some of which are inscribed characters of the eighth century. The place has been greatly damaged by railway contractors in search of ballast and by the inhabitants of the neighbouring villages, who have demolished many old structures for the sake of the materials. The city appears to have had an outer wall surrounded by a ditch, and within was a second wall enclosing the citadel, where several fine old octagonal wells are still in existence. To the north-west is a vast tank, a mile in length and about 400 yards broad, now much overgrown with jungle and weeds. On all sides are masonry *ghats* with flights of brick steps leading down to the water; and on the north, south and west banks are heaps of rubbish, the remains of large brick buildings, while on the east can be traced the outline of a grand square temple with a *lingam* still in its place. Another ruined brick temple with an immense *lingam* of great antiquity is to be seen in the adjoining village of Mahadewa to the south, while in a small modern temple built on a mound to the north-east of the city is an ancient statue of Kali, from the existence of which it has been conjectured that the place was originally called Matripura. A copper-plate grant is said to have been discovered here in 1871, but unfortunately all traces of it have been lost.

The place closely resembles some of the jungle cities which are so common in Puranpur and other parts of the submontane tract, and similar ruins are to be seen by the side of a large tank at Dhanega, a little village four miles to the south-east. The present village of Mati is quite insignificant, with a population of only 158 persons. The area is 620 acres, but the cultivation is negligible: the owners are Goshains, holding in revenue-free tenure

MIRANPUR KATRA, *vide* KATRA.

MIRZAPUR, *Pargana and Tahsil* JALALABAD.

A very large village standing in 27°40′N. and 79°34′E., at the junction of two unmetalled roads leading from Zarinpur to Kalan and from Dhai-ghat to Paraur, about eight miles south-west from the tahsil headquarters and two miles from Zarinpur. It contained in 1881 a population of 3,483, and by the last census in 1901 this had risen to 3,975, of whom 369 were Musalmans and a large proportion were Kachhis. Mirzapur possesses a post-office, a cattle-pound and a lower primary school. Markets are held here twice a week. The police station was abolished in 1908, and the circle divided between those of Jalalabad, Kalan and Kundaria. The village is 3,447 acres in extent, but no more than 2,065 acres are under cultivation; the revenue demand is Rs. 3,850, and the owners are Rajputs and Kayasths, who hold the two *mahals* in perfect *pattidari* tenure.

NAHIL, *Pargana and Tahsil* PAWAYAN.

The large village of Nahil is celebrated as the headquarters of the Katehria Rajputs in this district. From the family represented by the present Rao of Nahil sprang the houses of Khutar, Jiwan, Jatpura, Jalalpur, Bamrauli and elsewhere, as already mentioned in Chapter III. Nahil stands on the road from Pawayan to Bisalpur, in 28°7′N. and 80°2′E., at a distance of five miles north-west from the tahsil headquarters and 20 miles from Shahjahanpur. The population of the place, numbered at the last census 2,762, including 286 Musalmans and large communities of Katehrias and Brahmans. There are also many Kumhars, whose pottery forms the chief industry of the place, but is of the ordinary description. Markets are held here twice a week, but are of purely local importance. The village is a mere collection of mud houses and contains a post-office, a cattle-pound and a flourishing upper primary school. To the north-east of the site is a broad and deep *jhil*, the overflow from which finds its way westwards into a small tributary of the Khanaut. The Rao of Nahil is one of the owners of the village, which is assessed at Rs. 2,500 and has a total area of 2,878 acres, some 1,690 acres being under cultivation.

NIGOHI, *Pargana* NIGOHI, *Tahsil* TILHAR.

The village of Nigohi gave its name to one of the constituent *tappas* of the old Gola pargana till the days of the Rohillas, who formed a new pargana with Nigohi as its capital. It is a place of no great size, standing in 28°6′N. and 79°52′ E., on the east side of the road from Shahjahanpur to Pilibhit, at a distance of 15 miles north from the former. Branch roads lead from the village to Pawayan on the east and to Tilhar on the south-west, the latter crossing the Garra by the Azamabad ferry. The place had in 1901 a population of 1,653, including 385 Musalmans and a large proportion of Kisans. It possesses a police station, a post-office, a cattle-pound and a lower primary school: a small market is held here twice a week. Though nothing is known of its history, the antiquity of Nigohi is proved by the existence near the present site of several large *kheras* or mounds, which might well repay excavation. These *kheras* are of different shapes and sizes, and are situated all round the present village site. There are also numbers of old wells of different sizes and patterns, many of which are still in use; as well as an old *bara rana* in a state of disrepair, but still an object of pilgrimage. The mounds are covered with bricks, but popular superstition forbids their removal. Legend relates that in days gone by the place was occupied for a short time by the Musalmans, to whom the construction of forts, houses and wells is attributed; but there is no certain knowledge of the date at which such a settlement took place, and the site would probably prove as fruitful to the explorer as any in the district. The village has a total area of 1,030 acres, of which 745 are at the present time under tillage. It is divided into four *mahals* with an aggregate assessment of Rs. 1,325, and is owned by Pathans and Banias.

NIGOHI *Pargana, Tahsil* TILHAR.

This pargana forms the north-eastern portion of the Tilhar tahsil, and lies for the most part north of the Garra, which separates it from Jamaur on the south and for a considerable distance from pargana Tilhar on the south-west. Part of the latter lies on the left bank of the river, and this with Jalalpur forms the western boundary: to the north lies the Pilibhit district, to the

east the Pawayan tahsil and to the south-east pargana Shahjahanpur. The total area is 71,381 acres or 111·53 square miles.

Through the south-west extremity of the pargana flows the river Garra, and this is joined near Dhakia Ragha by the Katna, an important stream which for a considerable distance separates this pargana from Tilhar and Jalalpur, and at Baraincha by the Kaimua, which enters the north-east corner of the pargana by two or three separate channels, uniting a short distance above the village of Nigohi. In the south-east is a small stream known as the Barah, which rises in a swamp to the north of Dhakia Tiwari and traverses that village on its way to join the Khanaut. The soil of the country along the Kaimua, particularly on its right or western bank, is of a very indifferent character, closely resembling the clay tract of Jamaur. This clay, which is the most prominent if not the prevailing soil, is generally known as *matiar*, though the name *dhankar* is applied where it is incapable of producing *rabi* crops. Irrigation is an imperative necessity, and the tract suffers immediately in a season of drought, as the rice fails and *rabi* crops cannot be sown. In years of normal rainfall the Kaimua and its affluents supply a fair amount of water for irrigation, but while wells can be dug without difficulty in the lighter soils, their construction is generally impossible in the clay. The rest of the pargana, embracing the north and south-east, is of a fair description, though the soil, which is mainly a light loam similar to that of the Shahjahanpur pargana, possesses no marked fertility. The best portion is towards the south, for towards the Pilibhit border the value of the land appears to deteriorate.

The pargana has made great strides since 1839, when the cultivated area was only 37,058 acres. The figure rose to 39,353 in 1853, to 42,022 in 1865 and to 45,476 in 1869, while the present average, calculated on the returns for the five years ending with 1906-07, is 53,935 acres or 75·56 per cent. of the whole. Striking as these figures are, they fail to represent adequately the rate of development, for there has been a rapid spread of the practice of double-cropping, which now extends to 16·65 per cent. of the net cultivation. It is very doubtful whether much of the remaining land is fit for tillage. Excluding 2,516 acres of new fallow and 1,806 of groves, there are 7,264 acres of culturable waste and

old fallow, a large proportion of which could never repay the cost of reclamation. The barren area amounts to 5,861 acres or 8·21 per cent., but this includes 2,079 acres under water, represented by the rivers and several large tanks, and 2,427 permanently occupied by roads, buildings and sites. The average area irrigated is equivalent to 30·83 per cent. of the cultivation, though much of this is rice irrigation, as is also the case in Jamaur, where too the proportion is unusually high. Wells supply four-fifths of the whole amount, and the streams the bulk of the remainder.

For the pargana as a whole the *rabi* harvest generally covers the larger area, averaging 32,399 acres as against 30,375 under *kharif* crops. Wheat is as usual the most important of the *rabi* products, by itself covering 48·17 and in combination with gram or barley 5·53 per cent. of the area sown. Gram alone makes up 27·15, barley alone 6·91 and gram mixed with barley 3·02, while 4·51 per cent. is under poppy, the rest including small amounts of *masur*, linseed, tobacco and potatoes. In the *kharif* rice, mainly of the early variety, takes the lead with 37·35 per cent., followed by *bajra*, whether grown alone or in combination with *juar*, averaging 22·43, *juar* and *arhar* 13·69 and sugarcane 10·88 per cent. Other crops comprise the small millets, the autumn pulses and unimportant quantities of cotton and hemp.

The cultivators of the pargana, in order of numerical strength, are principally Kisans, Chamars, Rajputs, Kachhis, Brahmans and Ahirs, the bulk of the land being in the possession of low caste agriculturists of a good stamp. In 1906-07 the total area included in holdings was 57,519 acres, and of this 8·77 per cent. was proprietary cultivation in the form of *sir* or *khudkasht*, 53·18 was held by occupancy tenants, 35·89 by tenants-at-will and 1·46 per cent. by ex-proprietors, the remainder being rent-free. With the exception of 330 acres, and that of a very inferior and precarious nature, rents are paid wholly in cash, averaging Rs. 3-10-10 per acre for occupancy holdings and Rs. 4-3-6 for those of tenants-at-will; while *shikmis*, who cultivate 10,148 acres, pay as much as Rs. 5-7-1. The revenue demand at each settlement is shown in the appendix, as well as the present figure and its incidence.* The total is apt to vary slightly, by reason of the

* Appendix, tables IX and X.

alluvial *mahals* along the Garra, to which reference has been made in Chapter IV. Altogether the pargana contains 152 villages, divided at present into 244 *mahals*, of which 80 are owned by single proprietors, 104 are joint *zamindari*, 48 are perfect and 12 are imperfect *pattidari*. The proprietary interest is divided between the resident Rajputs and the Pathans and traders of the city. There are no large estates, excepting perhaps that of Dhakia Ragha, belonging to a very large body of Rajput *pattidars*, most of whom are in very reduced circumstances.

The development of the pargana is illustrated by the great increase in the population since 1853, when it numbered 45,298 souls. The total rose to 50,569 in 1865 and to 56,618 in 1872, and though there was a slight drop to 54,461 in 1881, the number of inhabitants was 58,536 ten years later, and in 1901 it had further risen to 59,167, of whom 27,095 were females. Classified by religions there were 52,435 Hindus, 6,701 Musalmans and 31 others. The tract does not contain a single town or large village, the only places of any size being mere agricultural settlements such as Nigohi, Sanda, Barah Muhabbatpur, Dhakia Ragha and Dhakia Tiwari. Means of communication are indifferent, being confined to unmetalled roads. These comprise the road from Shahjahanpur to Pilibhit, and the roads from Nigohi to Tilhar and Pawayan. Matters will be much improved in this respect when the contemplated railway from Pilibhit to Shahjahanpur is constructed.

PARAUR, *Pargana and Tahsil* JALALABAD.

The village of Paraur stands near the right bank of the Ramganga, in 27°53′N. and 79°30′E., on the south side of the road from Jalalabad to Budaun, at a distance of some twelve miles from the former and two miles south-east from the Kundaria police station. The road crosses the Ramganga by the Saheni ferry, and on the east bank is joined by the road from Madnapur, while from the right or west bank two branch roads lead to Kalan and Pirthipur Dhai. At the junction is a small *sarai*, while further west, in the village itself, is an upper primary school. The dispensary, which was opened by Mr. Mulock in 1887, has been closed for several years, though it is hoped that

it may be resuscitated shortly. Markets are held here twice a week, but the trade is purely local. The population numbered 2,066 souls in 1881, but at the last census had risen to 2,708, including 246 Musalmans and 42 Christians. It contains the residence of the heads of the Chandel Rajputs of the pargana, now represented by the successors of Raja Narayan Singh, who own a large property in the neighbourhood: an account of the family has been given in Chapter III. The property has been divided, but Paraur itself remains a single *mahal*. It has an area of 1,778 acres, of which some 1,065 are under cultivation, and is assessed to a revenue of Rs. 2,400.

PAWAYAN, *Pargana and Tahsil* PAWAYAN.

The town of Pawayan stands near the southern border of the pargana of that name, in 28°4′ N. and 80°6′ E., at a distance of 17 miles north-east from Shahjahanpur, with which it is connected by a metalled road and the steam tramway to Mailani. Unmetalled roads lead from the town to Nigohi on the west, to Bisalpur on the north-west, to Puranpur on the north, to Khutar on the north-east and to Muhamdi on the south-east.

Pawayan is said to have been founded at the beginning of the eighteenth century by Udai Singh, the ancestor of the Gaur Raja, whose residence is a conspicuous feature of the place. Its growth was hampered by the heavy *nazaranas* or dues exacted by the Rajas from any one who built, enlarged, altered or sold a house, amounting in some cases to one-fourth of the value of the property. Its increase, however, was inevitable when it became the headquarters of a tahsil, but of late years the place has declined, owing partly to the reputed unhealthiness of the climate, but also to the diversion of trade to other places more favourably situated. The total was 6,071 in 1853, rising to 6,202 in 1865, but then falling to 6,109 in 1872 and to 5,478 in 1881. Ten years later it was 5,548, but at the last census in 1901 a drop was again recorded, the number of inhabitants being 5,408, of whom 3,776 were Hindus, 1,384 Musalmans, and 248 of other religions, chiefly Aryas and Christians.

The bazar is poor and straggling, but a considerable trade is carried on in sugar and brass vessels, the latter being manufactured

in the town and sold for the most part in the local markets of the Kheri district. The tahsil buildings were originally located within the town, but after the Mutiny, in which Pawayan figured somewhat prominently, a new site was taken up to the west, at the junction of the roads from Shahjahanpur, Bisalpur and Puranpur, where new courts and offices were erected within a square enclosure with high walls loopholed for purposes of defence. Pawayan also possesses a police station, a munsif's court, a registration office, a dispensary, a post-office, a cattle-pound, an inspection bungalow and a *sarai* near the tramway station to the north of the town. There is a middle vernacular school here, and a recently established school for girls. The market days are Sunday and Wednesday in each week. A large fair is held on the occasion of the Dasahra festival, and a smaller gathering, known as the Chhariyan from the banners carried in procession, takes place during the month of Chait.

The provisions of section 34 of Act V of 1861 and of the Village Sanitation Act, 1892, are in force, while for the purposes of watch and ward Act XX of 1856 was applied to the place in 1860. At the present time the town contains 1,609 houses, and of these 1,069 on an average were assessed during the three years ending with 1908, the income from the house-tax being Rs. 2,298 annually, which gives an incidence of Rs. 2-2-5 per assessed house and Re. 0-6-10 per head of population, rates which are much higher than in the other towns of the district. Including the initial balance and Rs. 64 of miscellaneous receipts, the total annual income averaged Rs. 2,800, while the expenditure for the same period averaged Rs. 2,331, the chief items being Rs. 814 for the upkeep of the town police force, Rs. 734 for the maintenance of a conservancy staff and Rs. 641 for drainage and other local improvements. The *mauza* of Pawayan is mainly the property of the Raja. It is 1,623 acres in extent, some 875 acres being cultivated land and the revenue demand is Rs. 1,751.

PAWAYAN *Pargana*, *Tahsil* PAWAYAN.

The Pawayan pargana includes the greater portion of the tahsil of that name, having a total area of 197,648 acres or 308·82 square miles. It comprises a long and somewhat narrow stretch of country, widening in the south and extending from the borders

of the Puranpur pargana of Pilibhit on the north to those of pargana Baragaon and pargana Muhamdi of the Kheri district on the south. The eastern boundary is formed almost throughout by the Gumti, which separates Pawayan from Khutar, while on the west the Khanaut constitutes for a considerable distance the dividing line between this pargana and the Bisalpur tahsil of Pilibhit. In the south-west corner there is a considerable block of land belonging to Pawayan on the west bank of the Khanaut, bounded on the west by Nigohi and on the south by Baragaon.

Besides the Gumti and the Khanaut the rivers of the pargana include the Bhainsi, which rises in a depression near Deokali and closely follows the course of the Pilibhit road from some distance, when it turns to the south-east and falls into the Gumti near Sheopuri; the Sakaria, an unimportant watercourse which joins the Khanaut on its right bank in the south-west corner of the tract; the small stream which flows into the same river from the large *jhil* near Nahil; and one or two other nameless drainage channels which discharge into the Gumti. The only important *jhils* are to the north-west of Pawayan, the largest being at Nahil and Umarsanda.

The pargana presents great diversities of feature. The portion west of the Khanaut resembles Baragaon, but is somewhat inferior. The soil is generally a light loam, deteriorating in the immediate neighbourhood of the river; the cultivation is old and stable, and irrigation both from wells and the Khanaut is fairly plentiful. The best part of the pargana is that round the town of Pawayan, from the Kheri border to Bangawan, between the confines of Baragaon and the Bhainsi. This circle is highly developed, with ample facilities for irrigation, and a fairly rich loam soil, varied by clay in the depressions. A feature of the country is the abundance of groves which have been planted extensively by the Raja of Pawayan. To the north-west of this tract, round the village of Nahil and extending as far as Bhagwantapur, is a similar block of almost equal value and with superior means of irrigation, by reason of the numerous tanks and *jhils*. On the southern border and also in the centre, on either side of the Bisalpur road, the conditions are less favourable, as the soil is rendered inferior by occasional bad drainage and the appearance of *usar*,

by scantier facilities for irrigation, and by the presence of extensive patches of *dhak* and scrub jungle, harbouring numerous animals which do great damage to the crops. Along the Khanaut the land is of a very indifferent character, the valley being of little use, while the high bank is a sandy ridge extending inland for some distance and broken by numerous watercourses. Matters are somewhat better in the south, but in the north the Khanaut passes through a tract of a very inferior character, where the soil is all *bhur* or poor sandy loam, and the climate is decidedly unhealthy. The northern portion of the pargana, on either side of the Puranpur road, is tolerably well populated and developed. The prevailing soil is a light loam, improving in quality towards the Pilibhit border and there is a large amount of irrigation from both wells and tanks. Towards the Gumti the soil becomes poor and sandy, save in the *tarai* of the river, which is a mere swamp: irrigation is here deficient, the population is sparse and the cultivation unstable, while the crops are of the poorer sorts. The remaining portion of the pargana comprises the tract between the Bhainsi and the Gumti. This resembles the Jhukna circle of Khutar on the opposite bank of the Gumti, and has a similar soil, a light inferior *bhur* alternating with a poor type of sandy loam. It is also unhealthy, the water of the Bhainsi and the wells in its vicinity being by reputation as poisonous as that of the Jhukna. Irrigation is extremely difficult to obtain, the cultivation is of the feeblest description, and the crops are chiefly *bajra*, coarse pulses and mixed *rabi*. In the Gumti *tarai* rice is grown to some extent, but it is always precarious and of little value. The tract suffered much in the famine of 1897, and the subsequent recovery has been lamentably slow.

Taken as a whole, however, the pargana has attained a high standard of development. Even as early as 1839 the cultivated area was as much as 123,899 acres or 61·8 per cent., and this rose to 129,949 in 1853, to 139,392 in 1865 and to 147,186 in 1869. Nevertheless the last settlement witnessed a very marked decline, the country having suffered from deterioration in much the same way as the neighbouring pargana of Puranpur in the Pilibhit district. Latterly there has been a considerable improvement, and during the five years ending with 1906-07 the average was 139,878

acres or 70·77 per cent. of the whole. In places there is still a large amount of culturable waste, the total being 44,494 acres, though this includes not only 7,892 acres of new fallow and 7,800 acres of groves, but also much jungle and useless land that would never repay cultivation. The barren area is 13,276 acres, of which 5,029 are under water and 7,403 occupied by roads, sites and the like. Irrigation extends on an average to 41,344 acres or 29·56 per cent. of the land under the plough, and sometimes this is largely exceeded.* Wells are the chief source of supply, less than 15 per cent. being watered from tanks and streams.

Of the two main harvests the *rabi* generally occupies the larger area, averaging 82,807 acres as against 77,846 sown in the *kharif*. The double-cropped area is 21,161 acres or 15·13 per cent. of the net cultivation, though in the case of the poorer circles much of this *dofasli* land represents merely fields in which a *rabi* crop is grown after a failure of the *kharif*. The chief spring staple is wheat, which when sown alone or mixed with gram or barley averages 49·19 or 12·66 per cent. of the total area sown for this harvest. Gram by itself makes up 25·98, barley 8·31, and the two in combination 1·1 per cent., while there are small amounts of *masur*, potatoes, poppy, linseed, tobacco and other garden crops. In the *kharif* the lead is taken by rice, almost wholly of the early variety, with 33·32 per cent. and next come *juar*, either alone or mixed with *arhar*, with 16·16, *bajra* and *arhar* with 15·49, sugarcane with 15·06, the autumn pulses with 8·65 and *kodon* with 2·31 per cent., the balance including the smaller millets, hemp and garden crops.

The chief cultivating castes of the pargana are Chamars, Kisans, Brahmans, Kachhis, Pasis and Kurmis, the tenantry for the most part consisting of husbandmen of a high order. There is relatively little proprietary cultivation, for in 1906-07 out of a total area of 151,877 acres included in holdings only 7·9 per cent. was classed as *sir* or *khudkasht*. Occupancy tenants held 43·16, tenants-at-will 46·6, and ex-proprietors 1·61 per cent., the remainder being rent-free. An area of 1,687 acres was held on grain rents, consisting as a rule of precarious land in which the produce is at all times uncertain. In the more backward parts the rental is

* Appendix, table V.

generally determined by custom, and competition rates exist only in the more stable portions. The average for the entire pargana is Rs. 2-15-10 per acre of occupancy holdings, which from their nature are superior to the rest, as is evident from the fact that a mean rate of only Rs. 2-9-3 is paid by tenants-at-will. An area of 25,895 acres or 17 per cent. of the holdings is cultivated by sub-tenants, the *shikmi* rental averaging Rs. 4-1-9 per acre.

The revenue demand imposed at successive settlements will be found in the appendix, as well as the present figure and its incidence.* In former days the tract was too heavily assessed, and during the currency of the last settlement substantial reductions proved necessary, while even at the present time the incidence is above the general average for the district. The pargana contains 427 villages, and these are subdivided into 606 *mahals*. Of the latter 265 are owned by single proprietors, 222 are joint *zamindari*, 102 are perfect and 17 are imperfect *pattidari*. The only important estate is that of the Raja of Pawayan, who owns a large number of villages, and also holds superior rights in many others, receiving a *malikana* allowance of 10 per cent. of the revenue. The Katehrias of Nahil, Jiwan and elsewhere together own a fair share of the land, but no other estates deserve mention except perhaps a few in the north belonging to the Jangharas of Gularia and the Chandels of Ghungchar in the Pilibhit district.

The population of the pargana was 157,435 in 1853, rising to 158,811 in 1865 and to 159,199 in 1872. A sharp decline then set in, owing to famine and other causes, so that by 1881 the number of inhabitants was 142,373. This rose to 144,603 in the next ten years, but the census of 1901 again witnessed a decrease, the total being only 129,137, of whom 59,483 were females. Classified by religions there were 118,233 Hindus, 10,534 Musalmans and 370 others, principally Christians and Aryas. Besides Pawayan itself there are few places of any size in the pargana, the chief being Nahil, Jiwan, Banda, Bhagwantapur, Pindaria Dalelpur, Gularia and Deokali. Means of communication are good in the south, which is traversed by the tramway from Shahjahanpur to Mailani; this follows the road to Khutar, metalled as far as Pawayan. From the latter unmetalled roads lead to Muhamdi,

* Appendix, tables IX and X.

Khutar, Puranpur, Bisalpur and Nigohi. The northern portion is not so well provided with roads, and during the rains progress is very difficult.

PAWAYAN *Tahsil.*

Pawayan is the largest of the four tahsils into which the district is divided, and comprises the extensive block of country formed by the parganas of Baragaon, Pawayan and Khutar. It is bounded on the south-west by the Tilhar and Shahjahanpur tahsils, on the south and east by the Kheri district, and on the north and west by the Puranpur and Bisalpur tahsils of Pilibhit respectively. The total area is 378,418 acres or 591·28 square miles.

Save for pargana Baragaon, which bears a strong resemblance to Shahjahanpur and the neighbouring parts of Nigohi, the country is for the most part backward, undeveloped and unhealthy. It is drained by the Khanaut on the west, by the Gumti and its affluents, the Bhainsi and Jhukna, in the centre, and by the Kathna and Ul in the east. In the parganas of Pawayan and Khutar there are a few good blocks of old and stable cultivation, but elsewhere the land is poor and the climate somewhat unhealthy, particularly in the neighbourhood of the Jhukna and Bhainsi, the waters of which are reputed to be poisonous, and also in the forest tract to the north-east of Khutar, which covers an area of some 32,000 acres. The various parganas have been fully described in the several articles, and no further account is necessary. Development has been carried on vigorously of late years, and much has been effected by the introduction of railways; but the northern portion partakes of the nature of the Tarai and has necessarily a bad climate, while over large areas the soil is too poor and sandy to yield a profitable return for the labour and expense of cultivation. The average area under the plough for the five years ending with 1906-07 was 234,675 acres or 62·02 per cent. of the whole, as compared with a total of 166,743 acres in 1839.

The population has not, however, increased at the same rate. In 1853 and 1865 the area of Khutar was much greater than at present, as it included Palia, now in the Kheri district; the totals

were then 286,636 and 274,152 respectively. In 1872 the number of inhabitants of the present tahsil was 261,494, and this dropped to 245,454 in 1881, but rose again to 249,222 ten years later. The last census in 1901 once more witnessed a decline, for the total was only 223,359, giving an average density of 377 to the square mile, though in subsequent years there has been a considerable improvement. Of the whole number 103,046 were females; while classified by religions there were 199,819 Hindus, 23,072 Musalmans and 468 others, including 276 Aryas, 188 Christians, two Sikhs and two Jains. The principal Hindu castes are Chamars, 26,907; Brahmans, 22,094; Kisans, 16,451; Ahirs, 13,418; Kurmis, 13,080; Rajputs, 12,582, mainly of the Chauhan, Katehria and Rathor subdivisions; and Pasis, 11,622; while next in order come Kachhis, Kahars, Dhobis, Telis, Koris, Banias, Nais, Muraos and Lohars. Among the Musalmans the lead is taken by Pathans with 6,235 persons, followed by Sheikhs, Behnas, Julahas, Faqirs and converted Rajputs.

Besides Pawayan there is no place deserving the name of town in the tahsil; Baragaon, Khutar, Nahil and one or two other subjects of separate articles being merely large villages. The occupations of the people are almost wholly agricultural, and the census statistics show that over 74 per cent. of the inhabitants are directly dependent on cultivation, apart from the not inconsiderable number of those who betake themselves to the tillage of the land as a secondary means of support. Of the rest the majority are employed in general labour in the forests and elsewhere, or else in weaving and in the supply of the ordinary requirements of a rural population.

Means of communication are necessarily somewhat poor. The steam tramway from Shahjahanpur to Mailani follows the road to Khutar, which is metalled as far as Pawayan; while the north-east corner is traversed by the Lucknow-Bareilly Railway, on which there are stations at Jograjpur and Kuraiya. Otherwise resort must be had to unmetalled roads, and these are often of an indifferent description. Such roads lead from Pawayan to Nigohi, to Bisalpur, to Banda and Puranpur, and to Muhamdi. From Khutar similar roads run to Banda, to Puranpur, to Lakhimpur and to Sehramau North. The forests and rivers afford a

great obstacle to cross-country communication, for bridges are few in number; there are, however, several ferries, for which reference must be made to the appendix. In the same place will be found lists of the post-offices, markets, fairs and schools of the tahsil.

For the purposes of criminal and revenue administration Pawayan ordinarily forms a subdivision in the charge of a full-powered officer on the district staff, while original civil jurisdiction is entrusted to the munsif of Pawayan. The Raja exercises criminal powers of the third-class throughout the limits of the tahsil, which includes the police circles of Pawayan, Banda, Dhakia, Khutar and Sehramau North. The boundaries of these circles are practically conterminous with those of the fiscal subdivision, but a few villages of pargana Baragaon lie within the Kotwali circle of Shahjahanpur.

PINDARIA DALELPUR, *Pargana and Tahsil* PAWAYAN.

A large village in the east of the pargana, standing in 28°12′N. and 80°8′E., at a distance of three miles south-east of Banda police station, and eleven miles from Pawayan. Through it runs a village road from Banda to Silhua and Khutar, while two miles to the west is the road from Pawayan to Puranpur. The place possesses a small school and twice a week is the scene of a market, but otherwise is of little importance. The population numbered 2,672 in 1881, but had fallen to 1,954 by 1891, while at the last census it was only 1,498, of whom the great majority were Kisans. The village, which is the property of the Raja of Pawayan, is 850 acres in extent, and of this area about 695 acres are under cultivation, the revenue demand being Rs. 1,050.

PIRTHIPUR DHAI, *Pargana and Tahsil* JALALABAD.

This large village stands on the southern borders of the pargana and district, in 27° 37′N. and 79°32′E., at a distance of eleven miles south-west from Jalalabad. It is connected with that town by an unmetalled road, while a similar road leads northwards to Mirzapur and Paraur. The former road terminates at the bank of the Sot or Bukra Khar, which flows close to the village on the south, but a rough track leads on to Bharatpur and the ferry over the

Ganges, frequently known as Dhaighat, though this name is properly applicable to the ferry over the smaller stream. There are two sites from which the double name is derived. The population, which in 1881 numbered 2,333, had risen by 1901 to 3,063, including 168 Musalmans and a large community of Raghubansi Rajputs. The village possesses a post-office, a lower primary school and a good masonry temple. Bharatpur is the scene of the great Dhaighat fair, the largest gathering of its kind in the district, where some 50,000 persons assemble to bathe in the Ganges at the full moon of Kartik. The area of Pirthipur Dhai is unusually large, amounting to 3,824 acres, but no more than 2,185 are under cultivation. It is assessed at Rs. 4,000, and is divided into six *mahals* owned by Raghubansis, Brahmans, Banias and Khattris.

ROSA, *Pargana and Tahsil* SHAHJAHANPUR.

Rosa is a corruption of Rausar, the name of a small village on the banks of the Khanaut, just above its junction with the Garra, in 27°49′N. and 79°55′E., at a distance of nearly five miles south from the civil station. The village itself is quite insignificant, having a population of only 198 at the last census; but in Chaundhera, a larger village of 1,199 inhabitants, standing a short distance to the south of Rausar, are the headquarters of the well known firm of Carew and Co. The works, known as the Rosa Factory, are connected with the city by a metalled road, which terminates a short distance beyond the factory on the bank of the Garra. The railway station of Rosa junction on the main line is three miles distant from the works and is connected with the latter by a branch line. The factory and its operations have already been described in Chapter II. Attached to it are the bungalows of the staff, a post-office and a dispensary.

SAHUPUR KHATAUWA, *Pargana* JALALPUR, *Tahsil* TILHAR.

The village of Sahupur Khatauwa stands in 28° 3′N. and 79° 40′E., on the southern border of the pargana and on the road from Khudaganj to Katra, at a distance of two miles north from the latter and ten miles north-west from Tilhar. It possesses a post-office and a primary school, which also provides for

Kasrak, the name given to the portion of the site lying within the limits of pargana Katra. A third portion known as Chak Kasrak or Bhojpur adjoins Sahupur on the west and belongs to the Jalalpur pargana. In Kasrak there is a principal station of the great trigonometrical survey, the height of the pillar being 608 feet above the level of the sea. The population in 1901, including that of Kasrak, was 1,511, of whom 140 were Musalmans, the majority of the inhabitants being Kurmis. The Musalmans are Sheikhs and the owners of the village, which is assessed at Rs. 860.

SAMDHANA, *Pargana and Tahsil* TILHAR.

A considerable village situated in 28°1′N. and 79°45′E., about three miles north from Tilhar on the road leading to Nigohi and two miles west from the Garra river, which is crossed by the ferry at Azamabad. The place possesses a post-office and a lower primary school, but is of no interest or importance. The population has increased rapidly of late years, and at the last census numbered 1,973 persons, of whom 310 were Musalmans. The area of the village is 1,195 acres, and of this some 940 are cultivated: it is assessed at the high figure of Rs. 3,200, and is held in joint *zamindari* tenure by Pathans and Kayasths.

SEHRAMAU NORTH, *Pargana* KHUTAR, *Tahsil* PAWAYAN.

A small village in the extreme north-east of the district, situated in 28°20′N. and 80°20′ E., on the edge of the jungles along the Ul river. It lies at a distance of 24 miles north-east from Pawayan, with which it is connected by an unmetalled road leading through Khutar. The road crosses the railway about half a mile from the village: but the Sehramau station is at Jograjpur, some two miles to the north-west. The population of Sehramau in 1901 was only 794 of whom 200 were Musalmans. Its claim to mention lies in the possession of a police station, a post-office and a cattle-pound. It is also the chief market for this part of the pargana, small gatherings taking place twice in every week. The village lands of Sehramau extend over 2,585 acres, but only 485 are cultivated, and the precarious nature of the tillage is illustrated by the low revenue demand, amounting to Rs. 500. The owners are Katehria Rajputs holding in perfect *pattidari* tenure.

SEHRAMAU SOUTH, *Pargana and Tahsil* SHAHJAHANPUR.

This village stands in the south of the pargana, on the east side of the road from Shahjahanpur to Shahabad and Hardoi, in 27°44′N. and 79°57′E., some ten miles from the district headquarters and two miles south-west from the Kahilia railway station. It is an insignificant mud-built place, and in 1901 contained a population of 1,962 persons, including 195 Musalmans and a large body of Pasis. It is noteworthy as possessing a police station, a post-office, a cattle-pound and an encamping-ground by the roadside. There is also an upper primary school, and a market is held here twice a week. The village is the scene of a large fair which takes place in Asarh in honour of Debi and is attended by about 12,000 persons; while a smaller gathering occurs on the full moon of the same month. Sehramau has a total area of 1,488 acres, of which some 1,155 are under cultivation, and is divided into four *mahals*. The revenue demand is Rs. 2,338, and the owners are mainly Gaur Rajputs holding in *bhaiyachara* tenure, though many other castes are in possession of petty shares.

SHAHBAZNAGAR, *Pargana and Tahsil* SHAHJAHANPUR.

A very large village standing in 27°55′N. and 79°53′E., some three miles north-west from the district headquarters. It is connected with Shahjahanpur by an unmetalled road taking off from the main road from Shahjahanpur to Tilhar. The place has grown rapidly of late years, for whereas in 1881 the population numbered 3,259, it had risen by the last census to 4,857, including 1,659 Musalmans. Among the latter are many Pathans, claiming descent from Shahbaz Khan, the reputed founder of the place, who settled here and built a fort about the time when Shahjahanpur came into existence. The Pathans continued in possession till 1858, when the village was confiscated and bestowed on Sheikh Khair-ud-din, a deputy collector at Bareilly. The village possesses an upper primary school and a post-office. Though almost a suburb of the city, it is mainly agricultural in character: but among the inhabitants are many butchers, who during the cold weather are actively engaged in the export trade in jerked meat. The area is very extensive, stretching from the Garra on the west almost to the cantonment boundary, and covering in all 4,226 acres, of

which 2,900 are under cultivation. There are two joint *zamindari mahals*, assessed at Rs. 6,445 and owned by Pathans and members of many other castes.

SHAHJAHANPUR, *Pargana and Tahsil* SHAHJAHANPUR.

Shahjahanpur, the headquarters of the district and the second city of Rohilkhand, lies in 27°53'N., and 79°54'E., at a distance of 47 miles by road from Bareilly, 30 from Sitapur and 46 from Fatehgarh. It was a station on the main line of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, and close to this is the terminus of the steam tramway to Pawayan and Mailani. In the near future a line will run from Rosa junction, a short distance to the south-east, to Sitapur, while another, forming part of the Rohilkhand and Kumaun metre-gauge system, will enter Shahjahanpur from the north and traverse the western outskirts of the city, eventually bending eastwards to its terminus near the old fort and the principal market of Carewganj. Metalled roads lead from the city to Sitapur on the east, to Pawayan on the north-east, to Bareilly on the north-west and to Jalalabad on the south-west, ; while unmetalled roads run to Hardoi, to Muhamdi and to Pilibhit, though the first of these is metalled as far as Rosa.

The population in 1813 was estimated at about 50,000 and the city was then reputed to be more wealthy than Bareilly and nearly as populous. The first regular census in 1853 gave a total of 62,785, and this rose steadily to 71,719 in 1865, to 72,136 in 1872 and to 77,850 in 1881, while ten years later it was 78,522. At the last census in 1901 the number of inhabitants was 76,458, including 38,283 females, the decline being due mainly to the absence of the garrison at that time. Classified by religions there were 35,636 Hindus, 40,017 Musalmans, 467 Aryas, 325 Christians and 13 Jains. The Arya Samaj is fairly strong in the city, and the institution possesses a good building close to the town hall. The Christians belong for the most part to the American Mission whose chief settlement is at Lodipur on the banks of the Khanaut. At that place is a church, a mission station, an orphanage and a school, while another church stands on the Bareilly road near the railway station. The predominance of the Musalman population is a noteworthy feature. It consists mainly

of Pathans, 13,650, Julahas, 6,885, and Sheikhs, 6,225, the rest being principally Qassabs, Saiyids and Hajjams. The chief Hindu castes are Kisans, Brahmans, Kahars, Kalwars, Banias, Kayasths, Chamars and Telis, but none occurs in remarkable strength. Of the population the largest section, amounting to some 36 per cent., was engaged in various industries, consisting principally of the supply of food and drink, textile fabrics and work in wood, metals and leather. The agricultural community amounted to 17·8 per cent, while personal service accounted for 15·2, general labour for 10·4, administration for 7·5 and commerce and storage for 6·5 per cent., the balance being made up by the professional classes and those independent of any particular form of employment.

The history of the city has been told in Chapter V under the general account of the district. The place naturally contains nothing of great antiquity. The oldest building is the mosque of Bahadur Khan, standing within the Kotwali enclosure on the main city road, and this is a plain and unpretentious structure bearing a Persian inscription dated in 1057 H. or 1647 A. D. Bahadur Khan's tomb is still in existence, though somewhat out of repair, and there are several other tombs in and about the city notably that of Nawab Ahmad Ali Khan on the Rosa road, opposite the municipal gardens near Newganj. The number of mosques gives the place a thoroughly Muhammadan character, but none is of any architectural merit. One of the best known is in the south-west near Rajghat, and gives its name to the *muhalla* of Masjid-ganj; while another deserving mention is the Sunahri mosque near the tahsil, a very conspicuous landmark by reason of its gilded domes. The old Rohilla fort built, as the tradition goes, on the site of a Gujar stronghold in the extreme south of the city, and described as a castle by Heber, has wholly disappeared, though its circuit can still be traced. It was razed to the ground after the Mutiny and the site is now for the most part under cultivation, though portions are occupied by a slaughter-house and the buildings once utilised as a distillery.

The city is built on the high ground between the Garra and the Khanaut, the two rivers gradually approaching one another till they eventually unite some two miles beyond the southern limits,

The latter are marked by the ridge on which the fort once stood, for south of this there is a low stretch of alluvial and highly cultivated land. The Khanaut forms the eastern boundary of the municipality for a considerable distance: but in the south-east, beyond the striking bridge of stone piers and huge *sal* beams erected by Nawab Mahdi Ali Khan, the famous minister of the Lucknow kings, there is a populous block of outlying *muhallas* on the eastern bank of the river. The valley of the Khanaut is well marked, and during the rains the stream is apt to overflow its narrow channel and to inundate a broad expanse of low ground lying between the flood banks on either side. The Garra on the other hand has a broad and fairly deep channel, and as its volume is very much greater than that of the Khanaut, it is liable to hold up the waters of the latter river and also to arrest the drainage of the city brought down by the natural watercourses which have been converted into sullage channels. There is a fair expanse of low alluvial ground to the west of the city, between the municipal boundary and the Garra, but here floods rarely occur, although the land lies at a very considerable distance below the level of the high bank. Owing to its geographical situation the natural drainage of the town is excellent, several large *nalas* running down from the central watershed to the rivers on either side. Much too has been effected by the municipality in the matter of improving the drainage. Between 1880 and 1890 many *nalas* were paved with brick, but they suffer from the defect of having a flat floor, and in several instances the slope is insufficient to carry off the water with adequate rapidity. It has recently been proposed to remodel these drains, the intention being to carry out the work gradually and so to complete the scheme from surplus revenues without having recourse to a loan. Further improvements have been carried out from time to time by filling up pits and excavations, the most notable example being a large and very deep tank near Bahadur Khan's tomb, now under cultivation and yielding a handsome sum in the way of rents. The water supply is derived almost from wells, of which there is a remarkable number, many houses having their own wells, while some of the better class possess two or more. The water, though very hard, is sweet and good. That of the Khanaut also has a great

reputation, especially for animals, and in former days horse-dealers used to bring their animals to the river side and keep them there for months in order to get them into condition before sale. Another great point in favour of Shahjahanpur is the absence of congestion. The population is only dense in a few parts, and patches of cultivated land and gardens of fruit trees are to be found everywhere. The number of trees in the place is astonishing, and from the summit of the church tower, though a clear view over and beyond the city can be obtained, the place has the appearance of a dense forest rather than of a large city. Hardly a house is visible, a few tombs and the domes of the Sunahri mosque being the only objects which arrest the eye.

The city extends northwards from the fort for a distance of nearly three miles, its northern limits being marked roughly by the railway, though a considerable quarter lies beyond the line. It is bisected by the main city road, which begins as the Pilibhit road and retains that name as far as its junction with the road from the Bahadurganj market and the cantonment. Thence it runs southwards, past the Ajain police post, through the principal portion of the town, between the Kotwali on the west and the tahsil on the east, the latter occupying the building of the old dispensary. It terminates on the southern boundary of the municipality a short distance beyond the road which traverses the south of the city, running from the Rajghat ferry over the Garra to the Khanaut bridge. From Rajghat a metalled road leads to Jalalabad, and another, as yet unmetalled, runs along the west bank of the Garra to join the Bareilly road, skirting the old and now almost abandoned market of Azizganj. This bazar was once much frequented but began to decline when it was included within municipal limits, and its trade became subject to octroi. The market is now of little importance and the octroi barrier has been removed, while the Garra has washed away much of the site. The road from Rajghat to the Khanaut bridge is frequently called the Sitapur road. From the stone bridge it runs past Rosa junction and near Gauntia joins the provincial road to Sitapur, which crosses the Khanaut by a bridge-of-boats at Lodipur.

Parallel to the main city road on the east runs a second highway, which begins in the cantonment near the church and, after crossing the railway, traverses the eastern half of the

city, ending in the Sitapur road at the Carewganj bazar. This is known as the Rosa road, from the fact that beyond the stone bridge over the Khanaut a branch goes southwards from the Sitapur road to the Rosa Factory. There are many other roads in the city, but these do not deserve detailed mention. A somewhat important road runs from Rajghat to join the main city road near the tahsil and Kotwali. Near the house of Ghulam Ali a cross road takes off this road and runs east through the Gudri bazar, a large square lined with shops, and Dilawarganj, on the east of the Rosa road, to a ferry over the Khanaut at Bisrat-ghat. This cross road was made in 1879, and was part of a large scheme of improvement, embracing among other projects, the construction of an embanked road on the east of the city, a measure which proved very beneficial in limiting the inundations of the Khanaut.

The city is divided for municipal purposes into six wards, each containing a number of *muhallas.* The first occupies the northern extremity and lies on either side of the railway and the Bareilly road; it is bounded on the east by the Pilibhit road, and on the south by the Lal Imli road, which runs from the town hall to join the Bareilly road on the western outskirts of the municipal area. The component *muhallas* are Gadiana and Hathithan, where the elephant stables of the Nawabs were located, in the north; the three divisions of Jalalnagar, called Mahmand, Imnazai and Tarin after the Pathan clans which first inhabited them; Nasrzai, Bazaria Lala Teli, the two Baruzais and Baruzai Peshawari.

The second ward forms the west central portion and lies to the west of the main city road and to the south of Lal Imli. Only the eastern *muhallas* along the main highway are thickly populated and elsewhere there is much open ground and cultivation. The ward contains a large number of *muhallas,* comprising Bibizai Mangmurian and Bibizai Chauraha in the north; Chauk Ala Khan, Rangi Chaupal, Tarin, Tarin Tikli, Jhanda, Qazikhel, Tajukhel, Alizai and Hundalkhel in the east; Khalil west, Baradari, Bazaria Makku, Mahmand and Haddaf in the centre and Madrakhel, Tilarzai and Kakra Kalan in the south-west. There are no buildings of importance in the ward, though the new district high school is to be erected on a plot of ground

which it is proposed to acquire on the high bank of the Garra to the north of Rajghat. Mention may be made of the Jali Kothi, a well known landmark on the main road, in the shape of a highly decorated house belonging to an old Pathan family, now represented by Israr Hasan Khan, Khan Bahadur, a deputy collector, and several others in Government service.

South of this lies the fourth ward, bounded on the east by the main road, on the west by the Garra, here crossed by the Rajghat bridge-of-boats, and on the south by the city boundary and the low cultivated ground on the river bank. This is a somewhat densely populated quarter of the city and contains a large number of *muhallas*, in many cases named after Pathan clans. In the north are Warakzai, Bangash and Kachcha Katra; in the centre, between the Rajghat and Sitapur roads, are Afridi, Sinzai, Manuzai, Mahmand Garhi, Bazidkhel, Matani, Muzaffarganj, Masjidganj, Akab Masjid Kanch, Kucha Lala, Qazi-tola and Baksarian; and to the south of the Sitapur road are Ziakhel, Mihman Shah, Abdullahganj, Tarai and Bala Tarai, the two last signifying the lowlands and the high bank above them. The ward also includes the detached *muhalla* of Azizganj on the opposite bank of the Garra.

The third ward comprises the north-east portion of the city, and lies to the east of the Pilibhit road and south of the railway. It thus includes the thickly populated block around the Bahadurganj market and extends on either side of the Rosa road. A small portion lies to the north of the railway, but this is practically confined to the Collector's house and the Dunda Bagh. There is no demarcated civil station at Shahjahanpur, for almost the whole of the area which formed the civil lines in early days was afterwards incorporated in the cantonment. It is doubtful indeed whether there was ever any civil station at all, for it is clear that at one period the cantonment extended as far south as the Bahadurganj market. The northern *muhalla* still goes by the name of Sadr Bazar, while near Bahadurganj is the old Roti Godown or bakery, now utilised as a municipal school. A further proof is to be found in the large extent of the Sadr Bazar, which stretches from the Pilibhit road to the Khanaut. In the west is the town hall, a good building with a large garden

containing a number of tennis courts for the use of various clubs. Next to this come the Arya Samaj building, the old Sadr Bazar police station, now reduced to an outpost, and the office of the Court of Wards, at present located in a bungalow belonging to the estate of Thakur Budhpal Singh. Further east, along the Rosa road, are the judge's court, a large municipal *sarai*, the district jail and the police lines on the west; and the district courts and offices, the police office and the high school on the east. The police lines are small and old, probably the worst in the United Provinces, the quarters in many cases being merely converted stables. The high school is a large but quite unsuitable building, consisting of a single long room, and, as already mentioned, a new site has been chosen on the west of the city. Beyond the school the provincial road to Sitapur leads eastwards to the bridge-of-boats over the Khanaut and to the hamlet of Lodipur, where the American Mission has its headquarters. The other *muhallas* of this road include Bahadurganj with its adjuncts, Bahadurganj Bazar, Bahadurpura and Tarin Bahadurganj, all named after the founder of the city, whose tomb stands close to the central market. The tomb was confiscated after the Mutiny and bestowed, curiously enough, on a Rajput, by whom it was sold to the present Pathan owners. The market, which is one of the chief business centres of the city, is partly municipal property and the rents bring in a revenue about Rs. 8,000 annually. To the south lie the *muhallas* of Chamkani, Anta, Khalil east, Chauburji, Katia-tola, Khirni Bagh, Bijlipura, Babuzai and Hayatpura. In Chauburji stands the dispensary, a compact, if not cramped, block of buildings close to the Rosa road, with the Dufferin hospital for women in a separate enclosure at the back. The eastern portion of the ward is very sparsely populated, much of the area being low cultivated ground in the valley of the Khanaut.

The fifth ward lies on either side of the Rosa road and forms the south-eastern portion of the city, extending from the main city road eastwards to the Khanaut, here crossed by the stone bridge, as well as by the Husainpura bridge-of-boats higher up. Near the latter is the Visrant or Bisrat-ghat, a fine masonry structure with steps leading down to the water, and two separate

bathing places for women. It was much improved by the municipality in 1902. This ward is the chief business centre of the town and is very densely populated.

In the north-west stands the tahsil on the main city road, and behind this is the Gudri square, with the Newganj or Sabzimandi to the north. The latter market was built by the municipality in 1878-79 at a cost of Rs. 36,000. It brings in about Rs. 6,000 annually and the trade is in cloth and general merchandise. South of Newganj, between the two main roads, lie Bharatdwaji, Chauksi, a Bania *muhalla* full of Hindu temples, Talia Ghoran, Roshanganj and Rangmahla, called after a reception hall built by Bahadur Khan. In the last, at the angle formed by the Rosa and Sitapur roads, stands Carewganj, the most important market in the city, being the centre of the grain trade. It was built by Messrs. Carew and Co., of Rosa, who intended to set up a factory in the city, about 1856, and from 1864 to 1883 its management was entrusted by the firm to the municipality, the latter receiving five per cent. of the annual income in order to defray expenses. In 1883 or thereabouts Mr. J. S. Porter, then Collector of Shahjahanpur, endeavoured to effect the purchase of the bazar by means of a municipal loan; but the application being refused by Government, he privately borrowed Rs. 74,000 and bought the market on the 16th of November 1883, as he was anxious to bring so lucrative a concern into the possession of the municipality. That he was justified in this venture is shown by the fact that in twelve years the board was enabled to pay back the entire loan with interest at 7½ per cent., in addition to meeting the expense of maintaining a sufficient staff for the management of the bazar and defraying the cost of repairs, additions and alterations. The average annual income of the market from rents and fees is about Rs. 17,000 and this is likely to be largely increased in the near future on the termination of the existing leases. Adjoining Carewganj on the west is the tahsili school, while opposite the market, on the east side of the Rosa road, is the small municipal grain market of Bholaganj. The *muhallas* on the same side of this road are less thickly populated, and include Muhammadzai, Goharpura, Husainpura, Baqarzai, Bhatantola and Diwan Jograj. In the last, close to the stone bridge,

is the large *sarai* built in 1823 by Nawab Mahdi Ali Khan and presented by his successor to the municipality on condition that no charge should be levied on persons using the enclosure, the cost of maintenance being defrayed from the revenues of a small grant of land on the opposite side of the Sitapur road, purchased by way of endowment. The *muhallas* to the south of the Sitapur road are Maghai-tola, named after one of Bahadur Khan's wives, and Balai Qila, the latter being formerly occupied by the founder's fort, but now an almost bare stretch of high ground.

The sixth and last ward comprises the small block on the east bank of the Khanaut, traversed by the Sitapur and Rosa roads. It is an unimportant portion of the town, occupied for the most part by mud houses, the only buildings of any note being a mosque in Ahmadpura and the tomb of Ishaq Khan. It contains the *muhallas* of Khwaja Firoz, Naibasti, Garipura, Dalelganj, Sarai Kaiyan, Garhi, Chamkani, Fatehpur and Ahmadpura Niazpur.

The Shahjahanpur cantonment lies wholly to the north of the railway, its southern boundary being formed for the most part by the station road. Close to this road stands the post and telegraph office, and hard by are the club and St. Mary's Church, the latter dating from 1848 and containing a number of Mutiny memorials. Further north are the old native infantry lines, and beyond these the British infantry barracks. Before the Mutiny native troops only were stationed at Shahjahanpur, but on the reoccupation of the district the cantonment was largely extended with the idea of making the place a great military station, and the abandonment of this scheme accounts for the existence of much cultivated land within cantonment limits, especially to the north-east along the Pawayan road.

The trade of Shahjahanpur has been dealt with already in Chapter II. Considering the number of inhabitants the place possesses comparatively little mercantile importance. The chief manufactures are sugar and *baib* matting, but the former has declined of late years, owing to the diversion of the trade in sugarcane to Rosa, the cultivators now bringing their produce direct to the factory instead of selling it to the city *khandsaris* to be converted by them into *khand*. There is a considerable amount of metal work, particularly in the south-western portion of the city,

while during recent years a large trade in hides and bones has grown up. The butchers are a wealthy community, and in this connection mention may be made of the manufacture of jerked meat for export to Burma and other parts, which has recently been started. There is also a gut factory belonging to Messrs. Roscher and Co., near the Kakra slaughter-house just beyond the western limits of the municipality.

The educational institutions of the city are shown in a list given in the appendix. In addition to the district high school and the tahsili school, there is a high school maintained by the American Mission near the tahsil as well as an upper primary and an industrial school at Lodipur, the Bidwell Memorial middle school for girls in Sadr Bazar, and three aided schools for girls in Dilawarganj, Chauksi and Talaiya Ghoran, all maintained by the same mission. The municipality supports a middle school in Katia-tola, two girls' schools and a small Sanskrit *pathshala*. It further gives grants in aid to two girls' schools and fourteen indigenous schools for boys. Besides these, there is a number of indigenous unaided schools, generally very small and of an ephemeral character, in which Urdu, Persian and Arabic are taught. Most of them are quite unimportant, but mention should be made of the school in Haddaf, which has an attendance of about a hundred pupils, and also of those in Baruzai, Babuzai, Masjidganj, and Kakra Kalan, each of which boasts twenty or more scholars.

Some mention has been made of the origin and constitution of the municipality in Chapter IV. The income is derived mainly from an octroi-tax on imports of the usual nature, though there are one or two local peculiarities. In 1903 the tax on oilseeds was discontinued owing to the large amount of refunds. Similar treatment had already been extended to sugar in 1901, in order to obviate the inconvenience caused by the classification of the various forms of sugar-stuffs. In its place a tax was levied on dealers in *rab* at the rate of six pies per maund imported. The *khandsaris* are registered, and each receives a pass-book with entries in triplicate. One foil is kept in the book for record and the others are given to the carters and brought to the barrier, where they are filled up by the *muharrir*, who hands one to the carter and retains the other. The amount is entered at the municipal office in the

khandsaris' ledger, from which the account is made up at the end of the season. As will be seen from the figures given in the appendix, octroi is responsible for 55 per cent. of the total income of the municipality.* The direct taxes are unimportant, that levied on *khandsaris* bringing in some Rs. 4,000, and that on lands sown with potatoes or tobacco within municipal limits about Rs. 1,600 annually. The latter dates from 1902, and is imposed at the rate of seven annas per *kachcha bigha.* About 24 per cent. of the average annual income is derived from rents, especially those paid for the shops in the municipal markets. Other sources include the income from pounds, slaughter-houses, licenses for public conveyances and conservancy receipts. The system of conservancy is somewhat peculiar. The municipality maintains no trenching grounds, but acts as a middleman between the sweepers and the cultivators. The public latrines are put up to auction, and the nightsoil is purchased from the lessees by the municipality and resold to cultivators; while the nightsoil from private latrines is purchased by the municipality direct. The cultivators keep their own pits to which the manure is carried on donkeys belonging to the sweepers. Books are kept on both sides, the arrangements being in the hands of the municipal secretary, to whom an advance is given at the beginning of the year. The demand as a rule is very strong, and applications are dealt with in order; but at the slack seasons it is sometimes necessary to allow the cultivators to purchase the manure on credit. This system had its origin in an old custom, by which the sweepers acquired as it were a prescriptive monopoly and made their own arrangements with the cultivators. Confusion and difficulties constantly arose on both sides, rendering intervention imperative in the interests of sanitation, for the absence of control was productive of constant nuisance. By the change both parties have benefited, owing to the security assured in their transactions, while the advantage derived by the public has been no less important.

SHAHJAHANPUR *Pargana, Tahsil* SHAHJAHANPUR.

This pargana forms the eastern portion of the headquarters tahsil, and comprises a stretch of country extending from the

* Appendix, table XVI.

borders of Nigohi and Baragaon on the north to the Hardoi boundary on the south. On the west the Garra generally constitutes the dividing line between this pargana and Jamaur; for while in the case of riverain estates the deep-stream rule generally applies, there are some villages lying on the west bank. To the east the Sukheta forms the boundary between this district and Kheri. The total area is 98,214 acres or 153·47 square miles.

The drainage channels of the pargana are the Garra, the Khanaut and the Sukheta. The last is a small stream with no perceptible valley, and flows through level country of an indifferent character. Though it dries up in the cold weather, the river comes down in considerable volume during the rains, flooding the land in its vicinity, with the result that for a mile or two inland the land bears traces of flooding and saturation: the soil is as a rule poor and inclined to *usar*, and there are numerous patches of scrub jungle and grassy waste. On the other hand the whole country, owing to the nature of the soil, is liable to suffer from drought in unfavourable seasons, and cultivation is fluctuating and precarious. Adjoining this Sukheta belt on the west is another block of poor land in the form of a shallow depression round the large *jhil* at Simrai, about two miles west of Gurri. There is here an ill-defined line of drainage, further illustrated by the presence of smaller *jhils* and irregular channels leading in a southerly direction to the Hardoi border. Here too the soil exhibits signs of saturation and in wet years large areas go out of tillage, the land rapidly becoming choked with *gandar* and other coarse grasses.

The remainder of the pargana is of a fairly uniform character, having a loam soil of fair if not remarkable fertility, as a rule containing a considerable proportion of sand. It is easily worked and possesses ample means of irrigation, as wells can be constructed everywhere without difficulty. Here and there are to be found patches of clay in the depressions, while on the higher levels the proportion of sand increases perceptibly. The cultivation throughout is close and careful, the tract being especially noted for the excellence of its sugarcane. The level surface is broken by the dip into the rich alluvial loam of the Garra valley and by the valley of the Khanaut. The latter stream has a narrow channel, with a marked and rather deep valley about three-quarters of a mile in

width, but it broadens out towards its confluence with the Garra. During the rains it is subject to floods, but these are very variable and uncertain, and in many years the river barely tops its banks, while occasionally the whole valley is under water for weeks. The soil of the *tarai* is generally good loam or clay, and that of the sloping bank *bhur* or waterworn loam, unsuited for cultivation. The upland in most places is fairly good and possesses no special characteristics. In the *tarai* the floods, if heavy, are apt to destroy or damage the rice and sugarcane, and a further consequence is that the spring sowings are retarded to a serious extent, but in years of light rainfall the sugarcane is of a good quality, while the *rabi* is of great value and excellence.

There are no records of the cultivated area of the pargana prior to those of the settlement of 1869, when it amounted to 64,422 acres. Prior to that date the pargana included Kant and Jamaur, and was then divided into three separate portions. Subsequent years have witnessed a considerable extension of tillage, the average for the five years ending with 1906-07 being 69,870 acres or 71·14 per cent., while 11,758 acres or 16·83 per cent. of the cultivation bore a double crop, the increase in this direction having been very marked. There is little room for further development. The barren area amounted to 11,114 acres, of which 3,263 were under water and 5,879 are permanently occupied by railways, roads, buildings and the like; while out of 17,230 acres of culturable waste 3,070 were under groves, 3,503 were recent fallow, and the remainder in most cases was of too poor a quality to admit of profitable cultivation. The irrigated area averaged 25·21 per cent. of the land under the plough, but on occasions a much higher proportion is attained. About three-fourths of this are supplied from wells and the bulk of the remainder from tanks and *jhils*, the streams being utilised only to a small extent.

The *rabi* is invariably the more important harvest, averaging 44,882 acres as compared with 34,374 sown in the *kharif*. The main spring crop is wheat, which by itself constitutes 46·57 and when mixed with gram or barley 11·37 per cent. of the area sown. Gram alone makes up 24·13, barley 8·37, and the two in combination 4·62 per cent., the balance consisting of potatoes, *masur*, poppy and tobacco In the *kharif* the lead is taken by *juar*,

either alone or in combination with *arhar*, making up 23·41 per cent., followed by rice, mainly of the early variety, with 20·75, sugarcane with 16·65, *bajra* and *arhar* with 13·27 and maize with 3·25 per cent. The smaller millets, hemp, garden crops, pulses and cotton comprise the bulk of the remainder.

The cultivators of the pargana fall somewhat short of the high standard attained elsewhere, as for example in Jamaur, for there is a very large number of high caste tenants, and the really good cultivating castes, such as Muraos, Kurmis and Ahirs, only constitute about one-fourth of the total number. There is an unusually high proportion of Musalmans, and their predominance doubtless accounts for the absence of distinction between high and low caste tenants in the matter of rent. In 1906-07 the total area included in holdings was 74,219 acres, and of this only 6·79 per cent., or less than in any other pargana, was cultivated by proprietors as *sir* or *khudkasht*. Occupancy tenants held 51·47, tenants-at-will 40·23, and ex-proprietors ·96, while the remaining ·55 per cent. was rent-free. The rental is higher than elsewhere in the district, owing to the natural advantages of the pargana, its proximity to the city and the exceptional rents obtained for suburban lands. Occupancy tenants pay on an average Rs 4-6-11, tenants-at-will Rs. 5-4-9 and *shikmis*, who cultivate 13,896 acres or 18·7 per cent. of the holdings, pay no less than Rs. 6-13-4 per acre. The incidence of the revenue is correspondingly high, though the demand is generally light and in no case is there undue pressure: the present figure, as well as the results of past assessments, will be found in the appendix.* The pargana contains 193 villages, at present divided into 322 *mahals*. Of the latter 130 are owned by single proprietors, 103 are joint *zamindari*, 57 are perfect and 24 imperfect *pattidari*, and the remaining eight are *bhaiyachara*. A large number of villages belong to residents of the city, principally Pathans and Hindu traders, but there are few estates of any size or importance. The Rajputs of Sehramau have a considerable property in the south, and there are one or two other flourishing communities: but on the whole the pargana contains a smaller number of Rajput landholders than any other part of the district.

* Appendix, tables IX and X.

As the pargana did not come into existence till 1869, no details of the population are available till 1872, when the total was 153,147. This fell to 146,109 in 1881, but rose again to 150,137 ten years later, while the census of 1901 once more witnessed a decline, the number of inhabitants being 145,123, of whom 70,161 were females. Classified by religions there were 93,712 Hindus, 50,065 Musalmans and 1,346 others, principally Christians and Aryas. Besides the city there are few places of any size, the chief being Shahbaznagar, which may almost be described as a suburb, Sehramau and Badshahnagar. Means of communication are naturally excellent, and will soon be improved by the construction of the proposed line from Rosa junction to Sitapur, connecting the latter with the main line of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. This traverses the pargana from south to north, passing through Kahilia, Rosa junction and Shahjahanpur, whence the tramway leads to Pawayan, following the metalled road to that place. Other roads of a similar nature run to Tilhar and Bareilly, to Kant and Jalalabad, and to Sitapur, while unmetalled roads go to Pilibhit, Muhamdi and Hardoi, the last being metalled as far as Rosa.

SHAHJAHANPUR *Tahsil.*

This is the south-eastern subdivision of the district and comprises the three parganas of Shahjahanpur, Kant and Jamaur, each of which has been described separately. Till 1869 the entire area formed a single pargana, but it was then divided into three parts, each of a fairly homogeneous nature and possessing peculiar characteristics of its own. The tahsil is bounded on the north by Pawayan and Tilhar, on the west by Jalalabad, on the south by the Hardoi district and on the east by the Sukheta, which separates it from Kheri. The total area is 252,057 acres or 393·84 square miles. The cultivated area was 152,249 acres in 1839, rising to 154,444 in 1853, to 167,379 in 1865 and to 178,893 in 1869, while for the five years ending with 1906-07 it averaged 188,693 acres or 74·86 per cent. of the whole.

The tract is drained by the Garra and its affluents, the Khanaut, Garai and Sukheta, in addition to a few insignificant watercourses, especially in pargana Jamaur. The western portion

consists for the most part of high sandy uplands, which give place to the low valley of the Garai and the heavy clay lands of Jamaur. The eastern part is higher than the centre, and possesses a light but fertile loam soil, deteriorating towards the Sukheta, and varied by the deep basin of the Khanaut, described in the preceding article. As a whole the country is highly developed, and the expansion of tillage within the last seventy years has been more steadily maintained than in any other part of the district.

The population of the tahsil has similarly increased, though from time to time marked fluctuations have been observed. The total rose from 264,687 in 1853 to 271,827 in 1865 and to 279,083 in 1872. It then dropped suddenly to 252,028 in 1881, the decline being equally great in all parganas; and though by 1891 it had risen once more to 273,146, the last census again witnessed a decrease, the total being 265,467, which gives a density of 674 to the square mile. Of the inhabitants 125,656 were females while classified by religions there were 203,798 Hindus, 59,973 Musalmans, 833 Christians, 826 Aryas, 20 Sikhs, 14 Jains and three Parsis. The density is unusually high owing to the presence of the city, for in the rural area it is not more than 497 to the square mile. The principal Hindu castes are Chamars, 27,164; Kisans, 22,876; Rajputs, 18,780; Brahmans, 15,218; Muraos, 13,105; Kachhis, 13,066, and Ahirs, 13,050. After these come Kahars, Telis, Banias, Dhobis, Koris, Bhurjis and Kayasths. The Rajputs belong to many different clans, but the Bachhils are far the most important, having 6,220 representatives, while after them follow Chauhans, Rathors, Panwars and Gaurs. Among the Musalmans the lead is taken by Pathans, numbering 22,217, chiefly of the Ghori, Yusufzai, Muhammadzai, Tarin and Dilazak subdivisions. Then come Sheikhs with 12,523, Julahas with 7,730, Faqirs, Behnas, Saiyids and Qassabs.

The only place of any size is the city of Shahjahanpur. The old town of Kant no longer possesses any importance, and other places to which separate articles have been assigned are merely agricultural villages. Apart from the city the tahsil is wholly given to agriculture, and the only industries are the manufacture of sugar and coarse country cloth, in addition to the production of the ordinary articles used by the villagers in everyday life. The

census returns show that about 58 per cent. of the inhabitants were directly dependent on cultivation, but the true proportion of the cultivating community to the total population is considerably higher; for many resort to agriculture as a subsidiary means of support, or else are engaged in industries immediately connected with the produce of the land.

The tahsil is on the whole admirably provided with means of communication. The main line of the Oudh and Rohilkhand railway traverses the Shahjahanpur pargana and the north of Jamaur, with stations at Kahilia, Rosa junction, Shahjahanpur and Banthara. From Shahjahanpur a steam tramway leads to Pawayan and Mailani, and on this there is a station at Pirtala. Further improvement will be introduced by the construction of the projected lines to Sitapur and Pilibhit. Metalled roads radiate from Shahjahanpur to Sitapur, to Pawayan, to Tilhar and Katra and to Jalalabad, the two last joining the provincial road from Bareilly and Katra to Fatehgarh, which traverses the western portion of pargana Kant. The chief unmetalled roads are those from Shahjahanpur to Nigohi and Pilibhit, to Muhamdi and to Shahabad in the Hardoi district. There is also a road from Kant to Madnapur on the provincial road and thence to Paraur. A road, at present unmetalled, runs from Rajghat, opposite Azizganj, to Nibia-ghat, connecting the southern extremity of the city with the Bareilly road. The Nibia-ghat ferry is quite impracticable for wheeled traffic during the rains and its place is then taken by Rajghat. When the proposed bridge at the latter spot is constructed the diversion will be metalled. In the south of Kant and Jamaur there are no roads, but in most places the nature of the soil renders cross-country communication fairly easy. The rivers are crossed by numerous ferries, of which a list is given in the appendix, where too will be found lists of the schools, post-offices, markets and fairs.

For criminal and revenue purposes the tahsil ordinarily forms a subdivision in the charge of a full-powered officer on the district staff. As a subdivision it dates from 1803, when it belonged to the Bareilly district, and its area remained unchanged when Shahjahanpur became a separate charge in 1813. The original civil jurisdiction is entrusted to the munsif of Shahjahanpur. There

are police stations at Shahjahanpur, Sehramau South, and Kant; but their circles do not include the whole area of the tahsil, for considerable portions belong to the *thanas* of Jalalabad, Kundaria, Tilhar and Dhakia. On the other hand the Kotwali circle includes a few villages of the Nigohi and Baragaon parganas.

SINDHAULI, *Pargana* BARAGAON, *Tahsil* PAWAYAN.

A village in the south-west of the pargana, situated on the borders of the Shahjahanpur tahsil in 27°58′N. and 79°58′E., at a distance of five and a half miles from the district headquarters and eleven and a half miles from Pawayan by the metalled road and steam tramway. These pass through the village, crossing the Khanaut by a bridge, and in the village is the tramway station known as Pirtala. The place possesses a post-office and an upper primary school, while markets are held here twice a week. The population in 1901 numbered 921 persons, of whom 309 were Musalmans. The village has an area of 718 acres, of which 555 are cultivated, and is assessed at Rs. 1,050: the owners are Pathans and Baqqals holding in *zamindari* tenure.

TILHAR, *Pargana and Tahsil* TILHAR.

The important town of Tilhar stands in 27°57′N. and 79°44′E. on the main road from Shahjahanpur to Katra and Bareilly, at a distance of twelve miles from the headquarters of the district. The town extends for a distance of nearly two miles along the road, and from the centre a metalled branch leads northwards for about a mile to the Tilhar railway station. This continues in an unmetalled state to Nigohi on the north-east while similar roads lead to Khudaganj on the north, to Jaitipur and Budaun on the west, and to Barkhera on the south-west, the last joining the metalled road from Katra to Jalalabad.

The name is said to be derived from Tilok Chand, a Bachhil Rajput who lived during the days of Akbar. The portion known as Umarpur was founded by a Yusufzai Pathan named Muhammad Umr Khan, the father of Mangal Khan, who rose to be *nazim* under Hafiz Rahmat Khan and lost his life at the battle of Katra. It was this same Mangal Khan who built a large fort and residence close to the Bareilly road in Mansurpur, on the outskirts

of the town. The buildings covered an extensive area, enclosed with a high brick wall, and remained in the possession of Mangal Khan's descendants till the Mutiny, when they were confiscated for rebellion. A similar fate attended the Dataganj bazar, founded by a *nazim* named Khwaja Ain-ud-din about 1745 and held in 1857 by Nizam Ali Khan, one of the leading Pathans of the town. Mangal Khan's fort is now occupied by the tahsil buildings and the police station, as well as by the registration office, the inspection bungalow and the munsif's court. The former were originally located in another old fort in the Khattrian *muhalla* of Qasba Tilhar, but after the Mutiny this was dismantled and the materials were sold.

The town is an aggregation of several villages which have been united to form a single municipal area. Qasba Tilhar is the easternmost, lying somewhat apart from the rest to the south of the main road. Next come Hindu Patti and Muazzampur, the former being mainly to the north of the road, while the latter lies to the south and contains the three bazars of Dataganj, Nizamganj and Biriaganj. Of these Dataganj is the most important, and is surrounded by a high embattled wall, now in a ruinous condition, with gateways on the east and west, that on the east being a handsome structure of considerable size, opening on a paved street lined with shops and brick houses. West of Muazzampur lies Biharipur, and north of this, towards the railway station, are Umarpur, Nazarpur, Banwaripur and Mansurpur, all included within municipal limits.

The population of Qasba Tilhar and Hindu Patti numbered 11,033 in 1853 and 10,751 in 1865. The total for the entire municipality was 18,900 in 1872 and 15,559 in 1881, the decline being partly due to the contraction of the municipal boundaries in 1880. At the following census the number of inhabitants had risen to 17,265, while in 1901 it was 19,091, of whom 9,132 were females. Classified by religions there were 9,527 Musalmans, 9,439 Hindus, 34 Christians and 91 Aryas and Sikhs. The Christians belong to the American Mission, which has a branch here. The Musalmans include many Pathans, most of whom are in reduced circumstances, almost all their ancestral estates having been confiscated for rebellion. Throughout the Musalman quarter,

and indeed in the greater part of the town, the houses are built of brick, and great improvements have been effected in the general aspect of the place during recent years.

The growth of Tilhar is largely due to the advent of the railway, by means of which it has developed into a flourishing centre of commerce, especially in grain, oilseeds and sugar. The last here generally takes the form of *gur*, as opposed to the *khand* or refined sugar of Shahjahanpur. The chief grain market is known as Porterganj, and is a large walled enclosure with more than a hundred shops in the western portion of the town. It was built in 1880 at a cost of Rs. 2,000 by the municipality, the shops being erected by the traders themselves. Porterganj is in a flourishing condition and contains the offices and agencies of several large dealers. The same cannot be said, however, of the adjoining market of Calnanganj, which was built in 1901 in anticipation of a further diversion of trade in this direction, as the place is almost deserted, save for Messrs. Ralli Brothers' agency. None the less, Tilhar is a very important trade centre, and the volume of traffic is constantly increasing. In 1900-01 the amount of grain brought into the town was 300,000 maunds, and in the same year a fire in the goods-shed destroyed goods awaiting export to the value of Rs. 75,000.

Besides the tahsil and police station already mentioned, the public buildings at Tilhar include a dispensary, a combined post and telegraph office, a branch post-office in the Chauhatian *muhalla*, a cattle-pound and a recently erected municipal hall. The educational institutions comprise a middle vernacular school, municipal primary schools in Chauhatian, Umarpur, Porterganj and Dataganj, two municipal girls' schools in Hindu Patti, one in Dataganj and one in Umarpur. There are also several indigenous schools, notably a well-attended Arabic school in Muazzampur. The latter is aided by the municipality as also is a similar school in Gulshan Faiz. Tilhar was brought under the operations of Act XX of 1856 in 1860, and in 1872 it was raised to the status of a municipality. Its affairs are now managed by a board of twelve members, eight of these being elected by the ratepayers. There are for municipal purposes four wards, known as Tilhar, Hindu Patti, Muazzampur and Umarpur, and each returns two members, one

being elected annually. Details of the annual income and expenditure under the main heads for each year from 1890-91 are shown in the appendix.* The chief source of revenue is octroi, which amounts on an average to 60 per cent. of the entire income, the latter averaging Rs. 26,150. In 1893 the octroi-tax on sugar was abolished, and in its place a tax on sugar refiners was introduced, at the rate of Rs. 2 per *ara* or platform of a sugar refining house. The sugar-refiners' tax and the tax on weighmen introduced in 1895 bring in Rs. 1,486 annually, and other items of importance are rents and market dues, registration fees for the sale of cattle and conservancy receipts. Unlike that of Shahjahanpur, the municipality has its own trenching ground, and all the nightsoil is regarded as municipal property. It is sold to cultivators when trenched and not when deodorised, so that the municipality is thus relieved from the expense of maintaining an establishment to guard against theft.

The total area of Tilhar, Hindu Patti and the other component *mauzas* of the municipality is 2,116 acres, and the revenue assessed on the cultivated area is Rs. 4,300. There are ten separate *mahals* owned for the most part by Pathans, Banias, Kayasths and Sheikhs. The great bulk of the cultivated land lies to the east in Qasba Tilhar.

TILHAR *Pargana, Tahsil* TILHAR.

This pargana occupies the south central portion of the tahsil of the same name and is a tract of irregular shape, bounded on the north by Katra and Jalalpur, on the east by Nigohi and Jamaur, on the south by Kant and Jalalabad and on the west by Khera Bajhera. It narrows towards the extreme north, where a small block of land projects beyond the Garra, between Jalalpur and Nigohi. The total area is 79,968 acres or 124·95 square miles.

Apart from the narrow *tarai* of the Bahgul on the western borders, the whole of the west, south and centre represents a continuation of the *bhur* tract of Kant. It is of fair quality as a rule, with a gently undulating surface, little really fertile and little really bad soil. The country is seldom uniform in surface for many acres together and varies from grassy wastes of *patel* to depressions in which the soil stiffens into clay; there are few places where the ground is so inveterately sandy as to prevent the construction of

* Appendix, table XVI.

wells, and consequently irrigation is generally feasible, while in years of drought hundreds of wells are excavated, though the labour involved in irrigating such absorbent soil is very great. This *bhur* tract terminates on the north and east in the valley of the Garra, the richest portion of the district. The soil is here a fine alluvial loam, equal to that of the Ramganga *tarai*, but with the additional advantage of being free from the sudden and violent floods which occur along that river. Only the villages close to the Garra are flooded during the rains, and even there the inundation is generally harmless. Towards the south and east of the *tarai* circle the loam is mixed with a considerable proportion of clay and inferior soil, the best portion being that to the north of the town of Tilhar, which forms the centre of the sugarcane cultivation of a sugar-producing tract. The drainage of the south-east portion of this tract is taken off by the Garai or Sarowa, and also by Bhaksi, which rises in the Jalalpur pargana and drains all the country to the north of Tilhar. The few villages on the north side of the Garra, between it and the Katna, are of an inferior and precarious type.

As perhaps is only to be expected, the agricultural development of the pargana has reached a higher standard than in any other part of the district. The cultivated area rose from 48,202 acres in 1839 to 59,048 in 1853 and to 62,842 in 1865. During the last five years it has averaged 66,330 acres or 82·95 per cent. of the whole, a proportion which is exceeded in no other part of the district. Added to this, 9,001 acres or 13·57 per cent. bore a double crop, the increase in this respect having been especially rapid. Practically no room remains for further extension of tillage. The barren area comprised 5,740 acres or 7·18 per cent., including 1,782 acres under water and 3,440 taken up by railways, roads, buildings and the like. This leaves 7,898 acres of so-called culturable waste; but from this must be deducted 2,838 acres of current fallow and 2,152 of groves, while the remainder is of little value or else required for other than agricultural purposes. The irrigated area averaged 16,686 acres or 25·16 per cent. of the cultivation, though on occasions the figure is largely surpassed, the total in 1906-07 being more than 21,000 acres. Wells are the chief source of supply, and only 15 per cent. is watered from the streams and tanks. In

the *tarai* the facilities are ample, for while there are numerous small tanks and the Garra can be utilised to some extent, wells may be constructed without difficulty in almost every part. These wells are usually worked on the *pul* or *pur* system, while in the *bhur* tract the pot and pulley or the *dhenkli* and generally to be seen. The *bhur* does best in fairly dry years, for heavy and continuous rain invariably cause saturation to the great detriment of the *bajra* crop.

The relative position of the two main harvests depends on the nature of the season, but as a rule the *rabi* takes the lead and during the five years ending with 1906-07 it averaged 37,614 acres as against 37,458 sown with *kharif* crops. The chief spring staple is wheat, which constitutes 59·98 per cent. of the harvest, apart from 5·23 under wheat mixed with gram or barley. Of the two last gram covers 17·52, barley 6·38 and the two in combination 3·63 per cent., while poppy with 3·96, *masur*, potatoes and tobacco make up the bulk of the remainder. In the *kharif* the foremost place is taken by *bajra*, whether grown alone or with *arhar*, this being the chief product of the *bhur* and averaging 38·03 per cent. of the harvest. Then follows rice, almost wholly of the early variety, with 19·52, mixed *juar* and *arhar* with 16·19 and sugarcane with 12·77 per cent., the balance consisting mainly of the smaller millets, the autumn pulses, cotton, hemp and garden crops.

Of the cultivating castes Ahirs predominate in the *bhur*, and Kurmis and Kisans in the richer tracts of the lowlands, while Rajputs, Chamars, Musalmans and Brahmans make up the bulk of the remainder. There is considerable competition for land, and consequently high caste-tenants have to pay rents almost identical with those prevailing in the case of the better cultivators. In 1906-07 the total area included in holdings was 70,317 acres, and of this 10·51 per cent. was tilled by proprietors, 1·97 by ex-proprietors, 54·33 by occupancy tenants and 32·65 per cent. by tenants-at-will, the insignificant balance being rent-free. Rents are paid almost invariably in cash, and average Rs. 3-12-11 per acre for occupancy lands and Rs. 4-14-5 for other holdings. The latter is an unusually high figure, exceeded only in pargana Shahjahanpur, and the difference between the privileged and competition rentals is very striking. As much as Rs. 6-0-4 per

acre is paid by sub-tenants, who hold 10,445 acres or 14·0 per cent. of the whole. The pargana contains in all 211 villages and these are at present divided into 323 *mahals*. Of the latter 70 are owned by single proprietors, 121 are joint *zamindari*, 110 are perfect and 20 imperfect *pattidari*, while two are *bhaiyachara*. There are no large estates, and the bulk of the land is owned by Rajputs, Musalmans, Brahmans, Kayasths and a few traders of Tilhar and Shahjahanpur. The chief resident landholder is Thakur Ewaz Singh of Kakrauwa. The fiscal history of the pargana, as illustrated by the results of successive assessments, is shown in the appendix, where too will be found a statement of the present demand and its incidence.* The latter is distinctly high for this district, and is exceeded only in Jalalpur and Shahjahanpur, both of which have a larger proportion of superior soil.

During the past fifty years the population of the pargana has fluctuated to a remarkable extent. From 74,903 in 1853 it rose to 79,926 in 1865 and to 86,321 in 1872; but the tract appears to have suffered more heavily than any other in the famine and the fever epidemics of 1877 and the following years, for by 1881 the total had dropped to 66,549. The recovery, however, was equally rapid, for the number of inhabitants in 1891 was 78,254, while at the last census it was 86,298, of whom 40,053 were females, the whole consisting of 69,359 Hindus, 16,573 Musalmans and 366 of other religions. Besides Tilhar itself there is not a single place of any importance: the villages are generally very small, the leading exceptions being Samdhana, Bauri and Husainpur Kabra. The principal means of communications are the railway, which passes through Tilhar, and the metalled roads from Katra to Shahjahanpur and Fatehgarh. From Tilhar unmetalled roads lead to Nigohi, to Khudaganj and Pilibhit, to Jaitipur and Budaun and to Barkhera on the Fatehgarh road. A road is undoubtedly needed in the south-west corner of the pargana, as in the adjoining portion of Khera Bajhera.

TILHAR *Tahsil*.

This is the north-western subdivision of the district, and comprises the parganas of Tilhar, Nigohi, Jalalpur, Katra and Khera

*Appendix, tables IX and X.

Bajhera, each of which has already been described. It is bounded on the south by the Jalalabad and Shahjahanpur tahsil, on the east by Pawayan, on the north by the Bisalpur tahsil of Pilibhit, on the north-west by the Faridpur tahsil of Bareilly and on the west by the Budaun district, the boundary for some distance being the river Ramganga. The history of the formation of the tahsil, which assumed its present shape in 1850, has been narrated in Chapter IV. The area is liable to vary to some extent by reason of the vagaries of the Ramganga. During the five years ending with 1906-07, it averaged 267,290 acres or 417·64 square miles, while during the same period 212,842 acres or 79·63 per cent. of the whole were under cultivation.

The physical characteristics of the tract exhibit marked variations in the different parts. The determining factors are the rivers, of which the chief are the Ramganga, the Bahgul, the Garra and its affluent the Kaimua, which traverses the centre of Nigohi. That pargana has in most places a light loam soil resembling, though somewhat inferior to, that of Shahjahanpur, but along the Kaimua there is a broad expanse of lowlying ground, in which the soil is chiefly a heavy clay, liable to waterlogging and deterioration. Then comes the broad alluvial valley of the Garra, a tract of unsurpassed fertility in which sugarcane grows abundantly. This gives place in the north to a belt of inferior and broken ground along the high bank of the Bahgul, while to the south the country is a continuation of the high sandy plateau of pargana Kant. West of the Bahgul the land changes gradually from the stiff clay and loam along the river to the alluvial, but generally fertile lowlands of the Ramganga basin, where the agricultural conditions depend almost wholly on the nature of the annual floods.

The population of the tahsil has greatly increased since 1853, when it numbered 209,381 souls. The total rose to 229,696 in 1865 and to 244,558 in 1872; and though the next census in 1881 showed a marked decrease with an aggregate of 213,549, recovery was rapid, for by 1891 the number of inhabitants had risen to 236,791, while by 1901 it was 257,035, giving an average density of 615 to the square mile. This does not, however, represent the rural average, owing to the presence of the towns of Tilhar, Katra and Khudaganj. Of the whole number 117,971

were females; while classified by religions there were 221,103 Hindus, 35,019 Musalmans and 913 others, including 566 Christians, 184 Aryas, 162 Sikhs and one Jain. The predominant Hindu castes are Chamars, 25,308; Ahirs, 24,049; Rajputs, 20,994; Kisans, 19,776; Kahars, 15,433; Brahmans, 12,854; Muraos, 12,277 and Kurmis, 12,224. Next in order come Telis, Gadariyas, Banias, Kachhis, Dhobis, Koris, Dhanuks, Lohars and Kayasths. The Rajputs belong to many different clans, the strongest being Katehrias, Chauhans and Rathors. Among the Musalmans the foremost place is taken by Sheikhs with 8,164 representatives; and next follow Pathans with 7,555, drawn from the Yusufzai, Dilazak and other subdivisions; Julahas, 6,516, Behnas, Faqirs and many others.

Apart from the towns, and especially the important commercial centre of Tilhar, the tahsil is wholly agricultural in character. The census statistics show that over 72 per cent. of the inhabitants were directly dependent on cultivation, and the actual number is somewhat higher, inasmuch as many resort to agriculture as a subsidiary means of support. There are no industries of importance besides the manufacture of sugar and coarse country cloth. The only towns are those already mentioned: several other places are of considerable size, but these are merely overgrown villages of no special importance.

In the central portion of the tahsil means of communication are distinctly good, for through the parganas of Tilhar and Katra passes the main line of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, with stations at the two pargana capitals; and parallel to this runs the metalled road from Shahjahanpur, uniting at Katra with the provincial road from Bareilly to Fatehgarh. The unmetalled roads are not very numerous, and the lowlying parts of Khera Bajhera and the south- western portion of Tilhar are somewhat inaccessible. Roads lead from Tilhar to Jaitipur and Budaun on the west to Khudaganj on the north and to Nigohi on the north-east, whence a road leads to Pawayan. Through Nigohi runs the road from Shahjahanpur to Bisalpur and Pilibhit, and these places are also connected with Katra by a road leading through Khudaganj, whence a branch goes to Faridpur in the Bareilly district. Matters will be much improved, so far as pargana Nigohi is concerned, by the construction of the projected line from Pilibhit to Shahjahanpur.

Cross-country communication is much impeded by the numerous rivers, but there is a good number of ferries, as will be seen by referring to the list given in the appendix. There too are shown the schools, markets, fairs and post-offices in the tahsil.

For the purposes of criminal and revenue administration the tahsil ordinarily forms a subdivision in the charge of a full-powered officer on the district staff, while original civil jurisdiction is vested in the munsif of Tilhar, whose circle comprises the whole area except pargana Nigohi, which was made over to the munsif of Pawayan in 1862. There are police stations at Tilhar, Nigohi, Khudaganj and Katra, the circles of which comprise almost the entire tahsil, only a small portion of pargana Nigohi belonging to the Kotwali circle of Shahjahanpur.

YARPUR, *Pargana* KANT, *Tahsil* SHAHJAHANPUR.

A large but otherwise unimportant village standing in 27°49′N. and 79°47′E., a little more than a mile to the north of Kant. At the last census it contained a population of 1,864, including 190 Musalmans. The place possesses a post-office and a lower primary school, as well as a small bazar in which markets are held twice a week. The village lands extend eastwards as far as the Garai and cover an area of 1,378 acres, but only some 720 acres are cultivated. There are two *mahals*, known as Patti Kayasthan and Patti Rajputan: the total revenue demand is Rs. 950, and the owners are chiefly Kayasths, but small shares belong to Brahmans, Rajputs and others. The population is distributed among two distinct inhabited sites, one called Larpur being in Patti Rajputan, while the other is Kawal Lainpur, which forms the *abadi* of Patti Kayasthan and also of Pahladpur, an outlying hamlet of Kant.

ZARINPUR, *Pargana and Tahsil* JALALABAD.

An agricultural village standing in 27°40′N. and 79°36′E., on the north side of the road from Jalalabad to Dhaighat, some six miles south-west from the former. A branch road takes off here and leads in a westerly direction to Mirzapur and Kalan; but it is almost impassable during the rains, as the country lies low and is cut up by numerous backwaters and old channels of the

Ramganga. The population of Zarinpur in 1881 was 2,241, and at the last census 2,779, including 112 Musalmans and a number of Raghubansi Rajputs. The place possesses a village munsif's court and an upper primary school: markets are held here twice a week. The Rajputs are the owners of the village, which has been split up into 14 *mahals*. The total area is 2,436 acres, of which some 2,035 are under cultivation, and the revenue demand is Rs. 5,120.

Gazetteer of Shahjahanpur.

APPENDIX.

GAZETTEER

OF

SHAHJAHANPUR.

APPENDIX.

CONTENTS.

TABLE I.—*Population by Tahsils*, 1901.

Tahsil.	Total.			Hindus.			Musalmans.			Others.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Shahjahanpur ...	265,467	139,811	125,656	203,798	109,529	94,269	59,973	29,406	30,567	1,696	876	820
Jalalabad ...	175,674	95,731	79,943	159,195	87,131	72,064	15,828	8,242	7,586	651	358	293
Tilhar	257,035	139,064	117,971	221,103	119,967	101,136	35,019	18,616	16,403	913	481	432
Pawayan ...	223,359	120,313	103,046	199,819	107,407	92,412	23,072	12,652	10,420	468	254	214
Total ...	921,535	494,919	426,616	783,915	424,034	359,881	133,892	68,916	64,976	3,728	1,969	1,759

TABLE II.—*Population by Thanas*, 1901.

Thana.	Total.			Hindus.			Musalmans.			Others.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Shahjahanpur	92,760	47,161	45,599	56,827	29,969	26,858	35,652	17,034	18,618	281	158	123
Sadr Bazar	35,528	18,732	16,796	21,733	11,825	9,908	12,952	6,472	6,480	843	435	408
Sehramau South ...	39,767	21,280	18,487	36,386	19,521	16,865	3,017	1,579	1,438	364	180	184
Kant	52,917	28,440	24,477	47,353	25,575	21,778	5,537	2,849	2,688	27	16	11
Madnapur	42,445	23,099	19,346	40,468	22,062	18,406	1,781	951	830	196	86	110
Jalalabad	59,230	31,853	27,377	50,473	27,419	23,054	8,387	4,234	4,153	370	200	170
Mirzapur	41,732	22,732	19,000	37,803	20,715	17,088	3,843	1,969	1,874	86	48	38
Kundaria	37,126	20,501	16,625	34,388	18,984	15,404	2,568	1,419	1,149	170	98	72
Kalan	41,564	22,760	18,804	39,424	21,593	17,831	2,096	1,143	953	44	24	20
Tilhar	75,478	40,428	35,050	59,861	32,232	27,629	15,397	8,066	7,331	220	130	90
Dhakia	40,766	22,023	18,743	35,728	19,282	16,446	4,971	2,704	2,267	67	37	30
Khudaganj	42,704	23,019	19,685	37,355	20,202	17,153	5,109	2,691	2,418	240	126	114
Katra	42,983	23,307	19,676	36,426	19,828	16,598	6,501	3,449	3,052	56	30	26
Jaitipur	52,586	28,926	23,660	49,239	27,072	22,167	3,017	1,690	1,327	330	164	166
Nigohi	43,483	23,576	19,907	38,289	20,718	17,571	5,169	2,842	2,327	25	16	9
Pawayan	66,169	35,505	30,664	59,369	31,839	27,530	6,492	3,497	2,995	308	169	139
Banda	61,261	33,143	28,118	56,758	30,622	26,136	4,438	2,488	1,950	65	33	32
Khutar	25,248	13,502	11,746	22,382	11,957	10,425	2,838	1,531	1,307	28	14	14
Sehramau North ...	27,788	14,932	12,856	23,653	12,619	11,034	4,127	2,308	1,819	8	5	3
Total ...	921,535	94,919	426,616	783,915	424,034	359,881	133,892	68,916	64,976	3,728	1,969	1,759

TABLE III.—*Vital statistics.*

Year.	Births.				Deaths.			
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Rate per 1,000.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Rate per 1,000.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1891 ...	35,502	18,703	16,799	38·65	26,180	13,968	12,212	28·50
1892 ...	39,575	20,596	18,979	43·08	31,083	16,730	14,353	33·84
1893 ...	39,424	20,432	18,992	42·92	24,014	12,850	11,164	26·14
1894 ...	42,107	21,680	20,427	45·82	47,116	25,160	21,956	51·27
1895 ...	41,088	21,190	19,898	44·71	32,461	17,361	15,100	35·32
1896 ...	31,562	16,428	15,134	34·34	42,477	22,804	19,673	46·22
1897 ...	28,420	14,818	13,602	30·92	39,132	20,992	18,140	42·58
1898 ...	39,407	20,340	19,067	42·88	23,988	12,632	11,356	26·10
1899 ...	47,470	24,347	23,123	51·65	31,833	16,882	14,951	34·64
1900 ...	41,370	21,159	20,211	45·02	26,263	13,449	12,814	28·58*
1901 ...	44,322	22,884	21,438	48·09	33,377	17,311	16,066	36·22
1902 ...	51,463	26,359	25,104	55·84	32,847	16,573	16,274	35·64
1903 ...	51,682	26,530	25,152	56·08	42,450	21,756	20,694	46·06
1904 ...	50,498	25,878	24,620	54·80	32,455	16,118	16,337	35·22
1905 ...	47,291	24,477	22,814	51·32	37,144	18,755	18,389	40·31
1906 ...	49,149	25,127	24,022	53·33	36,648	18,268	18,380	39·77
1907 ...	50,635	26,196	24,439	54·95	50,173	25,929	24,244	54·44
1908 ...	40,100	20,705	19,395	23·51	63,187	31,351	31,836	68·57
1909 ...								
1910 ...								
1911 ...								
1912 ...								
1913 ...								
1914 ...								
1915 ...								
1916 ...								
1917 ...								
1918 ...								

* The rates from 1891 to 1900 are calculated from the returns of the 1891 census.

TABLE IV.—*Deaths according to cause.*

Year.			Total deaths from—					
			All causes.	Plague.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel complaints.
1			2	3	4	5	6	7
1891	...	...	26,180	...	3,304	96	18,332	927
1892	...	...	31,083	..	3,642	63	22,782	674
1893	...	...	24,014	...	3	150	19,847	438
1894	...	...	47,116	...	4,794	118	35,147	1,555
1895	...	...	32,461	...	1,910	34	25,573	578
1896	...	...	42,477	...	3,648	948	33,161	588
1897	...	...	39,132	...	1,917	2,705	28,476	598
1898	...	...	23,988	...	11	18	19,496	166
1899	...	...	31,833	...	1	28	25,940	281
1900	...	...	26,263	..	460	10	20,805	283
1901	...	...	33,377	...	2,014	...	25,417	327
1902	...	...	32,847	1	64	4	25,713	239
1903	...	...	42,450	6	142	103	32,714	340
1904	...	...	32,455	894	6	18	24,896	117
1905	...	...	37,144	1,504	360	18	28,742	114
1906	...	...	36,648	719	1,975	83	26,769	258
1907	...	...	50,173	2,000	6	291	36,223	343
1908	...	...	63,187	37	4,297	566	49,331	209
1909	...	...						
1910	...	...						
1911	...	...						
1912	...	...						
1913	...	...						
1914	...	...						
1915	...	...						
1916	...	...						
1917	...	...						
1918	...	...						

TABLE V.—*Statistics of cultivation and irrigation*, 1314 Fasli.

Pargana and tahsil.	Total area.	Waste.	Culturable.	Cultivated.							Double-cropped
				Irrigated.					Dry.	Total.	
				Total.	Canal.	Wells.	Tanks.	Other sources.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Shahjahanpur ...	98,122	10,640	17,148	21,532	...	16,457	...	5,075	48,802	70,334	12,795
Jamaur ...	63,532	5,640	12,976	17,544	...	9,752	...	7,792	27,372	44,916	7,466
Kant	90,383	4,368	10,476	20,901	...	17,457	...	3,444	54,638	75,539	7,101
Tahsil Shahjahanpur.	252,037	20,648	40,600	59,977	...	43,666	...	16,311	130,812	190,789	27,362
Jalalabad ...	207,130	21,839	37,236	46,286	..	21,214	...	25,072	101,769	148,055	27,524
Tahsil Jalalabad ..	207,130	21,839	37,236	46,286	...	21,214	...	25,072	101,769	148,055	27,524
Tilhar ..	79,982	5,613	7,431	21,028	...	18,825	...	2,203	45,910	66,938	10,474
Katra ..	8,294	766	963	2,017	...	1,426	...	591	4,548	6,565	948
Nigohi ...	71,359	5,606	11,339	21,308	...	16,955	...	4,353	33,106	54,414	10,191
Khera Bajhera	60,136	5,712	4,336	8,737	-	7,120	...	1,617	41,351	50,088	8,452
Jalalpur ...	47,334	4,801	5,534	10,888	...	7,993	...	2895	26,111	36,999	7,062
Tahsil Tilhar ...	267,105	22,498	29,603	63,978	..	52,319	...	11,659	151,026	215,004	37,127
Pawayan ..	197,644	12,961	39,215	54,931	..	48,289	...	6,642	90,537	145,468	24,548
Baragaon ...	52,225	4,840	8,345	14,257	...	10,244	...	4,013	24,783	39,040	9,311
Khutar ...	128,545	7,284	61,294	14,314	...	13,744	...	570	45,653	59,967	10,075
Tahsil Pawayan ..	378,414	25,085	108,854	83,502	...	72,277	...	11,225	160,973	244,475	43,934
District Total ...	1,104,686	90,070	216,293	253,743	...	189,476	...	64,267	544,580	798,323	135,947

Table VI.—*Area in acres under the principal crops, Tahsil Shahjahanpur.*

Year.		Rabi.							Kharif.					
		Total.	Wheat alone.	Gram alone.	Wheat mixed.	Barley alone.	Barley and gram.	Opium.	Total.	Rice.	Juar alone and mixed.	Bajra alone and mixed.	Maize.	Sugar-cane.
Fasli.														
1310	...	113,038	58,515	23,132	11,649	8,208	4,427	2,933	95,829	28,666	15,401	29,228	1,445	10,263
1311	...	117,478	61,300	16,503	14,287	10.618	7,038	3,332	89,356	15,162	18.743	32,064	1,112	9,825
1312	...	108,587	61,668	16,413	10,063	9,516	6,306	3,185	95,263	27,508	17,218	24,250	1,325	11,366
1313	...	108,047	53,813	22,892	11,325	9.023	4,243	3,568	102,923	25,521	20,420	27,156	1,544	12,977
1314	...	114,519	55,949	23,862	13,529	9,217	4,037	3,832	100,796	27,541	18,724	26,835	1,461	12,168
1315	...	87,643	41,712	5.633	13,598	12,424	6,837	4,321	106,450	28,753	18,950	32,479	1,275	11,191
1316	...	96,439	49,227	10,505	12,324	13,392	4,640	3,287	98,920	15,794	21,778	32,781	1,531	9,458
1317	...													
1318	...													
1319	...													
1320	...													
1321	...													
1322	...													
1323	...													
1324	...													
1325	...													
1326	...													
1327	...													

TABLE VI—(continued).—*Area in acres under the principal crops, Tahsil Jalalabad.*

Year.	Rabi.							Kharif.					
	Total.	Wheat alone.	Gram alone.	Wheat mixed.	Barley alone.	Barley and gram.	Opium.	Total.	Rice.	Juar alone and mixed.	Bajra alone and mixed.	Maize.	Sugarcane.
Fasli.													
1310 ...	81,463	46,900	5,782	7,111	5,064	7,070	6,923	75,177	17,981	24,935	18,815	4,013	2,168
1311 ...	98,871	52,895	8,848	6,278	7,586	10,334	8,118	70,837	8,154	27,952	24,363	2,891	1,432
1312 ...	86,767	50,384	5,215	4,951	6,247	8,326	7,995	74,591	17,631	21,277	20,016	4,834	1,981
1313 ...	84,206	44,665	8,192	6,855	5,664	7,512	8,898	79,978	14,221	27,630	21,531	5,194	2,209
1314 ...	88,087	43,674	10,488	7,057	6,384	7,982	9,082	84,510	18,306	25,240	22,553	6,609	2,207
1315 ...	65,403	25,608	1,265	8,245	9,848	8,808	8,951	87,955	19,327	22,127	24,882	6,569	1,967
1316 ...	68,512	34,436	2,105	5,565	10,220	7,243	6,617	85,456	11,843	23,327	27,407	7,340	1,993
1317 ...													
1318 ...													
1319 ...													
1320 ...													
1321 ...													
1322 ...													
1323 ...													
1324 ...													
1325 ...													
1326 ...													
1327 ...													

TABLE VI—(continued).—*Area in acres under the principal crops, Tahsil Tilhar.*

Year.	Rabi.							Kharif.					
	Total.	Wheat alone	Gram alone.	Wheat mixed	Barley alone.	Barley and gram.	Opium.	Total.	Rice.	Juar alone and mixed.	Bajra alone and mixed.	Maize.	Sugarcane.
Fasli.													
1310 ...	124,292	67,722	29,065	5,266	6,552	6,060	4,550	119,996	35,462	19,964	39,288	761	12,559
1311 ...	132,202	72,768	21,523	7,146	9,153	8,748	4,944	111,806	19,312	21,000	47,334	474	11,529
1312 ...	121,392	72,379	18,155	5,128	7,916	6,754	4,976	116,532	32,761	18,946	36,946	1,149	12,187
1313 ...	115,509	62,441	24,104	5,881	7,009	6,289	6,129	126,967	27,264	22,885	40,949	1,913	13 530
1314	125,741	64,384	29,634	6,031	7,218	6,116	7,083	124,732	31,586	21,959	36,754	1,742	12,924
1315 ...	92,835	48,389	5,396	9,346	9,194	8,758	8.093	131,371	33,871	19,283	44,274	1,357	12,146
1316 ..	99,261	57,799	10,173	7,323	9,315	5,460	6,175	124,958	21,002	21,830	47,279	1,265	10,059
1317 ...													
1318 ...													
1319 ..													
1320 ...													
1321 ...													
1322 ..													
1323 ...													
1324 ...													
1325 ...													
1326 ...													
1327 ...													

TABLE VI—(concluded).—*Area in acres under the principal crops, Tahsil Pawayan.*

Year.	Rabi.							Kharif.					
	Total.	Wheat alone.	Gram alone.	Wheat mixed.	Barley alone.	Barley and gram.	Opium.	Total.	Rice.	Juar alone and mixed.	Bajra alone and mixed.	Maize.	Sugar-cane.
Fasli.													
1310	140,426	69,396	40,769	15,662	9,441	1,117	894	125,607	43,483	9,738	25,728	201	12,912
1311	141,645	75,458	32,001	15,742	11,992	2,239	877	117,267	24,273	10,313	35,607	87	13,265
1312	145,368	75,323	37,879	13,758	11,911	1,928	752	127,074	44,963	10,399	25,197	74	14,634
1313	142,987	69,373	41,995	15,146	11,634	1,409	719	135,428	43,103	11,542	31,922	84	16,480
1314	151,740	74,269	45,016	15,833	12,062	1,209	559	135,805	44,060	11,691	31,114	95	18,030
1315	97,281	52,450	7,332	14,577	17,394	2,974	491	150,681	42,994	14,203	42,157	144	17,610
1316	118,413	63,218	12,369	17,863	20,892	1,046	430	145,700	26,227	16,424	49,367	138	16,180
1317													
1318													
1319													
1320													
1321													
1322													
1323													
1324													
1325													
1326													
1327													

TABLE VII.—*Criminal Justice.*

Year.	Number of persons convicted or bound over in respect of—													
	Offences against public tranquillity (Chapter VIII).	Offences affecting life.	Grievous hurt.	Rape.	Cattle theft.	Criminal force and assault.	Theft.	Robbery and *dacoity*.	Receiving stolen property.	Criminal trespass.	Bad livelihood.	Keeping the peace.	Cases under— Opium Act.	Cases under— Excise Act.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1898 ...	187	35	75	4	39	70	211	29	94	146	79	52	15	5
1899 ...	131	41	54	...	37	82	169	28	91	135	165	80	13	11
1900 ...	124	50	96	3	36	82	236	35	55	143	58	45	8	35
1901 ...	178	45	75	5	17	53	188	26	57	129	188	98	23	11
1902 ...	243	44	121	6	14	69	255	62	43	194	244	118	25	12
1903 ...	171	54	111	1	18	60	230	11	58	163	157	115	21	18
1904 ...	158	52	103	2	...	48	196	30	50	152	267	109	23	24
1905 ...	126	40	103	1	22	30	198	34	8	121	117	106	20	24
1906 ...	70	42	69	2	12	13	471	13	47	128	122	60	18	39
1907 ...	124	45	90	1	45	24	258	14	90	162	159	46	10	17
1908 ...														
1909 ...														
1910 ...														
1911 ...														
1912 ...														
1913 ...														
1914 ...														
1915 ...														
1916 ...														
1917 ...														
1918 ...														

TABLE VIII.—*Cognizable crime.*

Year.	Number of cases investigated by police— *Suo motu.*	By orders of Magistrate.	Sent up for trial.	Number of persons— Tried.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1898	1,508	52	1,150	1,430	246	1,184
1899	1,420	71	1,036	1,351	249	1,102
1900	1,292	52	890	1,252	270	982
1901	1,541	5	1,010	1,331	246	1,085
1902	1,858	55	1,273	1,858	353	1,505
1903	1,893	19	1,193	1,993	590	1,338
1904	2,026	58	1,352	2,194	521	1,608
1905	1,849	37	1,315	1,833	357	1,476
1906	1,937	53	1,273	2,473	826	1,647
1907	1,798	55	1,210	927	240	687
1908						
1909						
1910						
1911						
1912						
1913						
1914						
1915						
1916						
1917						
1918						

NOTE.—Columns 2 and 3 should show cases instituted during the year.

TABLE IX.—*Revenue demand at successive settlements.*

Pargana.	Year of Settlement.			
	1817-18.	1837-38.	1870-73.	1897-1900
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Shahjahanpur ...	...	1,13,308	1,24,219	1,29,268
Jamaur	...	75,290	74,711	77,653
Kant	...	79,041	91,741	94,301
Tahsil Shahjahanpur ...	2,68,253	2,67,639	2,90,671	3,01,222
Jalalabad	1,46,309	1,60,610	2,11,410	2,22,228
Tahsil Jalalabad ...	1,46,309	1,60,610	2,11,410	2,22,228
Tilhar	63,877	83,258	1,09,119	1,16,141
Katra	5,539	5,925	8,510	9,277
Nigohi	38,207	63,833	77,130	87,491
Khera Bajhera ...	13,788	51,743	72,360	72,131
Jalalpur	55,909	55,550	63,005	66,065
Tahsil Tilhar ...	1,77,320	2,60,309	3,30,124	3,51,105
Pawayan	1,80,176	1,93,606	2,16,735	1,74,395
Baragaon	73,994	64,735	72,950	68,219
Khutar	18,172	36,667	62,535	52,091
Tahsil Pawayan ...	2,72,342	2,95,008	3,52,220	2,94,705
Total District ...	8,64,224	9,83,566	11,84,425	11,69,260

TABLE X.—*Present demand for revenue and cesses for the year* 1314 Fasli.

Pargana and tahsil.	Where included in *Ain-i-Akbari*.	Revenue.	Cesses.	Total.	Incidence per acre.	
					Cultivated.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Shahjahanpur,	Kant ...	1,31,104	13,724	1,44,828	2 1 6	1 8 3
Jamaur ...	Do. ...	77,880	7,832	85,712	1 14 6	1 5 7
Kant ...	Do. ...	94,228	9,436	1,03,664	1 5 11	1 2 4
Tahsil Shahjahanpur.	...	3,03,212	30,992	3,34,204	1 12 2	1 5 5
Jalalabad ...	Shamsabad and Kant.	2,20,183	22,181	2,42,364	1 10 2	1 2 9
Tahsil Jalalabad.	...	2,20,183	22,181	2,42,364	1 10 2	1 2 9
Tilhar ...	Kant ...	1,15,991	11,735	1,27,726	1 14 6	1 9 7
Katra ...	Bareli ...	9,267	927	10,194	1 8 10	1 3 8
Nigohi ...	Gola ...	86,608	8,80-	95,410	1 12 1	1 5 5
Khera Bajhera,	Kant, Sancha and Bareli.	73,410	7,346	80,756	1 9 10	1 5 6
Jalalpur ..	Bareli ...	66,187	6,639	72,826	1 15 3	1 8 7
Tahsil Tilhar,	...	3,51,463	35,449	3,86,912	1 12 10	1 7 2
Pawayan ...	Gola ...	1,74,260	17,427	1,91,687	1 3 2	0 14 1
Baragaon ...	Do. ...	68,237	6,828	75,065	1 11 11	1 4 11
Khutar ...	Do. ...	51,867	5,265	57,132	0 13 10	0 6 5
Tahsil Pawayan.	...	2,94,364	29,520	3,23,884	1 5 3	0 13 9
District Total,	...	11,69,222	1,18,142	12,87,364	1 9 10	1 2 8

TABLE XI.—*Excise.*

Year.	Receipts from foreign liquors.	Receipts from Rum, &c.†	Country spirit		Receipts from *tari* and *sendhi*.	Drugs.			Opium.		Total receipts.	Total charges.	Incidence of receipts per 10,000 of population from—			Number of shops for sale of—		
			Receipts.	Consumption in gallons.		Total receipts.	Consumption in maunds of— *Ganja.*	*Charas.*	Total receipts.	Consumption.			Liquor including *tari*.*	Drugs.	Opium.	Country spirit.	Drugs.	Opium.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Mds. s.	Mds. s.	Rs.	Mds. s.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
1890-91	376	4,16,707	50,749	24,764	232	16,781	Not available	..	13,790	28 23	4,98,705	1,878	559	183	150	79	76	25
1891-92	328	4,17,086	53,483	24,124	229	17,924	Ditto	...	14,764	31 2	5,04,034	3,012	588	195	161	79	74	25
1892-93	584	3,18,087	58,808	20,687	274	21,051	11 33	145 17	15,188	30 23	4,14,015	2,964	649	229	165	83	79	25
1893-94	504	3,21,344	66,946	26,079	261	25,017	2 0	122 16	14,661	28 12	4,28,775	2,255	737	272	160	78	78	25
1894-95	480	3,45,467	67,752	24,639	329	26,750	...	97 26	13,972	25 26	4,54,777	2,502	746	291	152	81	78	25
1895-96	544	3,78,708	71,917	19,359	234	20,562	...	97 38	10,972	23 4	4,82,993	1,445	791	224	119	88	78	25
1896-97	868	3,85,067	56,249	16,401	344	17,324	0 17	78 12	9,144	20 8	4,69,011	1,620	625	188	100	73	78	25
1897-98	790	4,39,914	69,206	20,257	311	19,076	...	93 13	9,646	22 3	5,38,965	1,651	765	207	105	72	79	25
1898-99	600	4,35,586	81,042	24,760	285	23,732	...	103 8	10,428	25 2	5,51,691	1,549	891	273	114	73	79	26
1899-1900	292	4,38,242	78,192	19,162	270	36,972	...	99 3	10,452	23 28	5,64,442	2,459	857	458	115	75	79	27
1900-01	274	4,80,803	64,334	22,706	303	43,895	...	110 36	11,575	23 31	6,01,253	3,420	704	476	126	75	79	27
1901-02	280	5,25,883	87,588	33,096	366	49,121	...	94 20	12,519	27 14	6,75,813	1,536	957	534	136	77	76	26
1902-03	464	5,94,937	98,919	33,712	291	47,430	...	83 38	13,271	27 32	7,55,347	1,484	1,082	516	144	80	76	26
1903-04	896	6,87,610	1,05,666	33,273	520	46,848	...	80 12	13,382	27 27	8,54,969	1,640	1,162	509	145	76	76	20
1904-05	774	6,83,196	1,08,324	34,346	405	52,468	...	86 29	18,749	27 39	8,58,951	1,664	1,188	570	149	76	76	24
1905-06	856	12,19,166	96,566	29,879	279	62,443	...	86 23	13,473	28 2	13,92,821	2,900	1,060	679	146	72	76	23
1906-07	494	3,13,185	94,171	29,947	265	62,109	...	83 18	13,101	27 15	4,83,338	4,690	1,030	675	142	69	79	23
1907-08	376	3,08,352	80,375	23,218	249	52,409	...	51 5	11,783	24 28	4,53,569	8,366	4,232	570	128	75	79	23
1908-09	608	2,88,111	75,340	20,048	422	49,446	...	52 8	11,124	25 8	4,25,083	9,224	3,962	537	121	73	79	23
1909-10																		
1910-11																		
1911-12																		
1912-13																		
1913-14																		
1914-15																		
1915-16																		
1916-17																		

* Excluding for Rum. † Rosa Factory including methylated spirit.

TABLE XII.—*Stamps.*

Year.	Receipts from— Non-Judicial.	Court-fee, including copies.	All sources.	Total charges.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1890-91	32,019	1,32,355	1,64,808	4,074
1891-92	39,795	1,43,465	1,83,056	4,597
1892-93	41,934	1,58,852	2,01,131	4,498
1893-94	42,473	1,51,943	1,95,138	4,804
1894-95	38,946	1,52,515	1,91,924	4,041
1895-96	43,629	1,52,439	1,96,575	3,807
1896-97	36,562	1,50,514	1,87,545	4,363
1897-98	32,423	1,58,208	1,92,246	3,799
1898-99	35,548	1,52,567	1,90,972	3,775
1899-1900	34,252	1,66,015	2,03,308	4,500
1900-01	39,402	1,76,413	2,18,347	2,900*
1901-02	39,157	1,79,382	2,20,891	5,315
1902-03	37,334	1,81,397	2,21,167	5,287
1903-04	39,654	1,81,028	2,23,028	5,858
1904-05	40,163	1,80,951	2,23,523	6,166
1905-06	40,973	2,07,680	2,51,346	8,663
1906-07	40,498	2,07,698	2,50,894	7,058
1907-08	41,111	2,13,050	2,56,961	9,057
1908-09				
1909-10				
1910-11				
1911-12				
1912-13				
1913-14				
1914-15				
1915-16				
1916-17				

* Discount only.

Table XIII.—*Income-tax.*

Year.	Total receipts.	Collected by companies.		Profits of companies.		Other sources, Part IV.				Total charges.	Objections under Part IV.	
						Under Rs. 2,000.		Over Rs. 2,000.				
		Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.		Number filed.	Wholly or partly successful.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs		
1890-91	44,718	9	1,380	1	4,523	1,120	17,549	136	15,173	1,266		
1891-92	42,452	8	1,201	1	2,945	1,053	17,019	139	15,366	955	Not available.	
1892-93	40,091	8	934	1	943	1,045	17,163	139	15,352	736	Ditto.	
1893-94	40,437	8	1,217	1	3,260	962	15,631	136	14,532	667	Ditto.	
1894-95	44,510	17	1.552	1	5,555	969	16,148	135	15,252	373	209	78
1895-96	43,872	21	1,288	1	3,994	Not available.				202	228	57
1896-97	45,288	15	1,173	1	3,093	1,030	16,537	164	18,561	60	617	199
1897-98	44,472	16	1,025	1	971	1,022	16,463	171	19,700	30	492	152
1898-99	49,778	12	959	...	...	1,003	16,204	214	26,146	87	586	124
1899-1900	50,725	11	1,047	...	...	995	16,562	218	26,964	138	489	120
1900-01	49,990	9	1,112	1	1,535	997	17,079	197	23,670	508	565	240
1901-02	55,625	10	954	2	1,839	935	16,119	234	29,994	468	596	231
1902-03	52,567	12	997	:	595	1,062	18,625	208	25,295	1,100	373	76
1903-04	42,637	10	1,145	2	1,075	384	10,459	202	24,509	540	514	124
1904-05	42,899	13	1,213	2	1,333	387	10,288	215	25,072	56	292	62
1905-06	46,291	14	1,173	2	1,178	385	10,556	229	28,382	250	257	47
1906-07	48,601	13	1,143	2	4,387	394	10,565	226	26,950	565	298	57
1907-08											256	46
1908-09												
1909-10												
1910-11												
1911-12												
1912-13												
1913-14												
1914-15												
1915-16												
1916-17												

TABLE XIV.—*Income-tax for City of Shahjahanpur (Part IV only).*

Year.	City of Shahjahanpur.			
	Under Rs. 2,000.		Over Rs. 2,000.	
	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.		Rs.
1898-99	295	4,843	86	12,941
1899-1900	279	3,870	95	13,808
1900-01	259	4,591	80	11,557
1901-02	259	4,513	95	14,041
1902-03	310	5,843	94	13,231
1903-04	126	3,364	89	12,357
1904-05	129	3,302	94	12,222
1905-06	120	3,257	95	13,352
1906-07	128	3,495	91	13,257
1907-08				
1908-09				
1909-10				
1910-11				
1911-12				
1912-13				
1913-14				
1914-15				
1915-16				
1916-17				
1917-18				

TABLE XIV.—*Income-tax by Tahsils (Part IV only).*

Year.	Tahsil Shahjahanpur.				Tahsil Jalalabad.			
	Under Rs. 2,000.		Over Rs. 2,000.		Under Rs. 2,000.		Over Rs. 2,000.	
	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.
1	2	3	4	5	2	3	4	5
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1897-98 ...	373	5,842	85	11,092	152	2,230	12	949
1898-99 ...	370	5,917	97	13,722	148	2,178	14	1,161
1899-1900 ...	350	5,943	103	14,346	152	2,290	12	1,133
1900-01 ...	342	5,806	86	11,855	168	2,720	6	525
1901-02 ...	337	5,678	99	14,425	164	2,697	7	622
1902-03 ...	392	7,119	99	13,611	186	3,081	6	594
1903-04 ...	145	3,864	95	12,758	59	1,621	8	602
1904-05 ...	145	3,734	100	12,636	57	1,573	8	610
1905-06 ...	139	3,823	100	13,731	63	1,678	8	610
1906-07 ...	139	3,805	98	13,781	63	1,702	9	638
1907-08 ...								
1908-09 ...								
1909-10 ...								
1910-11 ...								
1911-12 ...								
1912-13 ...								
1913-14 ...								
1914-15 ...								
1915-16 ...								
1916-17 ...								
1917-18 ...								

TABLE XIV.—*Income-tax by Tahsils (Part IV only).*

Year	Tahsil Tilhar.				Tahsil Pawayan			
	Under Rs. 2,000.		Over Rs. 2,000.		Under Rs. 2,000.		Over Rs. 2,000.	
	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.
1	2	3	4	5	2	3	4	5
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1897-98 ...	272	4,426	41	4,930	225	3,965	33	2,729
1898-99 ...	294	4,763	46	5,814	191	3,346	57	5,449
1899-1900 ...	317	5,170	43	5,681	176	3,159	60	5,804
1900-01 ...	325	5,581	48	6,211	162	2,972	57	5,079
1901-02 ...	279	4,822	64	8,627	155	2,922	64	6,320
1902-03 ...	312	5,133	58	7,046	172	3,292	45	4,044
1903-04 ...	113	2,962	52	7,186	72	2,126	47	4,241
1904-05 ...	113	3,008	49	6,700	73	2,016	58	5,127
1905-06 ...	113	3,035	57	7,783	71	2,046	64	6,357
1906-07 ...	113	2,894	64	7,586	79	2,153	55	4,945
1907-08 ...								
1908-09 ...								
1909-10 ...								
1910-11 ...								
1911-12 ...								
1912-13 ...								
1913-14 ...								
1914-15 ...								
1915-16 ...								
1916-17 ...								
1917-18 ...								

Table XV.—*District Board.*

Year.	Receipts: Education.	Receipts: Medical.	Receipts: Scientific, &c.	Receipts: Miscellaneous.	Receipts: Civil works.	Receipts: Pounds.	Receipts: Ferries.	Expenditure: Total expenditure.	Expenditure: Contributions to Provincial funds.	Expenditure: General Administration.	Expenditure: Education.	Expenditure: Medical.	Expenditure: Scientific, &c.	Expenditure: Miscellaneous	Expenditure: Civil works.	Expenditure: Pounds.	Expenditure: Debt.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
1890-91 ...	3,592	2,209	...	427	8,602	3,046	...	71,496	...	1,088	27,341	9,336	...	5,517	28,214	...	
1891-92 ...	4,210	2,040	...	384	162	3,340	...	67,653	...	1,064	28,948	9,594	...	1,830	26 217	...	..
1892-93 ...	4,624	1,759	...	333	859	2,924	...	67,719	...	1,092	29,460	11,022	...	1,657	24,488	...	..
1893-94 ...	4,699	2,019	80	414	47	1,986	...	73,344	...	1,097	30,284	9,267	174	1,896	30,626	...	...
1894-95 ...	4,822	2,298	80	455	292	2,730	..	67,362	...	973	29,822	9,089	422	1,784	25,272	...	..
1895-96 ...	5,394	2,438	80	541	654	2,369	...	68,958	...	1,434	29,681	8,994	567	140	28,142	..	...
1896-97 ...	6,751	2,324	80	442	839	2,997	...	71,709	...	1,212	31,901	9,432	573	166	28,425	...	
1897-98 ...	6,312	2,082	163	4,362	1,196	2,338	...	70,303	...	1,261	31,436	9,302	737	...	27,567	...	...
1898-99 ...	7,809	2,377	132	4,567	1,137	2,401	...	73,882	...	1,730	32,772	10,808	787	...	27,355	..	...
1899-1900	8,750	3,141	159	4,060	1,145	*6,891	†6,463	94,128	5,670	1,842	33,932	11,611	888	28	37,809	2,348	430
1900-01 ...	10,698	5,518	257	29	1,165	6,492	9,410	90,968	...	1,919	34,278	10,617	1,478	43	40,264	2,369	..
1901-02 ...	9,420	2,915	235	4,047	1,849	7,998	6,993	96,599	...	2,050	34,381	11,347	1,323	33	44,042	2,253	1,170
1902-03 ...	10,916	6,912	546	81	1,865	9,149	11,898	1,03,486	..	2,274	39,123	14,375	1,533	43	43,018	2,462	658
1903-04 ...	11,445	5,831	113	76	3,453	7,997	12,475	1,08,042	...	2,101	40,790	15,071	1,377	53	45,570	1,960	1,120
1904-05 ...	11,949	9,177	110	93	3,213	9,090	10,769	1,10,138	...	2,164	41,202	15 675	1,295	215	46,148	2,319	1,120
1905-06 ...	12,715	7,409	103	100	2,258	7,659	11,475	1,19,422	...	2,304	47,858	15,342	1,376	272	47,550	3,380	1,340
1906-07 ...	12,435	9,424	123	106	2,035	7,237	10,551	1,17,785	...	2,540	50,503	17,102	1,670	159	42,379	2,260	1,163
1907-08 ...	8,948	6,203	107	105	1,422	9,176	7,726	1,23,560	...	2,082	55,810	15,524	1,569	182	43,441	2,542	2,410
1908-09 ...	11,645	7,041	122	89	1,717	7,717	7,524	1,27,078	...	1,964	59,506	17,137	2,223	238	42,032	2,725	1,253
1909-10 ...																	
1910-11 ...																	
1911-12 ...																	
1912-13 ...																	
1913-14 ...																	
1914-15 ...																	
1915-16 ...																	
1916-17 ...																	

*Formerly net receipts only were shown. From this year receipts and also expenditure are given.
†From this year the gross receipts from ferries were for the first time credited to the District Board.

TABLE XVI.—*Municipality of Shahjahanpur.*

Year.	Income.							Expenditure.									
	Octroi.	Tax on houses and lands.	Other taxes.	Rents.	Loans.	Other sources.	Total.	Administration and collection of taxes.	Public safety.	Water supply and drainage. Capital.	Water supply and drainage. Maintenance.	Conservancy.	Hospitals and dispensaries.	Public works.	Public instruction.	Other heads.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1890-91 ...	42,263	...	16	2,976	...	12.116	57,371	8,891	13,076	...	3,563	11,518	2,494	10.152	2,692	4,948	57,334
1891-92 ...	45,093	...	...	9,268	10,000	6,037	70,398	10,343	13,217	17	1,552	14,755	3,260	10,928	3,569	15,091	72,732
1892-93 ...	48,740	...	...	8,769	8,700	6,899	73,108	9,618	13,705	1,570	1,095	14,070	11,359	10.635	3,463	6,890	72,405
1893-94 ...	50,819	...	...	9,787	...	7,128	67,734	9,845	15,119	2,386	715	14,565	2,599	10,697	3,737	9,546	69,209
1894-95 ...	52,083	...	...	8,946	...	6,845	67.874	9,906	14,402	1,981	1,241	14,427	2,639	9,205	3,482	10,515	67,798
1895-96 ...	52,306	...	...	9,386	...	11,751	73,443	10,007	14,814	2,620	879	14,444	2,824	8,007	3,292	10,338	67,225
1896-97 ...	43,740	...	251	19,266	...	7.597	70,854	11,067	15,689	201	807	14,390	3,736	11,355	3,268	13,914	74,427
1897-98 ...	42,164	...	318	20,081	...	8,390	70,953	10,613	15,570	...	1,129	16,149	5,081	7,707	3,520	13,470	73,239
1898-99 ..	48,678	...	329	23,133	...	9,970	82,110	11,389	16,097	700	750	14,883	3,130	7,310	3,172	14,128	71,559
1899-1900	50,675	...	388	24,467	...	14.280	89,810	14,599	15.777	193	483	16,058	3,943	10,374	3,405	16,717	81,549
1900-01 ...	52,193	...	234	25,534	...	17,340	95,301	13,777	17,812	789	829	21,864	6,963	11,192	5,602	11.119	89,947
1901-02 ...	68,121		5,259	30.252	...	23,812	1,27,444	15,301	18,613	152	207	32,243	6,300	20 582	5,696	12.465	1,11,559
1902-03 ...	60,252	2,037	3,740	27.460	...	24,434	1,17,923	15,831	21,032	1,886	1,785	36,126	5,928	22,686	6,030	40,587	1,51,891
1903-04 ..	58,233	1,408	4,017	26,960	...	46,027	1,36,645	18,153	24,343	1,106	2,556	39.464	5,897	14,415	5,756	16,450	1,28,140
1904-05 ..	71,167	1,633	4,181	27,628	...	19,808	1,24,417	17,837	24,483	6,813	1,659	24,021	6,617	18,855	8,290	12,508	1,21,083
1905-06 ...	70,716	1,654	3,492	25,610	...	15,426	1,16,898	17,613	15,262	5,664	5,063	25,136	5,875	21,096	8,290	15,348	1,19,347
1906-07 ...	75,889	1.638	4,647	26,847	...	16,317	1,25,338	18,545	11,560	1,164	1,764	23,985	5,601	22,458	9,687	28,162	1,22,926
1907-08 ...	84,326	1,356	1,658	26,252	..	19,076	1,32,668	21,042	11,389	2,229	2,271	27,088	7,134	13,653	8,957	29,383	1,23,146
1908-09 ...	70,870	1,653	2,557	29,715	...	19,619	1,24,414	21,362	12,881	1,064	855	27,162	7,898	17,908	11,298	21,098	1,21,526
1909-10 ...																	
1910-11 ...																	
1911-12 ...																	
1912-13 ...																	
1913-14 ...																	
1914-15 ..																	
1915-16 ..																	
1916-17 ...																	

TABLE XVI.—*Municipality of Tilhar.*

Year.	Income.							Expenditure.									
	Octroi.	Tax on houses and lands.	Other taxes.	Rents.	Loans.	Other sources.	Total.	Administration and collection of taxes.	Public safety.	Water supply and drainage. Capital.	Water supply and drainage. Maintenance.	Conservancy.	Hospitals and dispensaries.	Public works.	Public instruction.	Other heads.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1890-91 ..	7,048	..	...	236	...	2.599	9,883	1,950	3,404	28	79	2,329	1,735	1,304	372	461	11,662
1891-92 ...	8,166	...	...	1,495	...	1,982	11,643	2,026	3,540	550	126	2,384	420	1,936	441	1,060	12,483
1892-93 ...	9,272	...	...	1,449	...	1,894	12,615	2,382	3,754	...	145	2,332	420	2,027	476	594	12,130
1893-94 ...	12,668	...	...	2,194	...	2,290	17,152	2,733	3,754	62	315	2,206	5,983	1,610	492	964	18,119
1894-95 ..	12,923	...	...	1,705	...	2,022	16,650	2,936	3,894	211	353	2,552	549	1,803	1,337	994	14,629
1895-96 .	13,316	...	...	2,169	...	2,035	17,520	2,676	3,750	807	145	2,652	564	2,800	492	1,188	15,074
1896-97 ...	10,751	...		1,808	...	2,010	14,569	3,208	4,056	588	273	2,970	516	4,242	587	2,951	19,391
1897-98 ...	12,829	...	1,266	2,174	...	2,230	18,499	3,003	3,881	507	121	3,057	792	1,707	637	978	14 683
1898 99 ..	15,398	...	1,267	2,572	...	3,335	22,572	2,709	3,802	40	54	3,790	1,065	255	648	805	13,168
1899-1900	15,277	...	1,589	2.697	...	3,289	22,852	4,060	3,806	19	151	3.567	654	1,020	648	1,477	15,402
1900-01 ...	17,865	...	1,851	3,125	...	3,596	26,437	3,654	3,759	...	173	4,118	1.361	967	824	1,362	16,218
1901-02 ...	16,707	..	1,927	3,461	...	3,717	25,812	5,237	4,152	...	463	7,692	782	3,581	1,244	21,098	44,249
1902-03 ..	14,769	...	1,544	4.659	...	5,248	26,220	9,187	4,645	...	493	6,548	3,522	6.779	1,345	2,488	35,007
1903-04 ...	13,844	..	1,974	4,054	...	9,178	29,050	5,118	5,811	1,252	...	7,926	2,124	3,611	1,457	1,963	29,262
1904-05 ..	15,121	...	1,552	3,086	...	7,643	27,402	5,645	9.129	...	185	7,858	2,123	2,450	1,383	1,955	30,728
1905-06 ...	16,907	...	950	1,063	...	10,660	29,580	5,650	2,715		226	9,339	2,123	1,279	1,529	2,069	24,930
1906-07 ..	18,848	...	939	1,303	...	11,979	33,069	5,518	1,131	512	450	9,322	2,124	5,899	1,363	3,949	30,268
1907-08 ...	22,736	...	768	1,111	...	11,868	36,483	6,426	2,600	...	92	8,512	2,124	4,937	1,617	4,367	30,675
1908-09 ...	19,303	...	936	1,270	...	12,457	33,966	5,861	2,516	...	41	10,576	2,124	1,411	1.795	3,780	28,104
1909-10 ...																	
1910-11 ...																	
1911-12 ...																	
1912-13 ...																	
1913 14 ...																	
1914-15 ...																	
1915-16 ..																	
1916-17 ...																	

TABLE XVII.—*Distribution of Police*, 1908.

Thana.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Constables.	Municipal Police.*	Town Police.	Rural Police.	Road Police.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Shahjahanpur ...	4	3	23	198	...	83	8
Sehramau South ...	2	1	12	...	...	173	8
Kant	2	1	13	...	...	156	10
Jalalabad ...	2	1	12	...	18	170	2
Kundaria ...	2	1	10	...	..	102	...
Kalan	2	1	12	...	...	123	...
Tilhar ...	2	1	14	48	...	151	6
Dhakia ...	2	1	12	...	...	152	2
Khudaganj ...	2	1	10	...	14	77	4
Katra	2	1	11	...	13	94	6
Jaitipur ...	2	1	10	...	...	153	2
Nigohi ...	2	1	10	...	...	105	4
Pawayan ...	2	1	14	...	13	169	...
Banda ...	2	1	12	...	...	164	...
Khutar ...	2	1	11	...	...	96	...
Sehramau North ...	1	1	11	...	...	78	...
Sadr Bazar outpost,	...	1	6	...	...	...	...
Civil Reserve ...	8	13	72	...	...	...	...
Armed Police ...	1	16	102	...	...	...	...
Total ...	42	48	377	246	58	2,046	52

*Included in the Provincial Police Force

TABLE XVIII.—*Education.*

Year.	Total			Secondary education			Primary education.		
	Schools and Colleges.	Scholars.			Scholars.			Scholars.	
		Males.	Females.	Schools.	Males.	Females.	Schools.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1896-97 ..	120	5,638	165	10	1,529	..	110	4,109	165
1897-98 ...	128	5,821	297	12	1,546	119	116	4,275	178
1898-99 ...	130	6,050	268	12	1,532	99	118	4,518	169
1899-1900 ...	136	6,611	406	12	1,604	106	124	5,007	300
1900-01 ...	133	5,863	419	11	1,531	97	121	4,292	322
1901-02 ...	147	6,893	428	10	1,402	...	135	5,392	428
1902-03 ..	165	7,832	384	10	1,552	...	155	6,280	384
1903-04 ...	186	8,627	510	10	1,760	..	176	6,867	510
1904-05 ..	192	8,245	607	10	1,612	...	182	6,633	607
1905-06 ..	208	8,423	900	11	1,633	87	197	6,790	813
1906-07 ...									
1907-08 ...									
1908-09 ...									
1909-10 .									
1910-11 ...									
1911-12 ...									
1912-13 ...									
1913-14 ..									
1914-15 ...									
1915-16									
1916-17 ..									
1917-18 ..									

List of Schools, 1908.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Class of school.	Attendance.
Shahjahanpur.	Shahjahanpur ...	Shahjahanpur ...	High school ...	152
		Do. Gularganj ...	Anglo-vernacular, Mission.	160
		Do. Do. ...	Middle vernacular.	151
		Do. Katiya Tola,	Middle vernacular, Municipal.	32
		Do. Lodipur ...	Upper Primary, Mission.	59
		Do. Do. ...	Industrial school,	24
		Do. Jalalnagar...	Lower Primary, branch.	46
		Do. Muhammadzai,	Ditto ...	44
		Do. Afridi ...	Lower Primary, girls'.	18
		Do. Taliya Ghoran.	Model school, girls'.	15
		Do. Lodipur ...	Lower Primary, aided.	25
		Do. Katiya Tola,	Upper Primary, Municipal.	147
		Do. Sarai Kaiyan,	Ditto ...	132
		Do. Dilawarganj,	Ditto ...	86
		Do. Tajukhel ...	Lower Primary, Municipal.	65
		Do. Mahmand Jalalnagar.	Ditto ...	14
		Do. Ahmadpura,	Ditto ...	12
		Do. Sinzai ...	Ditto ..	16
		Do. Rangmahla	Ditto ...	30
		Do. Katiya Tola,	Ditto ...	43
		Do. Kucha Lala...	Ditto ...	34
		Do. Chauksi ..	Ditto ...	45
		Do. Fatehpur ...	Ditto ...	27
		Do. Chamkani Bahadurganj.	Ditto ...	15
		Do. Husainpura,	Ditto ...	39
		Do. Katiya Tola,	Lower Primary, Municipal, girls'.	16
		Do. Sabzimandi...	Ditto ...	22
		Do. Mahmand Garhi.	Ditto ...	14
		Do. Bahadurganj,	Ditto ...	24
		Shahjahanpur ...	Sanskrit Pathshala.	59
		Do. Dilawarganj	Lower Primary, aided, girls'.	26
		Do. Chauksi ..	Ditto ...	24
		Do. Taliya Ghoran,	Ditto ...	24
		Do. Sadr Bazar (Bidwell Memorial).	Middle school, girls'.	117
		Sehramau South,	Upper Primary ...	39
		Badshahnagar ...	Ditto ...	40
		Shahbaznagar ..	Ditto ...	44

List of Schools, 1908—(continued).

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Class of school.	Attendance.
Shahjahanpur—(concluded).	Shahjahanpur—(concluded).	Paina Buzurg ...	Upper Primary...	38
		Shahganj ...	Lower Primary...	25
		Ramapur ...	Ditto ...	17
		Chhitipur ...	Ditto ...	12
		Raura ...	Ditto ...	20
		Ladhauli ...	Lower Primary, aided.	18
		Garipura Firoz ..	Ditto ...	20
		Teolak ...	Ditto ...	20
		Rosa ...	Ditto .	28
		Tikri ...	Lower Primary, Court of Wards.	19
	Jamaur ...	Khanpur ...	Upper Primary...	27
		Banthara ...	Ditto ...	45
		Dhanaura ...	Lower Primary ...	18
		Eknaura ...	Ditto ...	19
		Bhargawan ...	Ditto ...	21
		Chandapur ...	Ditto ...	25
		Dadraul ...	Ditto ...	18
		Mutiasa ...	Ditto ...	22
		Sanaura Azmatpur.	Ditto ...	27
		Piprauli ...	Lower Primary, aided.	16
		Bamhanwan ...	Ditto ...	...
		Dudhauna ...	Ditto ...	22
		Qasimganj ...	Ditto ...	17
		Pingri Pingra ...	Ditto ..	24
		Chauhananpur ...	Ditto ...	19
	Kant ...	Kant ..	Middle vernacular,	90
		Kuria .	Upper Primary ...	74
		Husainpur Daulatpur.	Lower Primary...	20
		Malhpur ...	Ditto ...	24
		Yarpur ...	Ditto ...	25
		Udapur ...	Ditto ...	15
		Chaharpur ...	Ditto ...	13
		Fazilpur ..	Ditto ...	20
		Bari ...	Ditto ...	27
		Chanaura Bahadurpur.	Ditto ...	25
		Mohanpur ...	Ditto ...	11
		Simra Khera ...	Ditto ...	19
		Marenan ...	Ditto ...	14
		Dhukri Kalan ...	Lower Primary, aided.	15
		Sikrohan ...	Ditto ...	17
		Sarthauli ...	Ditto ...	25
		Atbara ...	Ditto ...	16
		Umarha ...	Ditto ...	...
		Mahiabar ...	Ditto ...	11
		Lashkarpur ...	Ditto ...	16

List of Schools, 1908—(continued).

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Class of school.	Attendance.
Jalalabad.	Jalalabad ...	Jalalabad ...	Middle vernacular,	194
		Kundaria ...	Upper Primary ..	76
		Do. ...	Lower Primary, girls'.	21
		Kilapur ...	Upper Primary...	40
		Do. ...	Lower Primary, girls'.	18
		Zarinpur ...	Upper Primary...	37
		Khandar ...	Ditto ...	55
		Singha ...	Ditto ...	84
		Barwa ...	Ditto ...	37
		Paraur ..	Ditto ...	59
		Shahpur ...	Ditto ...	42
		Bangaon ...	Lower Primary...	38
		Kakrala ...	Ditto ...	14
		Chachuapur ...	Ditto ...	26
		Pirthipur Dhai...	Ditto ...	23
		Bara Kalan ...	Ditto ..	35
		Khajuri ...	Ditto ..	22
		Kalan ..	Ditto ...	25
		Bikrampur ...	Ditto ...	24
		Naugawan Mubarakpur.	Ditto ...	21
		Bhura ...	Ditto ...	31
		Mirzapur ...	Ditto ...	36
		Dostpur Nagar...	Ditto ...	29
		Kohin ...	Ditto ...	23
		Pilwa .	Ditto ...	25
		Naraura ...	Ditto ...	18
		Umarsanda ...	Ditto ...	14
		Thingri ...	Ditto ...	24
		Fatehpur Biria...	Ditto ...	15
		Bighapur Sithauli,	Lower Primary, aided.	20
		Gurgawan ...	Ditto ...	25
		Dasia ...	Ditto ...	24
		Nayagaon ...	Ditto ...	20
		Muhammadpur Gularia.	Ditto ...	16
		Kola ...	Ditto ...	21
		Kundri ...	Ditto ...	15
		Bhuraili ...	Ditto ..	19
		Tandai ...	Ditto ...	32
		Lakhanpur ..	Ditto ...	25
		Nagaria Rasa ...	Ditto ...	24
		Mundia Kalan ...	Ditto ...	21
Tilhar...	Tilhar ...	Tilhar ...	Middle vernacular,	170
		Do. Porterganj,	Upper Primary, Municipal.	45
		Do. Umrpur ...	Ditto ...	64
		Do. Gulshan Faiz	Ditto ...	43

List of Schools, 1908—(continued).

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Class of school.	Attendance.
Tilhar—*(continued)*.	Tilhar—*(concluded)*.	Tilhar Chauhatian,	Lower Primary, Municipal.	24
		Do. Islamia Muazzampur.	Ditto ...	30
		Do Dataganj ...	Ditto ...	51
		Do. Do. ...	Lower Primary Municipal, girls'.	18
		Do. Hindu Patti	Ditto ...	25
		Do. Do. ...	Ditto ...	27
		Milkipur .	Upper Primary ...	38
		Rata ...	Lower Primary ...	11
		Samdhana ...	Ditto ...	26
		Barkhera ...	Ditto ...	21
		Bauri ...	Ditto ...	21
		Palia Patti ...	Ditto ...	6
		Kota ...	Lower Primary, aided.	19
		Jaunra Bhur ..	Ditto ...	18
		Azamabad Biharipur.	Ditto ...	15
	Katra ...	Katra ...	Middle vernacular,	86
		Do. .	Lower Primary, girls'.	15
		Do. ...	Lower Primary, aided, girls'.	...
		Kasrak ...	Lower Primary, aided.	26
	Nigohi ...	Dhakia Barah ...	Upper Primary ...	75
		Ditto ...	Lower Primary, girls'.	25
		Nigohi ...	Lower Primary ..	31
		Kajri Nurpur ...	Ditto ...	19
		Dhakia Tiwari ..	Ditto ...	19
		Hata Dalelpur ...	Lower Primary, aided.	17
		Un Kalan ...	Ditto ...	13
		Sanda ...	Ditto ...	25
		Kokah Mahmudpur.	Ditto ...	29
		Parsauna Khalilpur.	Ditto ...	18
		Parsara Parsari ...	Ditto ...	23
		Chamarua ...	Ditto ...	...
	Khera Bajhera .	Dabhaura ...	Upper Primary ..	44
		Garhia Rangi ...	Ditto ...	49
		Ditto ...	Lower Primary, girls'.	11
		Marenan ...	Lower Primary ..	34
		Khamaria ...	Ditto ...	21
		Gobindpur ...	Ditto ...	24

List of Schools, 1908—(continued).

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Class of school	Attendance.
Tilhar—*(concluded)*	Khera Bajhera—*(concluded)*.	Sirjupur ...	Lower Primary ...	25
		Jaunra ...	Ditto ...	24
		Nadia Rampur ...	Ditto ...	22
		Jaitipur ...	Lower Primary, aided.	17
		Bajhera ...	Ditto ...	17
	Jalalpur ...	Khudaganj ..	Middle vernacular,	97
		Ditto ...	Lower Primary, aided, girls'.	...
		Palia Darobast ...	Upper Primary...	58
		Akbarpur ...	Ditto ..	38
		Khera Majhkhera	Ditto ..	74
		Majhla ..	Ditto ...	52
		Charkhaula ..	Lower Primary...	26
		Sahupur Khatauwa.	Lower Primary, aided.	16
		Jalalpur ...	Ditto ...	13
Pawayan	Pawayan ...	Pawayan ...	Middle vernacular,	111
		Do. ...	Lower Primary, aided.	26
		Do. ..	Lower Primary, girls'.	...
		Jiwan ...	Upper Primary...	62
		Deokali ...	Ditto ...	45
		Nahil ...	Ditto ...	76
		Birahimpur ...	Ditto ...	44
		Bangawan ...	Lower Primary...	23
		Hadira ...	Ditto ...	24
		Jojharpur ...	Ditto ...	24
		Gola Raipur ...	Ditto ...	15
		Bhagwantapur ...	Ditto ...	31
		Behta Sanwat ...	Ditto ...	32
		Gularia ...	Ditto ...	24
		Banda ...	Ditto ...	21
		Udra Tikri ...	Ditto ...	19
		Rarwa ...	Ditto ...	24
		Pipra Zabti ...	Ditto ...	16
		Jamunia Khanpur,	Ditto ...	15
		Pindaria Dalelpur,	Ditto ...	20
		Nabichi ..	Ditto ..	29
		Indalpur ...	Ditto ...	20
		Nagaria Buzurg,	Ditto ...	24
		Fatehpur Buzurg,	Lower Primary, Court of Wards.	29
		Karnapur ..	Ditto ...	19
		Suheli ...	Ditto ...	21
	Baragaon ..	Baragaon ...	Upper Primary...	64
		Do. ..	Lower Primary, aided, girls'.	17
		Mundia Panwar...	Upper Primary...	40

List of Schools, 1908—(concluded).

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Class of school.	Attendance.
Pawayan—(*concluded*).	Baragaon—(*concluded*).	Sindhauli ..	Upper Primary...	38
		Anawa ...	Lower Primary ...	24
		Babauri ...	Ditto ...	15
		Bhatpura Rasulpur.	Ditto ...	31
		Mahasar ...	Ditto ...	22
		Kriria Rasulpur,	Ditto ...	24
		Karnapur ...	Lower Primary, aided.	19
	Khutar ...	Khutar ...	Upper Primary ..	88
		Malka ...	Ditto ...	65
		Muradpur Nibiakhera.	Lower Primary...	39
		Tulapur ...	Ditto ...	25
		Jograjpur ...	Ditto ...	19
		Raipur ...	Ditto ...	9
		Chandpur ...	Ditto ...	32
		Sehramau North,	Lower Primary, aided.	16
		Nadhauta Hansram.	Ditto ...	22
		Kaimaria ...	Ditto ...	20
		Muradpur ...	Lower Primary, Court of Wards.	13

ROADS, 1908.

	Miles	fur.
A.—Provincial.		
(i) Bareilly, Fatehgarh and Gursahaiganj road	30	6
(ii) Lucknow, Sitapur and Shahjahanpur road	29	0
Total ...	59	6
B.—Local.		
I.—Metalled roads, bridged and drained throughout.		
(i) Shahjahanpur to Jalalabad	19	0
(ii) Shahjahanpur to Pawayan	17	0
(iii) City branch of Sitapur road	3	0
(iv) Prince of Wales road	2	0
(v) Pilibhit diversion road	0	5
(vi) Katra railway station road	1	4
(vii) Shahjahanpur to Daniapur	2	0
(viii) Cutcherry road	0	5
(ix) Jalalabad tahsil road	0	2
Total ...	46	0
II.A.—Unmetalled roads, bridged and drained throughout.		
(i) Shahjahanpur to Pilibhit	20	0
(ii) Shahjahanpur to Muhamdi	6	0
(iii) Shahjahanpur to Hardoi	9	4
(iv) Pawayan to Khutar	14	0
(v) Pawayan to Bisalpur	12	0
(vi) Katra to Khudaganj	14	0
(vii) Kant to Madnapur	8	4
(viii) Jalalabad to Dhaighat	12	0
(ix) Azizganj to Nibiaghat	4	4
(x) Katilia station road	2	1
(xi) Banthara station road	1	0
Total ...	103	5
II.B.—Unmetalled roads, partially bridged and drained.		
(i) Paraur to Dhaighat	15	0
(ii) Khutar to Puranpur	13	0
Total ...	28	0

ROADS, 1908—*(concluded)*.

	Miles	fur.
IV.—Unmetalled roads, banked but not surfaced, partially bridged and drained.		
(i) Shahjahanpur to Paina	2	0
(ii) Khutar to Banda	10	0
(iii) Pawayan to Banda and Puranpur	23	4
(iv) Pawayan to Nigohi	15	0
(v) Pawayan to Jiwan	3	0
(vi) Khudaganj to Faridpur	4	4
(vii) Tilhar to Jaitipur	10	0
(viii) Fatehganj to Budaun	9	2
(ix) Jalalabad to Kundaria	12	0
Total ...	89	2
V.—Unmetalled roads, cleared, partially bridged and drained.		
(i) Pawayan to Muhamdi	4	0
(ii) Mirzapur to Zarinpur	2	4
(iii) Mirzapur to Kalan	7	0
Total ...	13	4
VI.—Unmetalled roads, cleared only.		
(i) Shahjahanpur to Shahbaznagar	3	0
(ii) Tilhar to Khudaganj	15	0
(iii) Tilhar to Nigohi	13	0
(iv) Tilhar to Barkhera	5	0
(v) Khutar to Mailani	4	0
(vi) Khutar to Sehramau North	12	0
(vii) Kurraiya station road	6	0
(viii) Jograjpur station road	10	0
(ix) Paraur to Madnapur	11	3
(x) Paraur to Kalan	8	4
(xi) Jaitipur to Nawada	4	1
Total ...	92	0
GRAND TOTAL ...	432	1

FERRIES, 1908.

River.	Name of ferry.	Village.	Pargana.	Tahsil.	Management.
Gumti,	Majhawa ...	Dhimarpura ..	Pawayan ...	Pawayan ...	Private
	Gadai ...	Gadai Sanda ..	Do ...	Do ...	Do.
	Haraiya ..	Haraiya ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
	Shahzadpur ...	Shahzadpur ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
	Gutaiya ...	Gutaiya ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
	Panghat ...	Sheopuri ...	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.
	Dhiri-ghat ..	Jangalpur ...	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.
Jhukna,	Dhakana ...	Dhakana ...	Khutar ...	Do. ...	Do.
Khanaut.	Maholia ...	Kuian Maholia,	Pawayan ...	Do. ...	Do.
	Ajodhpur ...	Ajodhpur ..	Do. ..	Do. ...	Do.
	Tilsanda ...	Dimrai ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	District Board, Pilibhit.
	Nathaura ...	Nathaura ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto.
	Sati-ghat ...	Bhagwatipur ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto.
	Chaprawa ...	Kaitha ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto.
	Nagaria ...	Nagaria Khurd,	Do. ...	Do. ...	Private.
	Sahora ...	Sahora ..	Do. ...	Do. ..	Do.
	Naugawan ...	Jaswantpur Naugawan.	Do. ...	Do. ..	Do.
	Pasnagpur ..	Dhodhanpur ..	Baragaon ..	Do. ...	Do.
	Gora-ghat ..	Gola-Raipur ..	Pawayan ...	Do. ...	Do.
	Sindhauli ...	Sindhauli ...	Baragaon .	Do. ...	Do.
	Basak ...	Basak ...	Shahjahanpur.	Shahjahanpur.	Do.
	Lodipur ...	Lodipur ..	Do. ..	Do. ...	Public Works department.
	Pakaria-ghat ...	Shahjahanpur ...	Do. ..	Do. ..	Municipality.
Garra,	Khera Majhkhera.	Nawada Darobast	Jalalpur ...	Tilhar ...	Private.
	Sathrapur ..	Sathrapur ...	Do. ...	Do. ..	Do.
	Bamhiana ...	Bamhiana ..	Do. ..	Do. ...	Do.
	Bhundi .	Bhundi ...	Do. ...	Do. ..	Do.
	Kochi-ghat ...	Khudaganj ..	Do. ...	Do. ..	Do.
	Khiria-ghat ..	Do. ..	Do. .	Do. ...	Do.
	Hardeni ...	Hardeni ..	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
	Dhakia Barah ...	Barah Muhabbatpur.	Nigohi ...	Do. ...	Do.
Katna,	Barah ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
	Majhla ...	Majhla ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
Garra.	Azamabad ...	Azamabad ...	Tilhar ...	Do. ...	Do.
	Rata ...	Rata ..	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
	Baraincha ...	Baraincha ...	Nigohi ..	Do. ...	Do.
Kaimua,	Kaimua-ghat ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
Garra,	Dhanaura ...	Dhanaura ...	Jamaur ...	Shahjahanpur	Do.
	Pingri ...	Pingri Pingra,	Do. ...	Do. ..	Do.
	Gobarsanda ...	Gobarsanda ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
	Nibia-ghat ...	Rai Khurd ...	Shahjahanpur.	Do. ..	Public Works department.

FERRIES, 1908—(continued).

River.	Name of Ferry.	Village.	Pargana.	Tahsil.	Management.
Garra—(concluded.)	Kakra-ghat ...	Kakra Kankar-kund.	Shahjahanpur.	Shahjahanpur	District Board.
	Rajghat ..	Shahjahanpur .	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto.
	Udela-ghat ...	Nawada Indepur.	Jamaur ...	Do. ..	Ditto.
	Khirki-ghat ...	Kari Makwapur,	Do. ...	Do. ..	Ditto.
	Daniapur ...	Daniapur ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Private.
	Nagarpal ..	Nagarpal ...	Shahjahanpur.	Do. ..	Do.
	Chandapur ..	Chandapur ...	Jamaur ..	Do. ...	Do.
	Dudhauna ..	Dudhauna ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
	Bhargawan ...	Bhargawan ..	Do. ..	Do. ...	Do.
Bahgul.	Behta ...	Behta Khas ..	Khera Bajhera.	Tilhar ...	Do.
	Gobindpur ...	Gobindpur .	Ditto ...	Do. ..	Do.
	Gauhabar ...	Gauhabar ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	District Board.
	Umarsanda ...	Umarsanda ...	Jalalabad ...	Jalalabad ..	Private.
	Budhwana ...	Budhwana ...	Do. ..	Do. ...	Do.
	Andpur ...	Andpur ...	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.
	Mohanpur ...	Mohanpur ...	Do. ...	Do. ..	Do.
	Kera ...	Kera ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
Ramganga.	Amreri ...	Amreri ...	Khera Bajhera.	Tilhar ...	Do.
	Ghasa ...	Ghasa Kalyanpur.	Ditto ...	Do. ..	Do.
	Khubupur ..	Khubupur ...	Ditto ...	Do. ..	Do.
	Nagaria	Nizampur Nagaria.	Jalalabad ...	Jalalabad ..	Do.
	Kundaria ...	Kundaria ...	Do. ..	Do. ...	Do.
	Itawa ..	Itawa ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.
	Paraur ...	Paraur ..	Do. ...	Do.	Do.
	Saheni ...	Saheni ..	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
	Udar ...	Udar ..	Do. ...	Do. ..	Do.
	Chachuapur ...	Chachuapur ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
	Gahbaria ...	Gahbaria .	Do. ...	Do. .	Do.
	Sonhar ...	Sonhar ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.
	Shahpur ...	Shahpur	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.
	Dharaula ..	Dharaula Mandayan.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.
	Harhablu ..	Harhablu ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.
	Malainia ...	Malainia .	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.
	Chitrau ..	Chitrau ..	Do ...	Do. ..	Do.
	Aimalnagar ..	Aimalnagar	Do. ...	Do. ..	Do.
	Kola ...	Kola Singha ...	Do. ...	Do. ..	District Board.
	Raghunathpur,	Raghunathpur,	Do. ...	Do. ...	Private.
Bichwa.	Lachhmanpur...	Lachhmanpur	Do. ...	Do. ..	Do
	Budhaura ..	Budhaura ..	Do. ...	Do. .	Do.
	Dhaighat ...	Pirthipur Dhai,	Do. ...	Do. ..	Do.
	Doshpur ...	Doshpur ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.

FERRIES, 1908—*(concluded).*

River.	Name of ferry.	Village.	Pargana.	Tahsil.	Management.
Ganges,	Bharatpur ...	Bharatpur ...	Jalalabad ...	Jalalabad ..	District Board, Farrukhabad.
Sot ...	Sahora ...	Sahora ...	Do. ..	Do. ..	Private.
	Tandai ...	Tandai ...	Do. ...	Do. ..	Do.
	Andhi Dhai ...	Andhi Dhai ...	Do ...	Do. ..	Do.
	Sathra ..	Sathra ...	Do. ...	Do. ..	Do.
	Dharampur ...	Dharampur ...	Do. ...	Do. ..	Do.
	Goendi ...	Goendi ...	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.
	Suratpur ..	Suratpur Katgara.	Do.	Do. ..	Do.
	Gulha ...	Gulha ...	Do. ...	Do ..	Do.
	Rukunpur ...	Rukunpur ...	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.
	Shahbegpur ...	Shahbegpur ...	Do. ...	Do. .	Do.
	Sathri ...	Sathri ...	Do. ...	Do. ..	Do.
	Kabra ...	Salempur Kabra,	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
	Naraura ...	Naraura ...	Do. ..	Do. ...	Do.
	Behta ...	Behta Jangal ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.

POST-OFFICES, 1908.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality	Class of office.
Shahjahanpur.	Shahjahanpur ...	Shahjahanpur	Head-office.
		Ditto City .	Sub-office.
		Ditto Railway station,	Ditto.
		Ditto Gurhepura ...	Branch-office.
		Ditto Bahadurganj ...	Ditto.
		Shahbaznagar	Ditto.
		Sehramau South ...	Ditto.
		Rosa	Sub-office.
	Jamaur	Chandapur	Branch-office.
		Banthara	Ditto.
	Kant	Kant	Ditto.
		Kuria	Ditto.
		Madnapur	Ditto.
		Yarpur	Ditto.
Jalalabad.	Jalalabad ...	Jalalabad	Sub-office.
		Mirzapur	Branch-office.
		Kundaria	Ditto.
		Kalan	Ditto.
		Dhaighat	Ditto.
		Barwa	Ditto.
		Khandar	Ditto.
Tilhar.	Tilhar	Tilhar	Sub-office.
		Chauhatian	Branch-office.
		Samdhana	Ditto.
	Katra	Katra	Sub-office.
	Nigohi	Nigohi	Branch-office.
	Khera Bajhera ...	Jaitipur	Ditto.
		Khamaria	Ditto.
		Gobindpur	Ditto.
	Jalalpur ...	Khudaganj	Sub-office.
		Sahupur Khatauwa ...	Branch-office.
Pawayan.	Pawayan ...	Pawayan	Sub-office.
		Banda	Branch-office.
		Nahil	Ditto.
	Baragaon ...	Baragaon	Ditto.
		Sindhauli	Ditto.
	Khutar	Khutar	Ditto.
		Sehramau North ...	Ditto.
		Jograjpur	Ditto.

MARKETS, 1908.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Market days.
Shahjahanpur.	Shahjahanpur ...	Sehramau South ...	Monday and Friday.
		Kahilia Rudrapur ...	Sunday and Thursday.
		Shahganj ...	Tuesday and Saturday.
	Jamaur	Qasimganj ...	Ditto.
	Kant	Gumta	Ditto.
		Kuria Kalan ...	Sunday and Wednesday.
		Madnapur ...	Ditto.
		Munawarganj ...	Ditto.
		Yarpur	Monday and Friday.
Tilhar.	Tilhar	Jaunra	Monday and Wednesday.
		Bauri	Sunday and Thursday.
	Nigohi	Birasan	Ditto.
		Dhakia Tiwari ...	Ditto.
		Parsara Parsari ...	Ditto.
		Nigohi	Tuesday and Saturday.
		Jathaura... ...	Ditto.
		Udara*	Thursday.
		Sanda	Monday and Friday.
		Rampur	Ditto.
		Areli Ismailpur ...	Wednesday and Saturday.
		Zindpura ...	Sunday and Wednesday.
	Khera Bajhera ...	Pitarhar	Ditto.
		Dabhaura ...	Tuesday and Saturday.
		Banthara urf Nagla ..	Ditto.
		Khamaria ...	Sunday and Thursday.
		Jaunra ...	Ditto.
		Jafrabad ...	Ditto.
		Khera Rath ...	Monday and Thursday.
		Garhia Rangin ...	Monday and Friday.
	Jalalpur ...	Nawada Parobast ...	Ditto.
		Nawada Ilaqa Palia ...	Tuesday and Friday.
		Khudaganj ...	Wednesday and Saturday.
		Jalalpur * ...	Ditto.
Jalalabad.	Jalalabad ...	Jalalabad ...	Monday and Thursday.
		Haidarpur * ..	Thursday.
		Barwa	Monday, Tuesday, Friday and Saturday.
		Bangaon	Sunday and Wednesday.
		Kilapur Kalan ...	Ditto.
		Khandar	Ditto.
		Bara Kalan ...	Ditto.
		Bhursendi ...	Ditto.
		Zarinpur ...	Wednesday and Saturday.
		Mirzapur ...	Tuesday and Friday.
		Bhuria Sabal ...	Ditto.
		Khajuri	Ditto.
		Kalan	Ditto.

* Cattle market.

MARKETS, 1908—(*concluded*).

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Market days.
Jalalabad—(*concluded*).	Jalalabad—(*concluded*).	Behta Jangal ...	Sunday and Thursday.
		Fatehpur ...	Ditto.
		Kohin	Ditto.
		Jarauli	Tuesday and Saturday.
		Kundaria ...	Ditto.
		Rajaipur... ...	Ditto
		Paraur	Monday and Friday.
		Mahsulpur ...	Monday and Saturday.
Pawayan.	Pawayan ...	Pawayan ...	Sunday and Wednesday.
		Bhagwantapur ...	Ditto.
		Birahimpur ...	Ditto.
		Gularia	Sunday and Thursday.
		Bangawan ...	Ditto.
		Bilandpur Gadipur ...	Monday and Friday.
		Pakaria	Ditto.
		Udra Tikri ...	Monday and Thursday.
		Sardarpur ...	Ditto.
		Sisaura Sisauri ...	Ditto.
		Nagaria Buzurg ...	Ditto.
		Ranmastpur Buzurg,	Tuesday and Wednesday.
		Jiwan	Tuesday and Friday.
		Nahil	Ditto.
		Kamalpur ...	Ditto
		Dadeori	Tuesday and Saturday.
		Pindaria Dalelpur ...	Ditto.
		Mundia Kurmiat ...	Wednesday and Saturday.
		Indalpur	Ditto.
		Sakrahna ...	Ditto.
		Deokali	Ditto.
		Alampur Piparia ...	Ditto.
	Baragaon ...	Badripur Hadira ...	Ditto.
		Mahasar	Ditto.
		Baragaon ...	Monday and Thursday.
		Patai	Monday and Friday.
		Mahao	Ditto.
		Alampur ...	Tuesday and Friday.
	Khutar ...	Khutar	Ditto.
		Nawadia Niwazpur ...	Ditto.
		Khamaria ...	Monday and Friday.
		Kurraiya... ...	Ditto.
		Narayanpur Bikrampur.	Sunday and Wednesday.
		Bela	Ditto.
		Sultanpur ...	Ditto.
		Sehramau North ...	Tuesday and Saturday.
		Muradpur ...	Ditto.
		Muradpur Nibiakhera,	Ditto.
		Piparia Bhagwant ...	Monday and Thursday.
		Hamirpur ...	Ditto.

FAIRS, 1908.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Name of fair.	Date.	Approximate attendance.
Shahjahanpur.	Shahjahanpur.	Baleli ..	Debi-ka-mela ..	Amawas of Chait, Baisakh and Jeth.	4,000
Shahjahanpur.	Shahjahanpur.	Sherpur ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	150
Shahjahanpur.	Shahjahanpur.	Dadaun ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	200
Shahjahanpur.	Shahjahanpur.	Sarsawan ..	Ditto ..	Baisakh Amawas.	300
Shahjahanpur.	Shahjahanpur.	Sehramau South.	Ditto ...	Asarh Badi 2nd	12,000
Shahjahanpur.	Shahjahanpur.	Ditto ...	Kalsen ..	Asarh Sudi 15th.	2,500
Shahjahanpur.	Shahjahanpur.	Nausia ...	Siddh Baba ...	Baisakh Amawas.	200
Shahjahanpur.	Shahjahanpur.	Bamlikhera ..	Janamashtmi...	Bhadon Badi 8th.	1,000
Shahjahanpur.	Jamaur ...	Sarbangpur ...	Mahadeo ..	Baisakh Badi 4th and 5th.	1,000
Shahjahanpur.	Jamaur ...	Pingri Pingra,	Debi-ka-mela..	Monday and Fridays of Jeth and Asarh Sudi.	100
Shahjahanpur.	Jamaur ...	Harnokha ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	100
Shahjahanpur.	Jamaur ...	Sisnai ..	Sadhu ..	Baisakh Badi 3rd.	600
Shahjahanpur.	Jamaur ...	Bhargawan ...	Chhariyan ...	First Monday in Chait.	1,200
Shahjahanpur.	Kant ...	Dhakhia ...	Mahadeo ..	Chait Sudi 8th,	500
Shahjahanpur.	Kant ...	Sundarpur ...	Gulaula Khera,	Puranmashi of Asarh and Aghan.	2,000
Shahjahanpur.	Kant ...	Kuria Kalan ...	Debi-ka-mela .	Kuar and Chait Sudi 9th.	900
Shahjahanpur.	Kant ...	Parraincha ..	Ditto ..	Chait Puranmashi.	1,200
Jalalabad.	Jalalabad.	Jalalabad ...	Ditto ...	Baisakh Badi 2nd.	3,000
Jalalabad.	Jalalabad.	Ditto ..	Ramlila ..	Kuar Sudi 10th,	4,000
Jalalabad.	Jalalabad.	Khandar ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	7,000
Jalalabad.	Jalalabad.	Bharatpur ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	2,000
Jalalabad.	Jalalabad.	Ditto ...	Ganga Ashnan,	Kartik Puranmashi.	50,000
Jalalabad.	Jalalabad.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Magh Puranmashi.	2,000
Jalalabad.	Jalalabad.	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Jeth Sudi 10th	3,000
Jalalabad.	Jalalabad.	Kundaria ...	Ramlila ...	Kuar Sudi 10th.	4,000
Jalalabad.	Jalalabad.	Ditto ...	Debi-ka-mela...	Puranmashi of Jeth and Baisakh.	1,000
Jalalabad.	Jalalabad.	Chhidkuri ...	Ditto ..	Baisakh Puranmashi.	300
Jalalabad.	Jalalabad.	Andhi Dhai ..	Ditto ..	Baisakh Sudi 13th.	100

FAIRS, 1908—*(continued)*.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Name of fair.	Date.	Approximate attendance.
Jalalabad—*(concld)*.	Jalalabad—*(concluded)*.	Kalwapur ..	Debi-ka-mela ...	Chait Sudi 8th	300
		Naugawan Mubarakpur.	Ditto ...	Phagun Sudi 13th.	400
		Tikhola ...	Ditto ..	Baisakh, Jeth, Asarh and Aghan.	400*
		Badhwana ...	Ramnaumi ...	Chait Sudi 9th	1,000
		Kilapur Kalan,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	1,000
		Ditto ...	Baramdeo ...	Chait Sudi 15th	6,000
		Bhuria Bhur ...	Ditto ..	Chait Sudi 11th	1,000
		Banskhera Kalan.	Ditto ...	Puranmashi of Asarh and Aghan.	400
		Deora ...	Mahadeo ...	Chait Badi 13th	1,000
		Patna Deokali,	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	1,000
		Ditto ...	Sheoratri ...	Phagun Badi 13th.	300
		Khajuri ...	Baba Nahal Das,	Kuar Sudi 10th	5,000
		Lachhmanpur...	Biram Baba ..	Baisakh Amawas.	300
Tilhar ...	Tilhar ...	Tilhar ...	Dasahra ...	Kuar Sudi 10th	4,000
		Ditto ...	Chhariyan ..	Chait Badi 8th	400
		Kota ...	Alopi Debi ...	Kuar Sudi 15th	250
	Nígohi ...	Gurgawan ...	Satiji ...	Every Puranmashi.	500
	Khera Bajhera.	Gogepur ..	Shib Teras ..	Phagun Badi 13th.	10,000
	Jalalpur ...	Bamhiana ...	Debi-ka-mela .	Every Amawas	2,500
Pawayan ...	Pawayan,	Pawayan ..	Chhariyan ...	Chait Badi 8th	1,000
		Ditto ..	Dasahra ...	Kuar Sudi 4th to 14th.	5,000
		Deokali ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	1,000
		Barhela ...	Debi-ka-mela...	First Monday and 2nd Friday of Asarh Sadi.	1,000
		Chausenda ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	15,000
		Ditto ...	Amawas ...	Every Amawas	150
		Tehri Dhukri ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	100
		Narsaulia ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	200
		Lakhnapur ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	100
		Manwabari ..	Mahadeo ...	Jeth Sudi 10th	2,000
		Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Kartik Sudi 15th.	2,000
		Ghansham pur Buzurg.	Gulab Sah ..	Kartik Sudi 2nd	500
		Nagra Zamima Barwa.	Amarwa Baba,	Every Monday	100
		Sunasar ..	Mahadeo ..	Every Amawas	5,000

* For women only.

FAIRS, 1908—*(concluded)*.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Name of fair.	Date.	Aproximate attendance.
Pawayan—*(concluded)*.	Pawayan—*(concluded)*.	Sheopuri ...	Gumti Ashnan,	Kartik Sudi 15th, Jeth Sudi 10th and Magh Amawas.	5,000
		Gadai Sanda ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	500
	Baragaon ..	Chandpai ...	Khiman Baba,	Every Tuesday,	100
	Khutar ...	Mati ...	Debi-ka-mela...	Every Amawas,	500
		Narayanpur Bikrampur.	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	200

GAZETTEER OF SHAHJAHANPUR.

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